





Reports, Legislation and Information Sources A Guide Issued by the Comptroller General



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# INTRODUCTION

This prototype edition of Food: Reports, Legislation and Information Sources contains over 500 ciliations and altertated of foot-related documents released by the General Accounting Office, Office of Technology Assessment, Congressional Budget Office, Cospessional Research Services in a series of Jeanne of the Company o

### HOW TO USE THE GUIDE

The guide is organized into three sections: A CITATION SECTION, an APPENDIX SECTION, and an INDEX SECTION.

### CITATION SECTION

Brief descriptions of the documents ere arranged under 15 subject categories for easy browsing. (See the table of contents for a listing of the subject categories in Noci calitions incorporale informative abstracts and contain some or all of the following information: accession number, tills, document number, dise, population, type of colument, addresses, author, openory/comparison, tills, document number, dises, population, type of colument, addresses, author, openory/comparison tills, document number, dises population, year of columning, addresses, author is openory for any till and the properties of the pro

### APPENDIX SECTION

Appendix 1 contains citations of congressional documents on food, Appendices 24 were derived from machine-readable data bases developed by GAO's Program Analysis Division for the Congressional Sourcebook Series, Appendix 5 was developed by GAO's Food Staff, All Items in each of the appendices are in sequential accession number order, The five appendices are rescribed helpin.

- Congressional Documents on Food. Contains primarily committee prints arranged under four broad topics. (See the table of contents for a listing of subject categories.)
- (2) Federal Information Sources and Systems on Food. Lists Federal information sources and systems alphabetically by agency and then by title.
- (3) Recurring Reports to the Congress on Food. Contains bibliographic citations of both requied and voluntery food reports submitted to the Congress by Federal departments and agencies. The reports are arranged alphabetically by agency and then by title.
- (4) Federal Program Evaluations on Food. Contains executive agency program evaluation reports arranged alphabetically by agency and then by title.
- (5) Major Food Legislation, includes abstracts of significant food-related legislation enacted through the first session of the 95th Congress.

### INDEX SECTION

- Three separate indexes enable the user to search for information by one or any combination of the following points: subject, agency/organization, and congressional relevance.
- Subject Index. (Includes descriptors, Identifiers, and the short title of the laws listed in Appendix 5.)
- (2) Agency/Organization Index. (Includes both Federal agencies and nongovernmental conporate bodies.)
- (3) Congressional Index. (Includes entries under relevant congressional committees/agencies, and individual Representatives and Senators to whom documents are addressed.)

### HOW TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

All documents announced in the Citation Section are available on request from the following unit:

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Documents cited in Appendix 1 are available from

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Documents and information cited in Appendices 2-4 are not stocked at the General Accounting Office. Contact the principalities agency principality.

ing Office. Contact the originating agency indicated.

Public laws cited in Appendix 5 may be found in the U.S. Code or the Statutes-at-Large. If the laws have not been codified, codes may be obtained from:

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### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND/OR SUGGESTIONS

This food minisourcebook is a prototype effort in the food area, and we would appreciate any feedback from the readers on its usefulness. If you wish to provide comments or if you require further information, please contact one of the following.

William E. Gahr or Todd D. Weiss Community and Economic Development Division, Room 6826, GAO Building 441 G St., N.W.

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Washington, D.C. 20548 Telephone (202) 275-1837

# SAMPLE ENTRY

Accession Number		999	
Title		An Approxed of the Special Summer Food Service Program for Children, RED-75-336; B-178564 February 14, 1977, 34 pp. + 5	
ument Report Number			~ Pagination
Type of Document		Report to the Congress; by Robert F. Keller, Acting Comptroller General.	
Addressee		Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture, Food and	— Author
		Nutrition Service.	- Agency/Organization
ngressional Relevance		Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture; Soute Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Congress.	Concerned
Legislative Authority		- Authority: National School Lunch Act, as amended § 13 (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq).	G = GAO Documents E = F-Series Sourcebook
	Data Base Reference: 001735	R = R-Series Sourcebook S = S-Series Sourcebook	
Abstrac		The Special Summer Food Service Program for Children, which is administrated by the Food and Mutrition Service, is designed to feed children during their summer vacation period. Federal assistance to the program is provided either through aid to State educational agen- cies or through and from the Food and Nutrition Service's regional of fees the recognition of the State of th	Accession Number under which this item apears in the original data base.

CITATION SECTION



### SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD

### DOMESTIC FEEDING PROGRAMS

Comments on Food and Natrition Service's Proposed Medical Evaluation of the Special Supplemental Food Program |. March 5, 1974. 3 cn. + enclosure (22 pp.). Report to Edward J. Hekman, Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service; by Richard J. Woods, Assistant Director.

Organization Concerned: University of North Carolina. Authority: P.L. 92-433.

With the aid of consultants, a study was performed of the Food and Nutrition Service's (FNS) evaluation of medical benefits of the Special Supplemental Food Program. An evaluation design was proposed by the University of North Carolina under contract to FNS. Findings/Covelusions: There was concern that the evaluation would not meet the congressional intent of providing sufficient concjusive data on which to base recommendations regarding continuation of the program. Inherent obstacles to successful completion of the proposed evaluation were: lack of accepted standards by which to measure nutritional benefit; probability that little measurable benefit can be found among patients at health clinics; problems involved in the quality of data collected at widely dispersed sites with varying factors; and difficulties in determining whether food was consumed by intended reginions. Other factors limiting the usefulnose of data to be collected were that evaluation samples would probably not show henefits because there is no requirement for any level of "autritional risk," and there are no controls for isolating any factor as the cause of benefits. If the evaluation is to be carried out in spite of limitations, every effort should be made to increase the integrity of the data. (HTW)

Effectiveness of Project FIND: Helping the Elderly Obtain Food Assistance and Other Services, B-164031(3), April 5, 1974, 31 pp. + 3 appendices (6 pp.). Repart to Sen. Frank Church, Chairman, Senate Special Committee on Aging; by Einter B. Stants, Comptroller General.

Organization Conterned: Social Security Administration; Department of Agriculture; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; American National Red Cross. Congressional Relavances Senew Special Committee on Aging-Authority: Food Stamp Act, as amended.

The objective of Project FIND was to contact and enroll eligible eld orly citizens in food stamp and commodity distribution programs. The project began in August 1972 with a mailing to selected elderly persons of brochures describing benefits and eligibility criteris. Persons who thought they were eligible were to contact local offices or return an enclosed card for more information. Assistance was provided by American National Red Cross volunteers. Findings/Conclusions: Direct Federal cost of the project was about \$2 million. The Department of Agriculture estimated that about 190,000 elderly, about 6.3% of the target population, were enrolled in Federal food assistance programs as a result of the project. This estimate seemed to be everstated. In countles reviewed by GAO, the number of persons enrolled through the project was estimated to be a very small percentage of the elderly poor. Only a small number of elderly requiring services other than food was identified. Factors limiting the effectiveness of the project were, a limited time schedule resulting in insufficient home visits, timing of the project that conflicted with other volunteer activities; ineligibility of some elderly because of an increase in social security benefits; incorrect information in brochures; limited training of volunteers; lack of coordination; and diffiguities in reaching inner-city areas. Recommendations: Pitture projects should include better advance planning, consideration of factors affecting the impact of projects, allowing a reasonable time for completion, and developing procedures for munitoring and cyalusting in the planning stage. (HTW)

Comptroller General.

Administration and Effectiveness of Family Food Programs on Selected Indian Reservations in New Mexico and South Dokoto. A-51604. May 30, 1974, 22 pp. + appendix (1 pp.). Report to Sen. George S. McGovern, Chairman, Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs: by Robert F. Keller, Acting

Organization Concerned: Food and Nutrition Service.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Scient Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Authority: Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-86: #7 Stat. 221). Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2011). Agricultural Act of 1949, § 416 (7 U.S.C. 1431). 7 U.S.C. 2013(b), 7 U.S.C. 612c. S. 2871 (93rd Cong.), S. 3235 (93rd Cong.). H.R. 1311 (93rd Cong.), H.R. 13168 (93rd Cong.), H.R. 13171 (93rd Cong.), H.R. 13306 (93rd Cong.), H.R. 13380 (93rd Cong.). H.R. 13417 (93rd Cong.). H.R. 13734 (93rd Cong.).

A review of the food stamp program as it relates to Indians on selected reservations in Sandoval County, New Mexico, and of the food stame and food distribution programs as they relate to inclians on the Chevenne River, Pine Ridge, and Rosebud Reservations in South Dekots showed that the States' administration of the food stamp programs was generally satisfactory Findings/Conclusions: There is no evidence that tribal government administration of the food stamp program would be any more efficient or effective than State agency administration. No problems appeared unique to the Indiana that would prevent them from obtaining adequate diets under either the food stame or food distribution program. Recommenderione if reservations now participating in the food distribution program are to be brought into the food stamp program, the Pood and Nutrition Service (FNS) should make a concerted efforts, before the food stamp program starts, to inform potentially eligible Indians of the benefits of the program and how it operates. FNS should work with the State administering agencies, particularly in South Dekota, to assess the need for more and better located food stamp issuance points and the fessibility of mailing stamps to participants. The Department of Agriculture should make a concerted effort to implement, for all Indian participants in the family food assistance programs, nutrition education programs that recognize Indian living conditions and customs. If the food distribution program is contimed, such programs should emphasize how best to use and proparly supplement the donated foods. In those areas having or awitching to the food stamp program, Indians should be instructed how to obesin adecuate dieta with food stamps. (SC)

Citation Sartian

004

Difference in Administring and Operating the Food Stoop Program which May, Hose Contributed to the Varying Rains of Program Rains (Program Rains) (Program Rai

Organization Consumed: Food and Nutrition Service Congressional Relevances Sease Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. Authority: Food Samp Act of 1964, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2011). Economic Computative Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2001).

The administration of the food stamp program varied widely among four rural counties in South Carolina and Virginia, two of which had high levels of participation and two of which had low levels. The program was designed to help low-recome families obtain nutritionally adequate data by enabling them to buy food through regular retail stores. The amount the person read for the sterms depended on his income. Findings/Conclusion: The varying rates of participation may have resulted from differences in State management, the necessibility of stamp-issuing points, and the existence of local community action seencies South Carolina had direct control of the program, read all administrative costs, and hired all employees. Virginia supervised the program but had no direct control, said only 80% of the administrative costs, and let local welfare boards have employees. Generally, food stamp issuing points were difficult and costly to get to Some of the counties were trying to improve the satuation, but only one mailed stamps to participants. Local community action agencies encouraged perticipation among low-income fancilies and, in some instances, were providing transportation (SS)

### me

Observations on Evaluation of the Special Supplemental Food Program Food and Natrition Service, R.B.D.75-310; B-176994. December 12, 1974. 34 pp. + 3 apparations (18 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Birner B. Sitans, Comp

Organization Cascernad: Food and Nutrition Service; University of North Carolina Cascers salonal Ralayonce: Congress.

Authority: Child Natrition Act of 1966, § 17 (P.L. 92-433; 86 Stat. 724; 42 U.S.C. 1786) (P.L. 93-326; 88 Stat. 286) P.L. 93-50.

The Special Supplemental Food Program, managed by the Ford and Nutrition Service (FNS), provides cash grants to the States to provide supplemental foods through health clinics to pregnant or inctaking women and to infants and children up to 4 years of ago determined by competent professionals to be notritional risks because of inadequate nutrition and income. As of October 29, 1974, there were 254 approved projects with easeloads totaling about 440. 000 persons Evaluations of the program were to determine: (1) the medical benefits of the nutrational assistance provided, including any benefits in combating and abating any mental as well as physical damage that might otherwise be caused to infants due to malaunition; and (2) the cost efficiency of various methods of distributing the food. Fledings/Conclusions: Under a contract with the University of North Carolins, the PNS has a detailed medical evaluation underway at 19 projects. However, the conclusions drawn from the medical evaluation probably will be of questionable use in determining whether to continue the program since the FNS and the University did not take adequate steps to insure data reliability. Atternats to improve data reliability would not be beneficial because a large part of the data has already been collected under circumstances which raise serious doubts about the reliability of the data. Recommends stang: Considering the questionable crodibility and usefulness of the evaluation and the savings which still might be possible through termination of the contract with the University, Congress may wish to advise the Secretary of Agriculture whether it wants the evaluation to be continued (SC)

### 006

Observations on the Food Storage Program. RED-75-342; A-51604 February 28, 1975. 26 pp. + 3 appendices (5 pp.). Report to the Congress: by Elmer B, Statts, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Food and Nutrition Service.

Congressional Relevance: Congress
Applicative Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2011).

The food stamp program is designed to belo low-income households obtain nutritionally adequate diets by supplementing their food budgets. Findings/Conclusion: The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), which administers the program nationally, could do a better job of managing the reviewer if it had better data on artical and cotential program participants. Because adequate data on accord and notestal engagem participants are lacking the RNS does not have an adequate basis on which to gauge the effectiveness of program coverage: monitor and improve the direction and effectiveness of efforts to reach out to people who are not in the program but who may be eligible, or estimate and prepare for the impact that contemplaced program changes would have. Recommendations: The Scoretary of Agriculture should take a variety of actions directed to obtaining and using better management data on actual and potential program participants and to emproving the program's quality control system to belo insure program integrity. In eddition, the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate congressional committees and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, should ravise the food stame regulations to eliminate the inconsistences in program income criteris to insure the equitable treatment of all people who wish to participate in the program, (SC)

# 007

[Deleys in Reinbursements to Curnain School: Participating in the School Lanch Program]. LCD-75:114; B-176994. June 3, 1975. 4 pp. Report to Rep. Charles A. Vanik; by Robert G. Rothwell (for Fred J. Shafer, Director, Logistics and Communications Div.).

Organization Contamned: Food and Nutrition Service. Congrassional Relevance: Rep Charles A Vanik.

Because some State laws prohibit State aid to parachial achools, Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) headquarters in Weshington. D.C. processes claims for School Lunch Program reimbersements to about 2,500 private schools. Six such schools in Claveland. Ohio. claimed that they waited as much as three or four months for reimbursement of their monthly claims, indicating that most of the delay was occurring at the FNS Washington Computer Center. Figdings/Carclariess: A review of the processing time for claims received by the FNS from the private schools in Cleveland showed that the average total processing time for their cleims in September, October, and November 1974 were 34 days, 50 days, and 28 days respectively. This indicates that most of the delay was occurring elsewhere. An FNS englysis of the processing of claims automitted by the six schools for the prior school year showed that about 55% of the claims received by FNS were processed through the Computer Center within 20 days. For several computer-rejected claims, the total time elepsed for PNS processing and reprocessing was 4 months or more. FNS is establishing time standards for each processing step and management reports to monitor compliance. They also hope to reduce the number of rejected claims through a continuing education program for the schools and for PNS personnel. (SC)

Legislative History of the Child Feeding Programs. January 26, 1976. 29 pp. + 3 appendices (28 pp.). Report by Kathryn C. Michelman, Education and Public Welface Div., Congressional Research Service.

Organization Concerned: Food and Nutrition Service. Authority: National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396) Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-662). Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (P.L. 74-320). Agricultural Act of 1935. Agricultural Act of 1949. P.L. 78-129. P.L. 79-52. P.L. 78-367. P.L. 83-690. P.L. 85-478. P.L. 87-823 P.L. 50-302, P.L. 91-207, P.L. 91-248, P.L. 91-395, P.L. 92-32, P.L. 92-35, P.L. 92-153, P.L. 92-423, P.L. 93-13, P.L. 93-86, P.L. 93-150. P.L 93-326. P.L 93-347 P.L. 94-20. P.L. 94-28. P.L. 94-105

Pederal aid for child feeding progrems developed basically as the result of an agricultural policy which placed emphasis in the 1930's on the disposal of surplus commodities. By 1946, the school lunch program had not only proven itself to be useful in utilizing surplus commedities, but had gained acceptance as a way of providing food and nourishment for children. Changes have been made during the last 30 years to increase and expand the program. Payments to States, once based on matching and need requirements, are now based on the number of meals served. Although free and reducedprice hundres were authorized from the invention of the program. legislation throughout the years and as recently as 1975 has made both grozzams mandatory in participating schools with additional reimbursement funds. Assistance has been provided to the schools in order to enable them to have a more effective program and in some instances, any program at all, such as nonfood assistance and funds for State administrative expenses. Eligibility standards, which were once determined on a local basis, now most a nationwide standard. The reduced-price standards have been revised to include more children in the program. An effort has been made through the years to increase benefits to low-income children. The Special Milk Program provides additional free milk to children eligible for a free lanch. The Child Care Food Program and the Summer Food Service Program for Children bring food programs to pre-school children and needy children during the summer. (Author/SC)

GAO Food Stams Sentings: A Transcript of the Proceedings, OSP-76-12. January 28, 1976, 65 pp. Report.

Omonization Concerned: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Department of Agriculture: General Accounting Office. Authority: Social Security Act. H.R. 1 (94th Cong.).

Five views of the food stamp program were presented at a 1-day GAO seminar. Gilbert Steiner discussed defining the food stamp program as a welfere program, and the political, social, and psychological flaws of the orngram. Judie Allen suggested parameters of the debate over food stamps and proposed a series of possible reform alternatives ranging from minor changes to alimination of the program. Bennett Mor discussed the food stamp program in Los Angeles County and the implications for a national debate. Kenneth Clarkson raised questions of the program within the framework of a study he recently completed, classified the food stamp program as a transfer program, and suggested a methodology for analyzing treasfor programs. Joe Richardson addressed ressons why Congress is willing to review the food stamp program, the range of congressional interests, and how GAO can bein in the current congressional consideration of food stamps. (SW)

Identification of Food Stamp Issues. OSP-76-10. January 28, 1976. Staff modu

Organization Concerned: Food and Nutrition Service. Authority: Food Stamp Act of 1964 (7 U.S.C. 2000 et sec.). Agricul-

tural Adjustment Act (7 U.S C. 602). Social Security Act (42 U.S C. 301), P.L. 86-341 H.R 8145 (94th Cong.), H.R. 1024 (94th Cong.). S. 1993 (94th Cong.). S. 2451 (94th Cong.). S. 2537 (94th Cong.).

The root causes of the food stamp program's expansion are rapid food infistion, moreasing unemployment, and decreasing real income. Under current economic conditions, the food stamp program has become important to basic income security objectives. The relationship of the program to income security programs has caused the food stamp debate to become fuzzy and sidetracked into attempts to define the progress's real purpose as income, food, or farmer maintenance. While all these objectives are related in varying ways to the program, the more important question is whether or not the program provides the low income consumer with an opportunity to receive adequate food supplies. Findings/Conclusions: Key issues related to major areas of debate and concern in the food stamp program include: (1) Who should get food stamps, and how should the benefits be determined? (2) is the food stamp program effectively administered; and, if not, what areas need change and what changes should be considered? (3) Should food stamps serve as a nutrition program; and, if so, are current levels adequate and are benefits equitably determined? and (4) How is the food stamp program affected by other program benefits; and what should the balance be between different program applications? Any restructuring of the food stamp program would require systematic examination of these issues and careful evaluation of the possible alternatives. Alternatives would have to be carefully evaluated regarding the likely effect on program cost, participation levels, nutrition levels, horizontal and vortical equity of benefit levels, and work incentives/disincentives. (SC)

Processing Applications for Food Stamps: How Long Does It Take? RED-76-74: A-51604, February 27, 1976, 7 pp + 21 enclosures (115 np.).

Reser to Res. Thomas S. Foley, Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture: by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General, Organization Concerned: Food and Nutrition Service.

Congressional Relavance: House Committee on Agriculture Authoritys Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2011).

A review of 3.241 applications for food stamps in 16 projects in seven States-California, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Oblo, and Texas-showed that about a third of the applications were processed within 7 days; over half were processed within 14 days; and more than three-fourths were processed within 30 days. Findiwer/Conclusions: Average processing time was much longer in the large projects-16.6 days for completed cases and 20.4 days for panding cases-than it was in the small projects-8.8 days for completed cases and 13.1 days for pending cases. Applicant failure to furnish, or to reconcily furnish, received documentation was the most important cause of application processing delays. Other reasons for delays, in order of their importance, were: work backlogs due to large numbers of applicants, problems with computer processing and issuance of authorization to purchase food stamps, suspension of authorization issuances during the last week of each month because there would not be adequate time for applicants to obtain stamps for the month, and reacheduling interviews for applicants' convenience. Changes in the bonuses resulting from verification were needed in more than half the cases, and the changes benefited the government in more than 70% of the cases. The changes in homeses were due

Chatles Section 011

action will a to an elevate terminal of household accome and overstate ment of shelter expenses, (SC)

### 012

Student Participation in the Food Stamp Program at Sex Selected Universities, RED-76-105; A-51604, April 29, 1976, 7 pg. + 12 enclosures (19 pp.). Report to Rep. Thomas S. Folov, Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture: by Elmer B. Staats. Comptroller General.

Occapitation Concerned: Food and Nutrition Service: North Texas State Univ - San Pragrason State Univ - Heisersity of Pennsylvania: University of Portland; University of Tampa, University of Wiscon-

Contractional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture Authority: Food Stump Act of 1964, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2011).

Data obtained on the number of college students receiving food stamps as heads of households at six selected universities-North Texas State University, San Francisco State University. University of Pennsylvania, University of Portland, University of Tampa, and Listversity of Wisconsin-showed that the percentage of full-time students from the selected schools receiving the stamps ranged from less than one-half of 1% for North Texas State to over 13% for San Francisco State. Findings/Conclusions: The rate of particulation in the food stamp program was higher at the three larger achonis than at the three smaller schools. The rate was also higher at the three State-supported, lower attendance-cost schools than at the three private, higher attendance-onst schools. The percentage of graduate students who participated was higher than the percentage of under-

graduate students. The average monthly food stamp homes value was \$50 for undergraduates and \$53 for graduate students. Actual bosons values for individual households ranged from \$12 to \$216 a month. Of the 224 student food stamp recipients in the sample, 147 were single-member households. In each of 63 cases, the student and other family members formed the household. In the remaining 14 cases, the food stamp household comprised the student and either 1 or 2 other students or friends. (SC)

Income Security for Persons with Limited Income: Program Summeries. Recipient and Expenditure Date, June 18, 1976. 83 pp. Report by Voc Burke, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress Undsted June 15, 1977.

Organization Concerned: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Authority: Pension Amendments of 1976 (P.L. 94-432), Tax Reform Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-455). Health Revenue Sharing and Health Services Act of 1974, title V (P.L. 94-63). Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (P.L. 93-203). Older Americans Act. Social Security Act. Food Stamp Act Beansmic Opportunity Act. Snyder Act. Educational Amendments of 1972, as amended. Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. Vocational Education Amendments of 1968. P.L. 94-566, P.L. 94-105.

Pifty-eight income security programs constitute the public welfare system benefiting persons of limited income. Piscal Year 1975 and 1976 recipient data and Federal and State-local expenditures for each program are provided for the following food aid programs: food stamps; National School Lunch Program, nutrition program for the elderly: Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children; special milk program; school breakfast program; summer food service program for children; child care food program; and food distribution program for needy families. The funding formula, eliability monirements, and benefits level of each of the measures are described. The total amounts of Federal funds spont in fiscal year 1975 and 1976 on food aid programs were \$6.439 billion and \$7.769 billion, respectively, ranging from \$5,682 billion on the food stamp program to \$14 million on the food distribution program for needy families in 1976. State and local contributions to the food stamp program, the National School Lunch Program, and the nutrition program for the elderly amounted to \$559 million in fiscal year 1975 and to \$671 in floral year 1976. No State or local contributions were received in the other food aid programs. The average monthly number of recipients in the food stamp program was 17.1 million in 1975 and 15.4 million in 1976 Both the costs and the number of recipients increased for all programs except the food distribution program for ncedy families (SC)

Queration of the Emergency Food and Medical Services Program. HRD-76-112: B-164031(5). September 1, 1976. 12 no. + 3 septemdious (28 pp.). Report to Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, Chairman, Senate Committee

on Appropriations: Labor, Health, Education and Welfare Subcommittee by Robert F. Keller, Acting Comptroller General. Organization Concerned: Community Services Administration.

Congressional Relayance: Senate Committee on Appropriations Laher Health Education and Wolfare Subcommittee Authority: Community Services Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-644). Recu nomic Opportunity Act as amended P.L. 94-361. S. Rent. 92-1297

S Rent The Emergency Food and Medical Services Program was established to counteract starvation and malnutrition among those see-

ments of the noor difficult to reach through other Federal programs, including Indians, migrants, and sessonal farmworkers. Findings/ Covelesions: In recent years the administration has placed little emphasis on the program, believing that it duplicates the services provided by other major food programs such as the Department of Agriculture Food Stamp and Commodity Programs. This attitude is reflected each war when the administration automits a zero budges request for the Emergency Food and Medical Services Program and does not extend the funding of program grants until an appropriation is forthcoming from the Congress. In 1974 and 1975 the Community Services Administration's policy unphasized program funding for projects that helped people find assistance through other programs. rather than direct emergency feeding. The projects were generally administered by independent local agencies, not by community action apareirs. Recommendations The Director of the Community Services Administration should: initiate actions to develop an infermation system that will provide more appropriate data on target populations served by local Emergency Food and Medical Services projects and operational data to show how they are being served: provide for selective on-site monitoring of the Emergency Food and Medical Service grantees at the local level, based on information provided through the information system realign program funding criteris and practices to emphasize food services for the needy; and, after the first year of operation, provide appropriate congressional committees with an assessment of how well the local organizations are providing emergency food services to migrants and seasonal farmworkers, (SC)

Federal Food Assistance Programs, Supramber 2, 1976, 9 pp. Report by Kathy Michelman, Education and Public Welfare Div., Congressional Research Service.

Organization Concerned: Community Services Administration; De-Partment of Agneulture, Department of Health, Education, and Welfage.

Authority: Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill (off 1977 (P.L., 94-35)) Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended, Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 Notional School Lunch Act of 1946, as amended. Child Nutration Act of 1966, as amended. Agricultural Act of 1949, Older Americans Act, as smended. Exposure of the Agricultural Act of 1949, Older Americans Act, as smended. Exposure Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended Elementary and Seconomic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended. Social Security Act.

Programs which provide some type of food assistance to special target groups, such as children, the elderly, and the poor, include programs which provide meals, food subsidies, and in food purchase. provision of food stuffs, and supportive food services. The following data are presented for Pederal food assistance programs: the legislation, a brief description, the State and local administering agencies, the eligibility requirements, the appropriations for fiscal year 1977. and the State matching fund requirements. These data are provided for the following programs administered by the Pond and Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture: food stamps; food deno-Lions programs school lunch: school broakfast; child care food program; summer food service program for children; special milk program; supplemental food program; commodities for schools, institutions, and the elderly, nonfood assistance; State administrative expenses, nutritional training and surveys; and special developmentail projects. The same data are also provided for these additional programs: the community food and nutrition program administered by the Community Services Administration; programs for educationally disadvantaged children, migrant children, and handleapped children and school health and nutrition demonstration projects. acliministered by the Office of Education; the head start program administered by the Office of Child Development; the nutrition program for the elderly administered by the Administration on Aging: and social services administered by the Social and Robabilitation Service, (3C)

### 016

Analysis of Food Sunsy Program Participation and Coan, 1979-1980. September 7, 1976. 37 pp. + 2 appendices (9 pp.). Report by Douglas L. Bondt, Warren E. Farb, Charles V. Ciccone. Prepared by the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

Organization Concerned: Detartment of Agricultum.

The food stamp program was formally established in 1964. Households are eligible to perticipate in the program if their net income is less than the statutory limit and their liquid assets are less than \$1,500. The difference between the face value of the stamps and the purchase requirement, the amount a household is required to pay. is the "bonus value" which is said for by the Pederal government. The largest factor in the growth of the program was the expansion to cover all geographic areas, including Puerto Rico. The chief faccors considered in a study to determine the percentage of a county's population rootiving food stamps were: the overall unemployment rate in the county, the long-term unemployment rate in the nation, and the percentage of the county's population receiving welfare. There was a direct correlation between high levels of these variables with high levels of food stamp participation. Higher income was nasociated with a lower level of participation. There was a small nexitive effect of bonus value on participation. The central projection (viewed as being most likely to occur) showed the number of food erarms recipients declining in 1976 and 1977, rising slightly in 1978 and 1979, and declining in 1980. However, expected higher food prices would drive the bonus value up steadily. These projections will not hold if there are changes in the rate of participation among those atterfale for the program or if complex legislative or administrative changes in the program are instituted. (HTW)

617
Fixed Stamp Fact Sheet. December 30, 1976. 13 pp.
Report prepared by the Congressional Research Service, Library
of Congress.

Organization Concurrenti: Department of Agriculture; Food and Nutrition Service.

Authority: Food Stamp Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-525). Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-85). P.L. 91-91. [1, 93-335, P.L. 91-347, P.L. 94-4, P.L. 94-182, P.L. 94-104, P.L. 94-339, P.L. 94-359, P.L. 94-359, P.L. 94-379.

The Food Stamp Program was enacted in 1964 to permit lowincome households to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet and to expand the market for food products. Amendments have increased benefit levels, atandardized eligibility standards, established work registration requirements, provided for free atomes for very lowincome households, changed purchase requirements, expanded the program nationwide, required semiannual adjustments, increased the Federal state of costs, and made other adjustments in the program. Amendments to other laws also affected the program. Congressional responsibility for the program lies in the House Committee on Agriculture and the Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation. The Program is financed through openended Federal appropriations, with Federal funding covering 100% of benefit costs and Poderal administrative costs and 50% of State and local administrative costs. Eligibility for benefits is determined on the basis of whether household members are welfare recipients; and for those who are not, on the basis of monthly net income, liquid sssets, and registration for employment. Benefits are determined according to household size and not monthly income. Renefits see indexed semiannually to reflect changes in food prices. At the Federal level, the program is administered mainly by the Food and Nutrition Service which establishes general regulations and guidelines, (HTW)

018 The Impact of Federal Commodity Denotions on the School Lunch Program. CED-77-32; B-178564. January 31, 1977. 43 pp. + appendics (20 pp.).

penalizat (20 pp.).

Regor to Rep. Carl D. Perkins, Chairman, House Committee on Education and Labor; by Elmer B. Stasts, Comptroller General

Organization Concernad: Department of Agriculture.
Congressional Relevances: House Committee on Education and Labor.
Authority: National School Lunch Act of 1946 (42 U.S.C. 1751 et soc), Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1431), 7 U.S.C. 612e,

The Department of Agriculture's purchasing and distributing of commodities for the school lunch program was reviewed in five States (California, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) and 15 school districts to: assess the responsiveness of the Federal commodity program to the needs of school districts; evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of school districts receiving cash in lieu of Pederal commodities under the school lunch program; and assess the reasons for plate waste (food served to the student but not eaten) in the school lunch program and identify possible solutions to the problem. Fladings/Conclusions: The Department's surplus removal and price support programs go a long way toward meeting the needs of school districts, However, improvements are needed to make the school lanch program more effective and responsive to school district needs. The Department's Food and Nutrition Service has not taken adequate steps to make sure that the commodity preferences reported by the States are based on and reflect school district needs. Sometimes certain "traditions;" items continue to be provided without being accepted by the States, and Department com-

modify purchase policies sometimes result in cosemodity purchases not highly preferred by the State. Dustrice, consequently, were being offered goods that did not match their seeds or deglers. Relitive commodify costs are higher for smaller school districts than for the larger ones. If most districts, as they want, receive, eash in lites of Federal commodities, small district food costs might increase.

Recursordation: The Screening of Agriculture should establish reported to the state of definition serves on efficient species and the state of definition serves on efficient species and the state of t

### 019

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The Food Stomp Program: Income or Food Supplementation? January 1977. 57 pp + appendix (2 pp.). Report by G. William Hougland.

Prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under the supervision of Stanley Wallack and C. William Fincher.

Organization Conservadi Department of Agriculture. Authority: Food Stamp Act of 1864, as amended (P.L. 83-525; 78 Saz. 703-09). Natural Food Stamp Reform Act of 1976. Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, P.L. 91-871, P.L. 93-86, S. 3136 (94th Cong.). H.R. 15613 (94th Cong.). H.R. 15613 (94th Cong.).

Federal outlays for the Food Stamp Program (PSP) have grown from less than \$100 million in fiscal year (FY) 1965, serving fewor than a million persons, to nearly \$5.5 billion in FY 1977, serving over 17 million persons Stamps, redormable for food purchases, may be purchased by households meeting eligibility requirements (an income test, an asset test, and a work requirement). The difference between the market value and the amount paid for the stamps represents the federal transfer of benefits (benus stamps). A key budgetary issue is whether the PSP should be redirected to emphasize either the goal of increased food consumption or of income supplementation or whether the current mix should be continued. Over one-quarter of recipients of the food stamp bonus are moved out of poverty by this benefit. The effects of the program on nutritional improvement have not been demonstrated. Puture budget options are: current policy status quo which would result in Federal costs of approximately \$5.4 billion in FY 1975; legislative reform centered on modifying program parameters such as income definitions, income eligibility limits, deductions, and perchase requirements; food consumption emphases which would reduce program costs by limiting participation to households below poverty and altering the proportion of bonus transfor which can be spent for non-food items; income support emphasis through elimination of the purchase requirement so that eligible households would receive only bonus food stamps; and easthing out food stamps by replacing bonus food stamps with an equivalent amount of each. (HTW)

An Approximal of the Special Summer Food Service Program for Children. RED-75-336; B-178564 February 14, 1977. 34 pp. + 5 appendices (7 pp.). Resert to the Congress, by Robert P. Keller, Auting Comptroller

Report to the Congress, by Robert P. Keller, Auting Comptrolle General.

Organization Contamed: Department of Agriculture; Pood and Nutrition Service Congrussional Reference: Congress.

Authority: National School Lunch Act of 1946, as amended (P.L. 90-302; 42 U.S. 1751; 42 U.S.C. 1761), (P.L. 92-32; 85 Stat 85). (FL 92-33); 85 Stat 720. This Special Summer Food Service Program for Children, admini-

istered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), is designed to fixed. during summer vacation, children from areas having poor occumic conditions or high concentrations of working mothers. It receives Federal assistance through State educational agencies or FNS regional offices for financing nonprofit food services operated by onproved service institutions at approved feeding sites. Findings/Conclusions: The program's effectiveness was difficult to assess because the PNS and State agencies have not identified the total number of children who were eligible nor their location. Reforence to the number of needy children participating in the National School Lunch Program indicated that the summer program achieved rather limited coverage, especially in areas other than the largest cities. Problems limiting coverage included: vacueness in the law and regulations concerning the extent of coverage, lack of strong support for an essentially voluntary program, and Federal and State funding fimitations. Recommended ove if the program is nuthorized past June 1975, the Secretary of Agriculture should have the FNS take the following actions: determine the target population to be served and establish program objectives; seek intensified promotional offects to recruit sponsors in large and small communities not sufficiently reached in the past; seek the legislation necessary to institute a revised funding procedure and a formalized matching requirement for State administrative expense funds; and devise refined procedures for estimating program costs to be incurred. (Author/SC)

### 621 Information on a Department of Agriculture Claim against the

Commencements of Parrio Rica, CED-77-40; A-51604. February 24, 1977. Released March 7, 1977. 4 pp. + appendices (23 pp). Report to Sea. James B. Allen; by Robert F. Keiller, Acting Computolity General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Puerto Rico: Dept. of Social Services. Congressional Relayments: Sensir Committee on Agriculture, Nutri-

tion, and Forestry. Sen James B. Allen.

Authority: Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, §416 (7 U.S.C. 1431), (P.L. 91-671; 84 Stat. 2048), (P.L. 93-85; 87 Stat. 247) 7

U.S.C 412...
A 1.5.5 nilmo dain of the U.S. Gevernment against the Department of Social Previous of the Commonwealth of Pactric Rito considered for the Commonwealth of Pactric Rito Commonwealth of Commonwealth of Commonwealth of the Commonwealth of Commonwealth

that the Department of Agriculture had increased the commodity amounts previously recipilationed for the needy famility program. A Department tolks showing quantities and values of commodity losses on the program of the program of the program of the program of the Services held official adstructions or other records on the actual dis-Services held official adstructions or other records on the actual dis-

outson of short 14% of the commodity quantities listed in the claim. In 1976, the Commonwealth made a proposal disclaiming any responsibility for the \$2.5 million claim, but offered to settle the entire class with the replacement in kind of \$198,000 of cheese. As of January, 1977, claim actilement has been auxemded pending completion of an investigation to account for final disposition of all commedities, (RRS)

The Summer Feeding Program: How to Feed the Children and Sum Program Abuse, CED-77-59; B-178564. April 15, 1977. 2 nn. ± 2 enclosures (25 pp ). Report to Rep. Carl D. Ferkins, Chairman, House Committee on Education and Labor: by Robert F. Keller, Comptroller General

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture. Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Education and La-Authority: National School Lunch Act, as amended, 6 13 (42 U.S.C. 1751 et sea), Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

Various aspects of the summer food service program for children were reviewed in light of alloged abuses during program operations in masor orban areas. Causes of abuses that had been detected by other groups, including the Departments of Agriculture and Justice. were investigated. The review was conducted at the Food and Nutrition Service headquarters in Washington, D.C., and at the regional

offices in Princeton, New Jersey, and San Francisco, California. Findings/Conclusions: Serious abuses-both criminal and administrative-have occurred in the summer fording program. Most of the abuses have involved private nonprofit organizations, which comprised three-fourths of the program's sponsors. Public agency apprsors, such as schools and park departments, operated programs relatively free of abuses. The Department of Agriculture has revised the program's regulations to try to prevent abuses. Recommendetions: Additional changes covering soonsor and site selection and termination, contracting procedures, state staffing and monitoring, sponsor record-keeping, and advances of funds should be included in the revised regulations. The program's authorizing legislation should be revised to authorize only schools and public agencies as soomers. Additional legislative changes dealing with administrative funds for states and sponsors, definitions of eligible sponsors and children, the number of food services allowed each day, and the issuance of rengram regulations have been proposed. (Author/SC)

Review of Delays in Issuance of Food Stamp Authorization-to-Purchase Cords in Chicago, Illinois 1, CED-77-65: A-51604, May 9, 1977, 6 Resert to Rep. Cardiss Collins; by Elmer B. Stants, Comptroller General.

Organization Concorned: Food and Nutrition Service; Illinois: Dept. of Public Aid. Congressional Relevance: Res. Cardiss Collins.

Some elderly recipients in Chicago had received food stamp authorization-to-purchase cards later in the month than their Federal Supplemental Security Income checks. GAG was asked to determine whether these cards were being sent about the middle of the month, and if so, why, and whether these cards could arrive at the same time as the supplemental security checks. Findings/Conclusions: A random sample of 19 supplemental security/food stamp recipients disclosed that the timing created hardships for 8 of these people. Illinois has 20 different mailing schedules for public assistance documents. For no particular reason, Chicago had a different schedule from the rest of the State for supplemental security mailings. Though benefits could be prorated by computer to prevent gaps in coverage, changing mailting dates would not be fessible for several reasons. An alternative solution would involve the option of receiving one to four authorization cards monthly at the same time, with allotments nronnetionally reduced. This proposal should be tried before changes are made in the mailing schedules. Recommendations: An outreach effort should be conducted to advise recipients of this option. The nian should be evaluated after several months, and if unsuccessful, mailing schedules should be changed. (DJM)

Certain Food Assects of the School Lunch Program in New York City 1. CED-77-89, B-178564, June 15, 1977, 5 pp. + 3 environmen (3) Report to Secretary, Department of Agricultum by Henry Books were, Director, Community and Economic Development Div.

Request of Rep. Frederick W. Richmond

Congressional Ralayance: House Committee on Education and Labor: Senste Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Res. Prederick W. Richmond

Statistical sampling techniques were used to estimate the number of school lunches served in New York City that met or folled to meet type A requirements. Four types of hundre-extererio style, year onck, basic (primarily soup and sandwiches), and bulk (prepared food frozen in bulk) were tested between January 10 and February 22. 1977. Radings/Conclusions: Between 40% and 45% of the cafeteria, meal pack, and built junches and 27% of all basic bunches failed to meet the type A nutritional requirements. Many of the lunches were purchased from vendors and assembled into corrollere lunches by school employees. In such cases, it may be possible for the city to obtain refunds for noncompliance from the vendors. The State has never withheld pengram funds for noncompliance with type A lunch requirements. In the 1975-1976 school year, the total cost for the New York City lanch program was over \$79.4 million, with the Federal Government paying \$62 million, the State \$2.8 million, and the city \$14.6 million. Resummenderions: The Food and Nutrition Service (Department of Agriculture) should assess the extent that this deficiency in New York City is a national problem; see that the state or city recovers from vendors; and take appropriate Federal action concerning reimbursement for nonconforming hypothes (DJM)

Food Stomp Receipts: Who's Watching the Money? CED-77-76; A-51604. June 15, 1977. 54 pp. + 3 appendices (24 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Contamed: Department of Agriculture. Congressional Relavance: House Committee on Agriculture; Senste Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; Congress

Authority: Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), Emergency Food Stamp Vendor Accountability Act of 1976.

Minuses and mishandling of over \$34 million in food stamp recelpts went undetected for extended periods because neither the Food and Nutrition Service nor the states were effectively monitoring the agents who sold food stamps. Findings/Conclusions: Kraowa major weaknesses in the monitoring system at both the Federal and State levels were allowed to continue for years without adequate efforts to correct them. Reported deposits were not verified; agents' depositing patterns were not monitored; and there was no followup when agents failed to submit required reports. The Service's computer-produced management reports, designed to identify problem

spects, were not usable because they listed too many agents without problems, as well as agents with problems. Although some improvements have been made, much more needs to be done. Recommendaname: Several changes should be made in the present accountability System in order to reduce the number of invalid exceptions on each senencilistics and other reports and to improve the reports' reliabiliity and usefulness for monitoring agent accountability Regardless of the changes made in the accountability system, the Secretary of Agriculture should require the Service to provide the states and its regional offices with their respective sections of any management property and other accountability-related reports recovered by the Secvice or others disseminate regulations on the respective responsibilities of the states and the Service: and provide special belo to states having the most senous problems is monitoring agent accountability. (Author/SC)

The Food States Program: Overloand Reachie Not Recovered and Front Not Punished. CED-77-112, A-51604 July 18, 1977. 47 pp. + 2 appendices (3 pp.) Report to the Congress: by Elmer B. Stasts. Commerciller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture: Department of Justice. Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture; Senere Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Congress Authority: Food Sterre Act of 1964, as amended (7 II S.C. 2011 et sen.).

The Government is losing over half a billion dollars annually because of overissued food stamp benefits eaused by errors, misre presentation, and suspected freed by recipients and by errors of local food stamp offices. Findings/Conclusions For every \$100 of the more than \$5 hillion suggest benefits issued nationally consistenances necount for about \$12, only about 12 cents of that \$12 have been recovered. The cight local projects reviewed were doing little to identify and recover the value of these overissuances. At five of the right projects, about helf of the delite value of the claims antablished for food stamp overissuances was classified as involving suspected fraud by reginients, but yory few requients were proportied or otherwise penalized. Reconvendence: The Congress should authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to allow the States to keep some portion of the money recovered from recipients of overlaying benefits and to increase from 50% to 75% the Federal share of the administrative costs associated with processing the suspected fraud cases. The Contress should also authorize Agriculture, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to handle most suspected recipiest froud cases administratively rather than referring them for crimical proseoution. The Department of Agriculture should take a number of stems to make sore that States adequately identify and recover overfound food stamp benefits and punish people who engage in food stamp frand (Author/SC)

The National School Lanch Program: Is R Working? PAD-77-6: B-111810 July 26, 1977, 137 pp. + 3 appendices (28 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Stuats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Congressional Relevances House Committee on Education and Labor, SesserCommittee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Ferestry; Con-

Authoritys National School Lunch Act of 1946 (P.L. 79-396). Agricultural Act of 1949, § 416 (7 U.S.C. 1431), Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-642). Child Nutrition Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-433).

P.L. 92-153, P.L. 87-823, 6 11, P.L. 74-320, P.L. 91-248, P.L. 93-226 PT 94-105 RS Ster 419

The National School Lunch Program is designed to safeguard schoolchild health by improving and/or maintaining levels of notrition and to strengthen the agricultural economy by stimulating food demand. Findings/Conclusions: The school lunch program provides adequately for the large-scale feeding of children, but it could he much more effective and efficient than it is. Although studies show that the actual funct, when paired with a matritional supplement or with the school breakfast, can affect the antritional levels of schoolchildren, their findings about how the lunch itself affects outritionally deprived and nutoticeally adequate participants are inconclusive. There are consistent indications that the program has strengthened overall demand for farm products, although the possibility of a conflict between the program's agricultural and nutritional provisions was noted. Shifting eating habits and needs over the past

30 years suppost that the program's objectives should be reassessed. Recommendations: Congress should provide policy guidance indicating specifically what the purpose of the program should be and have the program evaluated accordingly, define the priority of each purpose and direct how the program is to be evaluated, require the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to assist the Departmest of Agriculture in determining the program's contribution to children's health: review Agriculture's program evaluation plan to be sure it will support the needs of congressional oversight; and require Agriculture to report to the Congress the results of its evaluation. rem.

Summary of a Report: The National School Lunck Program, Is It Warking? PAD-77-7; B-111810, July 26, 1977, 16 pp Report to the Congress; by Blimer B Steats, Comptroller General,

Organization Concurred: Department of Agriculture; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Education and Labor; Senare Committee on Agriculture, Natrition, and Forestry; Con-

Authority: National School Lunch Act of 1946 (P.L. 79-396).

There are shortcomings in both the evaluation and the performance of the School Lunch Program. Recommendations: The Secretary of Agriculture should require a formal, systematic evaluation of the National School Lunch Program's performance in meeting legislative objectives and should determine the nutritional standards needed for the program. The Congress should: require the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) to assist the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in evaluating the school lunch program's health impact on children; review USDA's program evaluation plan before implementation to make certain that it will provide adequate information for program oversight, that it uses the resources and expertise of USDA and HEW in a manner that benefits the evaluation, and that it is in keeping with the respective missions of each agency; require the Secretary of Agriculture, on completion of the school lunch program evaluation, to provide a comprehensive report of his findings, together with any recommendations be may have with respect to improving program effectiveness; and provide policy guidance indicating specifically what the goals of the program should be and what the priorities are, and have the program evalusted accordingly, (SC)

Custion Section

[Review of Practices, Procedures, and Controls to Present Spoilage or Theft of Federal Commodities Donated to the Commonwealth of Powers Rico for Food Relief Programs ]. CED-77-120; A-51604. August 18. 1977, 12 pp. + 2 enclosures (2 pp.). Report to Sen, James B. Allen: by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller

General Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture: Food and No-

tritton Service: Fuerto Rico Contrassional Relevance: House Committee on Education and La-

bor; Smare Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Sec. Ismes B. Allen Authority: Older Americans Act of 1965, title VII (42 U.S.C. 3045 et sea.). (P.L. 74-320, § 32; 7 U.S.C. 612e), 7 U.S.C. 1431b.

A review of the Continton wealth of Puerto Riccis practices, procesdures, and controls over Federally donated commodities for food relief programs did not disclose current instances of theft or excessive spoilage and indicated that the commodities were adequately accounted for at the time of the review. However, both the Common, wealth control over donated commodities and the Food and Nutrition Service monitoring of the commodity program in the Commonwealth need improvement to insure that the program there does not deteriorate in the future. Recommendation: The Secretary of Agriculture should have the Fond and Nutrition Service improvethe Federal commodity distribution program in Puerto Rico by: reviewing monthly and yearly Commonwealth receipt, distributionand inventory reports more closely to insure accorate, burnely report. ing and identification of both commodity losses and notential noblems; reconciling monthly Commonwealth reports with commodity shipment reports prepared by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; conducting periodic evaluations and documented site inspections of the Commonwealth's receipt, storage, and distribution practices, procedures, and controls to insure their adequacy to account for donated commodities and minimize spoilage or theftrequiring the Department of Education to conduct more frequent regularly acheduled warehouse inspections; and regulating the Department of Education to closely monitor the condition of donated commodities stored at temperatures above the suggested levels. (SC)

Supplement to Comptraller General's Report to the Congress, "The Food Stamp Program-Overissued Repelits Not Recovered and Fraud Not Punished" (CED-77-112 July 18, 1977). CED-77-112A: A-51604. August 31, 1977. 12 pp. + appendix (6 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Stasts, Comptroller General.

Organization Contamed: Department of Agriculture Congressional Ralayance: House Committee on Agriculture; Senste Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Congress,

The Department of Agriculture did not dispute the basic thrust of an earlier GAO report on the food stamp program which indicated that proper actions are not being taken to recover overissuances (estimated at \$590 million a year) and to punish recipient fraud. However, some of Agriculture's comments tend to obscure and minimize the report's message. Findings/Conclusions: Agriculture stated that the Administration's proposal for overhauling food stamp legislation included most of the legislative changes recommended in the OAO report. The Department, however, strongly disagreed with the OAO recommendation that States should retain a portion of Pederal dollars overissued due to the State's own errors. Agriculture also proposed that the legislation be revised to make it easier to collect from States the value of food stamp benefits overissued because of State negligence. There is some doubt whether it would be feasible to monitor the States closely enough to identify a significant proportion of all overiseuences that occur so that it could be determined whether States were negligent. It may not be reasonable to expect the States to expend the extra effort and money necessary to effectively identify and report overissuances to Apriculture if they will be required to renay the value of the overiscusmoss (SC).

Improvements Needed in the Desertment of Agriculture's Commodity Distribution Program, B-114824. September 18, 1977. 17 pp. + appendix (1 nn.) Report to Secretary Dengament of Agriculture: by Henry Rock,

wege, Director, Resources and Economic Development Div. Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Government Oper-

stions: Sesse Committee on Government Operations. Authority: Agricultural Act of 1949, 5 416, as amended 17 U.S.C. 1431). National School Lunch Act. 8 6, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1755), 7 U.S.C. 612c, 28 C.F.R. 51,

In fiscal year 1971 the Department of Agnosture donated about 2.5 billion counds under its commodity distribution program at a cost of about \$560 million Findings/Conclusions: The Department had not taken full advantage of savings in transportation costs and other benefits available by shipping larger volumes. Although distributing agencies in 30 States were using facilities capable of receiving full carloads, about 70% of the shipments involved railoars using less than 75% of their capacity. Shipping costs of about \$2.2 million could have been reduced by about \$287,000 by using full carleads. Distribution costs could have been reduced substantially by providing a leaser variety of food in the school lunch program. Recommendations: The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the responsible officials to revise minimum lot sizes for all food types to qualify for the most economic rail rates; develop guidelines to assist State distributing agencies in minimizing deliveries of small orders and orders requiring stonoff deliveries: periodically review distributing agency ordering practices; consider providing a lesser variety of foods for the school hanch program; see that the results of a Food and Nutrition Service study are adequately considered in determining the need for furture checkloading; direct that an inspector be present at all times when checkloading is required and that each unit be counted as it is loaded; provide the Agricultural Marketing Service with a means of evaluating checkloading procedures; and evaluate unloading operations of consignees in States having frequent shortages, (SC)

Preliminary Resort on the Special Supplemental Food Program.

B-176994, September 28, 1977, 8 pp. + appendix (2 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Robert F. Keller, Deputy Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Food and Nutrition Service. Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (P.L. 92-433; 86 Stat. 724; 42 U.S.C. 1771). 7 U.S.C. 612(e). H.R. 9639 (94th Congress).

The Special Supplemental Food Program was a program of cash erants to the States, to be carried out during fiscal years 1973 and 1974, to provide supplemental foods through State and local agencies to resenant or lactating women and to infants and children up to 4 years of see determined by competent professionals to be nutritional risks because of inadequate nutrition and income. States and local seemoles were regulred to maintain adequate medical records on the participants to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to determine and evaluate the benefits of the nutritional assistance provided. The program was administered by the Food and Nutrition Service. Findines/Conclusions: On August 3, 1973, the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia ordered the Secretary of Agriculture to process and approve applications and program regulations until the \$40 million legislated for the program was expended.

Health services consultants advised that assending the feeding and evaluation period from 6 months to between 12 and 18 months would significantly improve the reliability of the evaluation conclusions Although the legalative history indicated that the modical evaluation of program participants should include a determination of the program's effects on mental as well as physical development of infants. there were serious questions as to whether any valid measurement of mental development was possible in this study. Recommendations: Allowing additional time for the preparation of preliminary evaluations of the program and of reports containing evaluations of the program and making recommendations concerning its constitution could be beneficial in terms of increased program participation and could allow development of more meaningful evaluation data on which to base recommendations. (SC)

### FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY

Plant Heelth Inspection Service.

Consumer Protection Would Be Increased by Improving the Administration of Intractate Most Plant Inspection Programs. B-163450. November 2, 1973, 30 no + 7 approdices (18 no.)

Report to the Congress, by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General Organization Comments Department of Agriculture; Animal and

Congressional Relayance: Congress Authority: Wholesome Meat Act (P.L. 90-201; 81 Stat 584; 21 U.S.C. 601 et soq.) 21 U.S.C. 661 H.R. 4141 (93nd Cong.), H.R. 4646 (93ed Cong.) H.R. 7156 (93ed Cong.), H.R. 8199 (93ed Cong.).

S. 1021 (93rd Cong.), S. 1919 (93rd Cong.). The Wholesome Mest Act, designed to protect consumers from bad ment, allowed States up to 3 years to develop and implement laws and programs that imposed inspection and samuation popularments on intrastate ment plants equal to those imposed on federally inspected most plants. If a State developed a program, it was eligible for Federal assistance; otherwise, meat plants came under Federal jurisdiction. Fludings/Conclusions Since the implementation of the law, meet inspection programs have improved, with 40 States now having "equal to" Federal programs for 8,700 plants and the Federal Government having programs for 6,200 plants. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) needs to improve its criteria for rating whether plant conditions comply with basic Pederal requirements. If any one of the reven basic requirements is not met, the plant is considered unacceptable, but inspectors are not consistent in what they consider acceptable, he several sestances one plant would be considered unacceptable, but another, with the same condition, would pass APHIS criteria for determining if a State is mountaining an "equal to" program also needs to improve. A quarterly random sample of piants within a State would provide the Service with adequate information, would be more cost effective, and would leave more time for correction than the present yearly inspection. Recommendation: The APHIS administrator should provide reviewers with improved plant rating criteria, establish and advise the States of the criteria that will be used in determining when a State's program is "equal to," and consider using quarterly random samples. (Author/SS)

[The Banning of DDT by the Environmental Protection Agency and Its Refusel to Allow Energency the against the Tussek Much ]. B. 125053. Pebruscy 26, 1974. 2 pp.

Report to Rep. Mike McCormack, by Robert F. Keller, Deputy Comparoller General

Organization Concerned: Environmental Protection Agency; Porest Service.

Congressional Relevancer Ros. Mike McCormack Authority: Federal Insecticade, Fungicide, and Rodenticade Act of 1972 (7 U.S.C. 136), National Environmental Policy Act.

On December 13, 1973, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld the Environmental Protection Agency (RPA) order banning DDT. The order was challenged on two points: (1) whether the EPA had based its order on substantial evidence, including the findings of its heating examiner; and (2) whether EPA had complied with the legal considerated of properties a detailed statement on the environmental impact of the proposed action. Hudings/Conclusions: The court ruled that the EPA had based its decision on substantial evidence and had provided the equivalent of a detailed environmental impact statement. DDT can be used in emergency situations, but has been used so only once. EPA refused its use against the tursock moth became of DDT's potential dringer to the environment and because of the expected flareum of a viros which usually occurs and controls the infestation. Generally a tussock moth infestation is not detected until the second year, when it is soo late to spray. The Forest Service is looking for new ways to detect the infestation earlier. (Author/SS)

### 035

Pesticides; Actions Needed to Protect the Consumer from Defective Products. B-133192. May 23, 1974. 46 pp. + 3 appendices (8 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Robert F. Keller, Acting Comptroller General

Organization Concerned: Environmental Protection Agency. Congressional Ralevence: Congress

Authority: Foderal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1947 (U.S.C. 135). Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 (7 U.S.C 136 (Supp. II)). Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970. Consumers have not been adequately protected from defective

pesticides because of inadequate Environmental Protection Agency (SPA) efforts to determine whether registered posticides were marketed in accordance with provisions of the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972. Findings/Conclusions: EPA did not give its inspectors enough guidance for determining which registered pesticides to sample. Because of a lack of space, personnel, and equipment, EPA's biological laboratories could not test most samples for safety and effectiveness. Only 32% of the samples were tested for effectiveness and 19% were tested for safety. Recommendations: The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should: (I) devise a more effective sampling program to insure adequate coverage of posticides being marketed; (2) expand the import market surveillance program; (3) initiate measures to obtain the additional personnel, space, and equipment necessary for conducting a sufficiently broad and thorough testing program; (4) take steps to determine the effective life of decomposable pesticides; (5) require that expiration dates be included on labels of decomposable posticides; (6) establish procedures for testing, before registration, disinfectants, rodenticides, and any other posticide categories which EPA has found to have a high rate of biological defects; (7) request manufacturers to recall production lots from which EPA has collected ineffective samples; (8) establish procedures for notifying manufacturers of all deficiencies found in samples of their posticides; and (9) enter into cooperative agreements with the States to carry out EPA's marhet surveillance program and to help the States obtain necessary expertise (SC)

\*erv Ment and Positry: An Assessment of the Problem, ally 22, 1974. 36 pp. + 6 appendices (15 pp.). Congress by Bloger B. Statts. Comproviler General

concerned: Department of Health, Education, and general of Agriculture; Animal and Plant Health Inp; Food and Drug Administration Zelavonan Congress.

gral Feed, Drug and Cosmetie Act (21 U.S.C. 301). spection Act (21 U.S.C. 601). Paultry Products Ina amonded; Wholesome Poultry Products Act (21 U.S.C. 111).

Imonella-contaminated raw most and poultry prome the market, consumers have not been adequately roblem or to safeguards they must take to minimize his bacteria. Federal efforts have not had a major olling human salmonellosis and have resulted in cera ments being regulated for salmonella contamination not. Although the Food and Drug Administration Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service have To not regulate salmonella-contaminated products on et. Findings/Conclusions: FDA analyzed 100 rew w poultry samples for salmonella contamination. The surchased from retail stores in 10 metropolitan areas. caples, or 17%, were contaminated. The National gnots concluded that it was unreasonable to expect be cradicated in the near future. Although consumer wad as an essential and practical seferment ecolositach programs need to be improved. Recommenda-eartments of Health, Education, and Welfare and used: implement recommendations of their took forces timely and effective control of the salmonelle probin a program to assess the extent of salmonella-conmost and poolery products on the market: emphasize se serious potential health problems associated with cat and poultry, particularly chicken and pork, and to take in handling them; and periodically measure a of their consumer education programs. Considera-Ven to identifying target groups to which intensive ation should be directed. (Author/SC)

Fion and Health Effects. August 1, 1977. 28 pp. B. Bresler, Congressional Research Service.

Oncomed: Food and Drug Administration; Federa-

Lity represents 25% of the calories in the national district and calories represent a 25% of the calories or all of the so-quile "sugars" and increased by about one-find since the beginning and the calories of the property of the since of sugar instals per year per capitin in the United Ad by soft drikes according to a Distury Goals study, ear of all haby faceds still seld sweetness to many of the since of the products have added sweetness to be a simple still seld of the products have added sweetness to a longest the since of the products have added sweetness to a hisportant impredient in the development to the calories of the since of the since

correlative pathway from sugar to corensry heart disease does not appear to east (SW)

### 038

[Survey of FDA's Sanitation Program for Food Storage Warehouses]. B-164031(2). July 30, 1974 7 pp.

B-164031(2), July 30, 1974 7 pp.
Report to Alexander M. Schmidt, Commissioner, Food and Drug
Administrators; by Morton A. Myers (for Albert B. Jojekism, Assistant Director, Manpower and Welfare Div.).

Organization Concerned: Department of Hoalth, Education, and Welfare; Department of Agriculture; Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; Food and Drug Administration. Authority: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301).

A survey of the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) socitation program for food storage warehouses was conducted. Surveyors accompanied FDA and/or State inspectors on inspections of 22 food storage warehouses in the Souttle and Los Angeles Districts. Fire. dings/Corclasions: Although the sanitation conditions of the warehouses in most cases were adequate. FDA inspectors detected radient and bird infestations in two warehouses in Scattle that resulted in two of the largest food seizeres in FDA history. Contaminated food lots were found in a warehouse routinely inspected by FDA and at a warehouse which the State was responsible for inspecting under FDA contract. FDA has not defined or provided adequate guidance to its insucotors as to the meaning of "significant" insunitary conditions. Such guidance would assist inspectors in determining whether a phase II inspection is warranted. FDA district office personnel must use considerable judgment and discretion in determining what insanitary conditions would warrant a phase II inspection and in determining when followup inspections would be performed.

odefining when following inspections would be performed. Recommendations: The Commissioner of the Pool and Drug Administration should entablish more specific orbits; and guidelines list inspections follow in determining whether a place if impaction is unknown where large-citic results indicate instances where large-citic creatible indicate instances where large-citic creatible indicate instances where large-citic creatible indicate instances are recommendated in the commendation of the commendation. The Commissioner should covalists the adequacy of the training program for new inspections with a standard control of the commendation of th

### 1933, as amended (21 U.S.C. 301)

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There is no consessat smoot presentables in to the authory of manifest hydratifies, a power in register on the first his sand or postasses, unknown, and otherests. Some researchests have concluded that it is sand, while of them have concluded that it is supposed, which of their lates of the control of the sand proportions. Findings/Controlsses: The questions indicate the several research papers about the pointed in declarate that such that has not those evaluated said to make the pointed in declarate that such that has not those evaluated said to make the pointed in declarate that such that has not those evaluated said to make the pointed in t

Recommendation: The Administrator of the Environmental Protestion Agency fordid externing, through obtained intering and research, whether make legislated will adversely affect human health or the survivorum. The Socrative of the Department of Health, Education, and Welters benefit, through the Commissioner of the Finds and Day Administration, periodiciple tray extensite Finds and Day Administration, periodiciple tray extensiposition produces, and sedient to make use that essellated makelhydrantists entitles informers son not being created. When residue tolerances are exceeded, estion should be alaten to remove these products from the marker, Charles TSO.

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Asserts to Quantities on the Instance of on Entergoncy Temporary Standard for Cestin Chemicals Contributed to the Carcinogene, It 179768, January 6, 1973. 4 pp. + 4 appendixes (Ep. 60, pp. 24, Rapert to Rep. Bill Archer; Rep. M. Coldredt Battler; Rep. Gorge A. Cooding; Rep. January F. Hashings, Rep. G. V. Menagimer; Rep. Steven D. Symrus; Rep. Jee D. Weggener; Rep. Antonio Berja Won Pat; by Ellers F. Sustis, Computing General.

Organization Concessed: National Inst. for Occupational Safety and Health Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Congressional Raivester Rep. IIII Arches, Rep. M. Culdwell Busher; Rep. Goorpe A. Goodling, Rep. James F. Hastinge, Rep. G. V. Monssomersy, Rep Steven D. Symms, Rep. Leo D. Waggenet; Rep. Autonic

Burja, Wen Pat.

Authority: Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651), National Environmental Policy Act.

On May 3, 1973, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published an energency temporary standard to requisite employee occupants to 14 eleminists considered to be ear-clinogens. The standard was revised on July 27, 1973, to provide more Administration and to require

### 141

Need to Establish the Safety of Color Additive FD&C Red No. 2 MWD-76-40; B-164031(2) October 20, 1975. 26 pp. + 2 appenders (3 pp.) Report to Sen. Gaylord Nelson; by Elmer B. Stasts, Comptroller General.

Organization Consumed: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Ford and Drug Administration. Congressional Ruleymers: Sex. Gavinot Nelson.

Authority: Pederal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U S C 301). Color Additive Amendments (F.L. 86-618). 21 C F.R.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has permitted the use of Food. Drug, and Cosmotic Red No. 2, a color additive, in food, drugs, and cosmetics for 15 years without making a final determination of its safety, despite the fact that the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act requires that color additives used in such products be determined to be safe. During this period, scientific studies have raised questions about the safety of Red No. 2. Fermitting continued use of the additive before resolving the safety questions exposes the public to unnecessary risks. Findings/Conclusions: When the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act was passed in 1960, it contained recovisions for color additives commercially established at that fine including Red No. 2, to continue in use on an interim basis for a reasonable period of time pending completion of scientific investigations to determine their safety. FDA has repeatedly extended the interim period for the dye on the basis of requests from manufacturer or industry associations to allow time to complete scientific investisations of its safety, although in some cases the investigations that were being conducted were not identified. In July 1972, FDA issued a proposal to limit human exposure to the color additive, but no action to implement this proposal had been taken by September 1. 1975. Recommendations: The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare should direct the Commissioner of the FDA to promptly establish the safety of Red No. 2 or prevent its use in food, drugs, and cosmetics. (Author/SC)

Pederal Perticide Registration Program; E II Protecting the Public and the Environment Adaptately from Perticide Hozards? RED-76-42; II-133192. December 4, 1975. 72 pp. + 3 appendions (13 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Stasts, Comprising General

Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Orpenization Concerned: Environmental Protection Agency; Food and Drug Administration.

Congressional Raisvance: Congress.
Ashtselby: Federal Insecticide, Funglide, and Rodenticide Act of
1997 (\*) U.S.C. 135). Federal Remotemental Pesticide Control Act
of 1972 (\*) U.S.C. 136). Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmotic Act of
1972 (\*) U.S.C. 136). Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmotic Act of
1973 (\*) as mension (2) U.S.C. 130).

The American consumer has not been adequately protected from the potential bazards of postleide use because of inadequate efforts to implement provisions of the Federal laws regulating posticides. Pederal law requires that only effective pesticides be registered (those that will not cause unreasonable adverse offects on human health and the environment) and that residues of restloides in food be adequately checked so that consumers are not exposed to jurniful levels. Findings/Conclusions: Review of the Federal posticide registration program showed that: safety and office cy data have not been submitted to support marketing many posticides (including such data as information on cancer, gerietic changes, birth defects, and reproduction); safety and efficacy data are not required for the posticides as marketed, but rather only for the individual netive ingredients: review of inert ingredients, such as vinyl chloride, are not subjected to the full range of safety teating; many labels do not comply with requirements; pesticide residue tolerances are not mondtored or reviewed; the safety of pesticide residues in some foods has not been

determined; and statutory registration requirements are not carned out on a timely basis (Author/SC)

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Federal Support for Restaurant Scattation Found Largely Ineffective. MWD-76-42; B-164031(2) December 8, 1975. 24 pp. + 7 appendices (12 pp.).

Report to the Congress; by Blener B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Occomization Concurred: Food and Drug Administration.

Congrassional Relevences Congress.

Authority: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, § 301(k) (21

Authority: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, § 301(k) (21 U.S.C. 331(k)). Public Health Service Act, title III, as amended (42 U.S.C. 241). 21 U.S.C. 342(a).

A 1974 inspection of 185 restaurants selected at random from 14,736 restaurants in 9 metropolitan areas indicated that about 90% of the restaurants were insanitary. Fludium/Conclusions: According to a Food and Drug Administration (FDA) official, sanitation conditions in restaurants have not greatly improved since the survey, Earlier inspections by FDA and State or local health departments show that sanitation conditions of restaurants in the United States have been a persistent problem. EDA is responsible for adminuterion the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which prohibits the adulteration of food shipped in intersesse commerce, including food held in restaurants. The agency relies on State and local governments to tion program that FDA has established to help State sovernments carry out their regulatory activities has not been effective. Local governments generally have been ineffective in regulating restaurant sanitation and, as a rule, the States' monitoring of these programs has been minimal. Recommendations: The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare should direct the Commissioner of FDA to strengthen the program to encourage States to improve their food service sanitation programs, if FDA determines that additional resources are needed to strengthen its program, it should bring the matter to the attention of the Congress, (Author/SC)

### 044

[The Environmental Protection Agency's Determination of Particulal Data Reliability], RED-76-63. January 26, 1976. 10 pp. + enclosure (2 pp.). Regort to Russell B. Train, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency; by Henry Bischwege, Director, Resources and Economic Development Div.

Organization Concurred: Food and Drug Administration.
Authority: Pederal Insociticite, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of
1947, as amended (7 U.S.C. 135). Pederal Pood Drug, and Cosmotic
Act of 1938, as amended (21 U.S.C. 301).

ha secondesse with hapitation, the Environmental Protection Agency (EVA) regime resistion and evaluation that the other stranger (EVA) regime resistion and evaluation that the other temperature of the evaluation of the context to particular standards compared to the evaluation of the context to particular standards that the evaluation of the evaluation of the evaluation of the evaluation of the law of the evaluation of the evaluation of the evaluation of the evaluation of the law, and were reviewed here for evaluation of the evaluation of the data, and were reviewed here for consideration, followed to data, and were reviewed here for consideration, followed to data, and were reviewed here for consideration, followed to data, and were reviewed here for consideration of the evaluation of the data, and were reviewed here for consideration of the evaluation of the data, and were reviewed to the evaluation of the evaluation of the data of the evaluation of the second these informations such as those of other association of the second these informations and an evaluation of the evaluation of the second these informations and an evaluation of the evaluation of the second the evaluation of the evaluation of the evaluation of the second the evaluation of the evaluation of the evaluation of the second the evaluation of the evaluation of the evaluation of the second the evaluation of the evaluation of the evaluation of the second the evaluation of the evaluation of the evaluation of the second the evaluation of the evaluation of the evaluation of the second the evaluation of the evaluation of the evaluation of the second the evaluation of the evaluation of the evaluation of the second the evaluation of the evaluation of the evaluation of the second the evaluation of the evaluation of the evaluation of the second the evaluation of the evaluation of the evaluation of the second the evaluation of the evaluation of the and which do not identify chemical composition prevents ERA from limiting that only set and effective proisides are registered. Recommendations EPA should determine whether an accordiant into or stapectain program in accessing from congovernmental to the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract FPA program to avaid despitation of visits to theoretical service for the general contract of the contract of the contract of the force of the contract of the contract of the contract of the force of the contract of the contract of the contract of the force of the contract of the contract of the contract of the force of the contract of the contract of the force of the contract of the contract of the force of the contract of the contract of the force of the force of the contract of the force of the contract of the force of the force of the contract of the force of the contract of the force of the force of the contract of the force of the contract of the force of force of force of force of force of force force of force force

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Assumest of the National Grain Aspective System, RBD-76-71; B0114824, Pebruary 12, 1976, 95 pp. 74 nappendiene G4 pp. Report to Rep. Thomas S. Foley, Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture, Sen Hubers H. Humplery, Chairman, Senate Commitee on Agriculture and Forestry: Foreign Agricultural Policy Subcernalizes: by Blane B. Sissas, Comproller Central.

Organization Concerned: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Research Service; Foreign Agricultural Service.

Congressional Relayance: House Committee on Agriculture; Senote Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Poreign Agricultural Policy Subcommittee.

Authority: Grain Standard Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 71). Warehouse Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 241).

Serious problems exist in the national grain inspection system. authorized by the Grain Standards Act. The Department of Agriculture's (LISDA's) role as overall supervisor has serious inherent limits. tions. It has not been able to insure the integrity of a system operated by a widely dispensed group of over 100 State and private agencies and trade associations. Weaknesses in the national inspection system have led to extensive criminal abuses. Findings/Conclusion: Although some inspection services have been satisfactory, the system penerally has operated without effective controls, procedures, or lines of authority; tolerated conflicts of interest between the grain inspection and merchandising operations; and not been responsive to the limited supervision provided by the Department's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). Inquiries in nine foreign countries revesled much dissatisfaction with U.S. grain sold abroad. Many customers believed they regularly received lower quality and weight than they paid for. Procedures for handling foreign complaints were poorly defined and generally ineffectual. No central coordinating samey was designed to insure that all complaints were recorded, investigated, and responded to and analyzed for reexamination of inspection procedures. Some respondents felt greater emphasis was needed on developing standards which stressed qualities relating to erain's end use, such as protein in wheat, and which provided incentives to farmers to produce higher quality grain. New equipment or inspection techniques must be developed to readily ascertain grade in accordance with the proposed standards. Recommendations: Congress should establish an essentially all Pederal inspection system incorporating sampling, grading, and weighing services which would be phased in gradually starting immediately at problem locations, moving as soon as possible to port elevators, and after sufficient experience is gained, extending to major inland terminals. The Scoretary of Agriculture abould direct AMS to determine the possible impact, particularly to U.S. exporters, of correcting original inspection certificates found to be in error: require research to identify the type and extent of damage which can be expected to occur when handling and transporting grain, perticularly export grain; designate the Poreign Agriculture Service as the central coordinating agency in USDA for handling foreign complaints; and develop written procedures for promptly investigating and responding to foreign complaints. The Secretary of Agriculture should intensify research and development on the U.S. grain standards and provide for greater coordination and cooperation among the USDA agencies with research and marketing responsibilities. (SW)

Food 13

Use of Center-Cassing Brags in Nost-Producing desireats May Past Public Health Hexand: The Case of Novegarans. MWD-76-85, B-164031 (2) February 25, 1976-50 pp 4 septends; (3 pp.). Report to Rep. John El Moss, Chairman, House Committee on Intersate and Foreign Commerce. Orecigin and Investigations Subcommittees by Ellmen B. Strate. Controlled Gravale.

Organization Centermed: Food and Drug Administration; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Authority: Federial Food, Drug, and Cosmoto Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.). Food Additive Amendments (E.L. 85-929). Deliancy Cassor, 21 U.S.C. 300, 21 C.P.R. 3141, et seq.

Nitroferans are a class of animal drugs used at low levels in feed for chickens, turkeys, swine, and other animals. Continued use of nitrofursus may pose a public health hazard where information is not available to demonstrate the absence in foods of residues of the drugs and of their metabolites The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has concluded that one of the four nitrofurars used in food-producing animals is a carcinogen and that the other three are highly suspect as earcinogens. In addition, FDA officials have said that some nitrofuran metabolites are surport carcinogens. Accurate assessment of the health risk created by these animal drugs is particularly important since there is the possibility of long-term, low-level public exposure to residues of these drugs and/or their metabolites through consumption of meat, milk, or east from treated animals. Fladings/Conclusissur. Although studies have demonstrated that nitrofusan residues may remain in food when the drugs are used in accordance with label directions, no tests have been performed to determine the extent of such residues in marketed food. FDA has also not obtained data on the extent of metabolite residues in food. Under the strict intermretation of imminent hazard used by the FDA, the Desertment of Health. Education, and Wolfare (HEW) said that continued use of nitridurans during the time required for administrative resolution of the nitroferan safety question does not pose an imminent hazard to human health. Although the decision to suspend a product as an imminent hazard rests with the Secretary of HEW, GAO believes that the Federal Food, Drug, and Connette Act and recent count decisions support the use of an interpretation of imminent hexard that is more liberal than that stated by the Department. Recommendelious The Secretary of Health, Education, and Wellam should consider suspending the use of these four drugs where it has not been demonstrated that no residues of the drug or of their active metabolites remain in food. (Author/SC)

Regulation of the Food Additive Aspartame. MWD-76-11; B-164031 (2). April 8, 1976. 15 pp.
Report to Sen. Gastroot Nelson; by Robert F. Keller, Acting Compitalist Chemical.

Organization Concerned: Food and Drug Administration; G. D. Scario and Co.

Congressional Relevance: Six Gaylood Nelson.

Asthority: Food Additives Amendment of 1958 (P.L. 45-929), Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmotic Act, as amended (2) U.S.C. 348), 21

CF.R. 121.

Under the Food Additive Armstonest of 1953, the Food and Para Administration (FDA) is required to enthick regulations preceeding the concilions under which a food additive may be assley and a concentration of the control of the c igintly with the General Foods Corporation, as of Pahruscy 1974. separtame had not been marketed, and sansharin was the only onproved artificial sweetener on the market Findings/Conclusi Since June 1969. Searly representatives met several times with EDA officials to discuss requirements for a food additive polition proposing issuance of a regulation allowing the use of arrastance in food Following the submission of the petition and the results of scientific studies aumoorting the safety of aspartame for its proposed uses, FDA published a regulation approving the use of aspartame. Within 30 days of the FDA's regulation approving restricted use of the additive. three statements of objection were filed. Before the questions raised in the objections were answered, preliminary results of an agency investigation indicated that discrepancies existed in the data submitted in support of aspertame's safety by Scarle On December 5, 1975. FDA stayed the regulations approving the use of aspartame. The additive will not be permitted to be marketed until all questions raised about its safety have been resolved. (Author/SC)

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Faderal Efforts to Protect the Public from Cancer-Crussing Chemicals Are Not Very Effective. MWD-76-59; B-164031(2). June 16, 1976. 40 pp. + 8 appendixes (17 pp.) Record to the Concensus by Birner R. Streets. Computed by

Organization Concerned: Consumer Product Safety Commission; Department of Health, Education, and Wolfare; Department of Labor; Environmental Protection Agency. Consussional Relayance: Construct.

Authorby: National Canser Act of 1971 (et U.S.C. 222). Occupalical Salesy and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 51). Foderal Food, Dong, And Consertio Act (21 U.S.C. 30). Federal Insertisting, Funpilide, and Rodentidolo Act (1 U.S.C. 135). Federal Water Follation pilote, and Rodentidolo Act (1 U.S.C. 135). Pederal Water Follation Control Act Com. Art Act. Consumer Products Safety, Act Fodoral Hazardona Substances Act. 33 U.S.C. 1251. 42 U.S.C. 1257. 15 U.S.C. 2011. 13 U.S.C. 1261.

Although it is estimated that up to 90% of human cancer is environmentally caused and controllable, Federal efforts to protect the public from cancer-causing obornious have not been too successful. While Federal agencies, including the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Wolfare, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission generally have enough authority to regulate the chemicals, they have enough tered scientific problems relating the results of animal safety tests to humans. Findings/Conclusious: Federal agencies have trouble determining which chemicals that cause cancer in animals also note a cancer threat to humans because: there are no generally accepted principles concerning environmental causes of cancer: there are no minimum guidelines for testing; test data are not always complete or appropriate; and scientists cannot accurately predict human response to chemicals on the basis of snimal test results. Recommendations: The Director of the National Cancer Institute, who is responsible for directing Federal offorts to protect the public from carcinogens, should, with the cooperation of other involved Pederal agencies. develop a uniform Federal policy for Identifying and regulating cancer-causing chemicals. This policy should at least cover: the information needed to regulate carcinogons; which chemicals should be tested in animals; how tests should be conducted; how results should be evaluated; how human risks can be assessed from animal studies: and what factors other than public health agencies should consider. The Food and Drug Administration should have all approved and proposed food additives tested for their cancer-causing potential. The Congress should request the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to prepare a study showing the available options for regulating tobacco and tobacco products and the impact each option would have on the rising U.S. lung cancer rate and should then consider giving the Department or some other appropriate agency the specific authority to regulate tobacco and tobacco products. (Ap-

Supplemental Information on Assessment of the National Grain Inspection System. CED-76-132; B-114824. July 16, 1976. 4 pp. + 3 cnclosures (94 no ).

Report to Sen. Dick Clark; by Elmer B Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Marketing Service. Congressional Relevances See Dick Clark.

Anthority: Grain Standards Act.

Supplemental information was requested on locations in the United States other than New Orleans in which evidence was found of irregularities or improprieties in grain inspection and weighing procedures and where situations existed providing opportunities for such irregularities. Findings/Conclusions: Information sepulied related to: (1) the need to tighten restrictions on conflict-of-interest situations; (2) improvements needed in obtaining and preserving representative samples: (3) the need to strengthen controls and supervision over grain weighing: (4) the need for improved uniformicy and accurrecy in grain graduse; (5) duplication in inspections under the present system. (6) problems with stowage examinations: (7) problems in improving personnel administration: (8) limited effactiveness of the Agricultural Marketing Service's administration and supervision; and (9) the Administration's proposal to strengthen the national grain inspection system. Lists were supplied of examples of irregularities and improprieties and situations leading to definiencles, and evidence used in GAO evaluations was included. (Au-

# thor/HTW)

Need to Resolve Safety Questions on Saccharin. HRD-76-156; B-164031 (2), August 18, 1976, 29 nn. + appendix (3 nn.). Report to Sen, Gaylord Nelson: by Elmer B. Stauts, Comparoller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Health, Education, and Wolfsre: Food and Drug Administration. Congressional Relevance: Sex. Gaylord Notion.

Authoritys Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended: Pood Additives Amendment of 1958 (21 U.S.C. 348), 21 C.F.R. 121. 21 C.F.R. 4000.

Allowing a Federal interim food addition regulation permitting the use of an additive to remain in effect for about 6 years while safety questions concerning it are being resolved seems contrary to the Food and Drug Administration's (PDA's) intent of permitting use of such an additive for limited periods. Extended use of a food additive such as the artificial sweetener saccharia, whose safety has not been conclusively established, could expose the public to unnecessary risk. Findings/Conclusions: The interim food additive regulation for saccharin and its three salt forms was issued in Februsry 1972 because of the questions raised about their potential to cause cancer. Under the interim regulation, saccharin was permitted to be used in foods at the same low safety factor level as before. The level of O-toluenesulfonamide, an impurity in saecharin, was limited to 100 parts per million because of industrial canability factors. However, technological advancements have since made it possible to reduce the level to less than half this amount. Recommendations: Because seccharin has been used under an interim food additive regulation for about the past 4 years and because safety questions about it are not expected to be resolved for about 2 more years, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare should direct the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration to reevaluate the justification for ascelarin's continued use pending resolution of the safety questions. If continued use under the interim regulation is justified, the Commissioner should consider the need to increase the safety factor to provide a higher margin of safety and to reduce the

permissible levels of O-toluenesulfonamide in acceptant to the lowest level achievable under present manufacturing technology. (Anther/SC

A Levislative History of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmusic Act (Revised). April 1, 1977 32 pp

Reserriby Jack B Brester; Mary Neil Lehnhard. Prepared by the Congressional Research Service, Library of Con-

Organization Concerned: Food and Drug Administration

Authority: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as aniended. Food and Drues Act of 1906 Factory Inspection Amendments of 1953. Food Standard Amendments of 1954. Pesticide Chemical Amendment of 1954 Orange Coloring Amendment of 1956 Food Additives Amendment of 1958. Drug Amendments of 1962

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act provides authority for the regulation of food, drugs, cosmetics, and medical devices. It prohibits adulteration or misbranding of these products and, in the case of certain drugs and food additives, sets forth pre-marketing requirements. The first Federal food and drug law, the Food and Drugs Act of 1906, benned from interstate commerce any traffic in adulterated or misbranded food or drugs. Amendments which expended the scope and strengthened the act were added in 1912. 1938, 1941, 1948, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1968 1972, and 1976. These dealt with labeline requirements, insulin and antibiotic certification, prescription of drugs, factory inspection, food standards, posticides, food additives, color additives, animal drups, drug listings, health research and services, vitamins and minerals, and medical devices, (HTW)

Need for Regulating the Food Salvage Industry to Prevent Sales of Unwholesome and Misbronded Foods to the Public. MWD-75-64; B-164931(2). May 20, 1977, 28 pp. + 4 appendices (7 pg.). Report to the Congress: by Elmer B. Stuats. Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; Food and Drug Administration; Department of Agriculture; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Congressional Relevances Congress.

Authority: Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (15 U.S.C. 1451). Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301). Pederal Mean Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601). Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451), 21 C.P.R. 128.

During distribution, some food produced in America becomes damaged or subjected to contamination due to mishandling, accidents, or disasters caused by fires, floods, or storms. This food is either salvaged and sold, often through salvage outlets, or destroyed Neither the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) or the Department of Agriculture, which are responsible for regulating salvaged food, know the total number of food salvage outlets in the nation. Information on salvaged food was solicited by questionnaire from all 50 States and 93 of the 100 largest U.S. cities. Fledines/Canolusians: About 75% of the salvage outlets are in cities, and about 50% are in low income areas. Salvage outlets in low income urban areas sell much salvaged food, and it is hought by social institutions and private organizations, such as nursing homes, orphanages, schools, restaurants, and bakeries. Of 30 food salvage outlets visited. 23 were selling processed food products with misleading or incomplete labels or without labels. Twenty-six outlets had food for sale which was insect infested or in containers which were looking, rusted, stained by foreign substances, swollen, or badly damaged. Pifteen

outlets stored feed products with harmful confood products. One salvage outlet voluntably closed, and cubt others were asked to destroy food predacts. Regulatory actions were not taken against the 17 remaining salvage outlets with similar conditions. Four to 9 months after the visits most of the 17 outless had been reinspected or scheduled for remonstron. Recommendations: The Secretary of HEW should direct the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration to (1) develop and rublish a Federal regulation establishing a nationally uniform code for solvers outlets, including guidelines and criteria for transporting, sorting, reconditioning, sepackaging, and storing salvaged food, (2) establish a program for regulating salvage outless through administration inspections; and (3) alort basich sourcies responsible for inspecting institutions in all States shout the notential effects of allowing institutions to buy misbranded or damaged salvaged food products (Author/SW)

050

Sacchann: A Review of Current June, June 1, 1977, 40 pp. + 6 appendices (61 pp.). Report by Jack B. Bresler: Christopher H. Dodge: Sandra Knisbacher, Stephanie L. Forbes.

Prepared by the Congressional Research Service, Library of Conores.

Organization Contented Food and Date Administration Authority: Federal Food. Dones and Council: Art: Food Additions Amondment of 1958, Delency Anticancer Clause (21 U S.C. 321 et seq.). Drug Amendments of 1962.

The Food and Drug Administration's (FDA's) decision to han sacebacin, asnounced on March 9, 1977, was based on the Delaney clause of the 1958 Poad Additives Amendment. This clause states that no additive can be considered safe if it induces cancer in man or animal, but does not allow for any "tolerance level." Carlamates had previously been banned on the same basis in 1970. The National Academy of Science (NAS), in 1955, and again in 1968, concluded that seecharin in small quantities did not present significant hazards In 1973 the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation Institute reported bladder tumors in rats fed seccharin, but this study was criticized because of impurities in succharia, A 1974 NAS study was inconclusive and recommended further studies. A GAO report payer tioned the use of seccharin under interim FDA regulations and recommended consideration of issuence of a permanent regulation or adoption of a greater safety factor. The Canadian study which led to the proposed ban concluded that there were a significant number of melignant bladder tumors induced in rets by seccharin consumption. Questions were raised about tests because of high dozen used the presence of impurities, and the uncertainty of animal cancer data. Date on human carcinogenicity are too ambiguous to determine safety of saccharin (HTW)

Food Testing and Impecion Programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration, June 6, 1977. 18

Report by Jack B. Bresler; Nancy L. Smith. Prepared by the Congressional Research Service, Library of Con-

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture: Pood Safety and Quality Service; Pood and Drug Administration. Authority: Pederal Pood, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Public Health Service Act. Tea Importation Act. Pair Packaging and Labeling Act. Egg Products Impection Act of 1970. Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, § 203. Pederal Meat Inspection Act. Wholesome Meet Act. Poultry Products Inspection Act.

The two Federal spencies responsible for most food standards are the Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Quality Sociale and the Food and Drug Administration (PDA). Their programs requilate renduces from the raw state through manufacture and marketing to assure that established standards are met. Quality assurance programs of FDA are in the enterories of: Food Safety, including addifives contaminants nutrities, natural noisons, interstate resert. shellfish safety, and food service; and Food Economics. Department of Agriculture programs include inspection, grading, and standardivalues of eyes and egg products, noultry, processed products, feath fruits and yeartships meat and days renderty Memorands of understanding are negotiated between the agencies to delinests functions and provide for coordination of activities. Joint administration outdelines have been established for sharing responsibility and information. Summaries of 13 memorands between the FDA and she Department of Agriculture identified understandings reached dates of approval, and current food programs of each agency covered by the sercoments, (HTW)

# ARE

in Michigan, (SC)

Pederal Efforts to Protect Consumers from Polybraminated Bishard Controvisated Food Products HRD-77-96; B-164031(2). June 8. 1977. Released June 27, 1977. 2 pp. + appendix (35 pp.). Resert to Sen. Warren G. Magnason, Chairman, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson, Cheirman, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee; Sen-Donald W. Riegie, Jr.; by Elmor B. Stants, Comptrollor General.

Organization Concurred Department of Agriculture: Food and Drug Administration; Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; Denartment of Agriculture: Agricultural Research Center; Michigan Chemical Corp., Saint Louis; Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Bettle Creek. MI: Michigan: Dept. of Agriculture. Congressional Relevancer Stante Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; Seaste Committee on Commerce.

Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Sphcommittee, Sea Donald W. Riegle, Jr. Authority: Pederal Pood, Drug, and Competie Act (21 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), 21 U.S.C. 335, 21 C.F.R. 225-226.

In 1973, an industrial chemical containing polybrominated biphenyla (PPBs) was mistaken for magnosium oxide, a foed supplement, end mixed with animal feed in Michigan. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) are responsible for protecting consumers from such contaminated foods. Findings/Conclusions: Manufacturers of drugs and spirms! feeds and animal feed components are subject to PDA inspections. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS) is respensible for administering the Pederal Meat and Poultry Inspection Program. The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) is responsible for basic, applied, and developmental research in agricultural and related fields. APHIS and ARS were the two principal USDA agencies which were involved in the PBB incident in Michigan. Intrastate products that contained PBB in excess of applicable tolerance levels were recalled and voluntarily destroyed by the manufacturer or were seized by the Michigan Department of Agriculture (MDA), Survey results showed no evidence that nine States sampled had received any contaminated feed, and it was concluded that widespread conterrination of livestock outside of Michigan had not occurred, USDA plans to continue its current practice of immediately notifying MDA when it finds most that contains PBB residues above the tolerance level. At present, APHIS has no written guidelines or procedures for dealing with future problems such as the PBB contamination incident Chatlen Section

News on Franklish Safety and Effectiveness of Antibiotics Used in Animal Foods, HRD-77-81, B-164031(2), June 27, 1977, 47 pg. + 2 appendices (5 pp.). Report to Rep John E. Moss, Chairman, House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Oversight and Investigations Subsommittee: by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General

Opposization Concerned: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Food and Drug Administration. Congressionel Relevance: House Committee on Interstate and Poreien Commerce: Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee Authority: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as smended (2) U.S.C. 301 et seq.) Food Additive Amendments of 1958 (P.I. RS-929). Drug Amendments of 1962 (P.L. 89-781), 21 U.S.C 360 et seo. 21 C.F.R. 514.1 et sea.

The Food and Drue Administration (FDA) has permuted the continued use of low levels of several antibioties in animal feeds Findings/Conclusions The safety and effectiveness of the continued use in animal feeds of several antibiotics, particularly penjoliin terror vehices and suffacultanguages has not been established. The possibility exists that antibiotic-resistant bacteris may develop, and that this resistance may be transferred from saimel to man. On A will 15, 1977 the FDA decided to restrict the use of these drugs in animal feeds. Questions are raised concoming the use of the National Adviseev Food and Drug Committee by the FDA, including insufficient expertise, conflict of interest, and improper involvement in regulatory matters instead of policy only. Recommendations: FDA should determine the safety and offeetiveness of antibiotics used in animal feeds based on available dots and withdraw approval of any not shows to be safe and effective. Policy advisory committees should be used only to review broad policy questions in accordance with PDA regulations, and their members made aware of their responsibilities with regard to and the restrictions of conflict-of-interest laws and regulations, (Author/DJM)

Perspectives on Federal Retail Food Grading, June 1977, 75 pp. + 4 appendices (11 pp.). Report to Sen, Edward M. Kennedy, Chairman, Office of Technology Assessment: Technology Assessment Board; Sen. George McGovern, Chairmen, Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Nasde

Prepared by the Office of Technology Assessment under supervision of J. B. Cordaro, Food Program Manager, and Michael J. Phillips, Project Leader.

Organization Concurred: Department of Agriculture: Food and Drue Administration. Congressional Relayance: Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. Authoritys Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, § 203 (7 U.S.C.

1621-27), Food Production Act of 1917.

Policy issues involved in changing the present food grading systom to a consumer-oriented system are: the criteria used for grades, whether or not retail grades should be mandatory, and the nomenclature used for grades. Current Pederal programs related to consumer Information repulrements are: inspection and regulation of foods to nsture wholesomeness and aufoty, nutritional labeling of processed foods, and Pederal food grading to provide information about sensory characteristics. Since there is sometimes an inverse relationship between sensory and nutritional characteristics, it would not be meanineful for grade criteria to reflect a combination of these factors. Outions available to Congress for grade criteria are to; direct the adoption of a voluntary/mandatory autritional labeling program for mests; support incentives for nutritional education programs; direct the dissemination of information to consumers concerning according for safety and wholesomeness of processed foods; direct a program for labeling and identification of packaged fresh produce; and examing the notential for improving distribution goats of mest. Options for grading systems are the proste voluntary system with standards developed and adopted by industry; the voluntary/mendatory system with Federal Government grades adopted unjuntarily by industry: and the mandatory system in which use of Federal grades would he required by law. Concerns regarding nomenclature deal with the trade-off between meaningful and simple terminology and the implied rank of grade designations. (HTW)

### NUTRITION FOUCATION

A Summore of a Report to the Concress on Food Labeline: Goals. Shortcomings, and Pressurd Changes, MWD-75-19A: B-164031. January 29, 1975 20 pp.

Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General. Organization Concerned: Food and Drug Administration: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Department of Agriculture: Department of Commerce

Constructional Relevance: Construct Authority: Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. Pederal Food, Drug, and Cosmetie Act, S. 1451 (93rd Cong.), S. 2373 (93rd Cong.), H.R.

5642 (93rd Cong.). The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act states that food packages and their labels should tell consumers clearly what the contents are and help them compare values. Products exempted or permitted to have a generalized ingredient listing may not provide consumersespecially those on special diets because of liness, allergies, or other ressons-the information needed to choose those products best suited to their specific needs or preferences. Findings/Conclusions: An education program is needed to explain to consumers the purpose and beer use of nutritional labeling and to help them understand the new Food and Drug Administration (FDA) labeling format. Labels frequently lack information concerning the amount of characterizing ineredients in the product, for instance, the amount of beef in beef stew. Revising existing grade designations to make them uniform and easy to understand could assist consumers in using the a ----

669 Food Labeling-Gools, Shortcoatings, and Proposed Changes: MWD-75-19, B-14-001(2). January 25, 1977. 92 pp. + 10 appendices (38 pp.)
Report to the Consecut by Bluez B. States. Computable: Gentral.

Organization Concerned: Food and Drug Administration; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of Agnesitate; Department of Conserve

Congras-Monthel Balwones: Congras.
Authority: Fooling Fool, Drug, and Connecio Act, as antended (21 US C 301) Federal Meat Inappetion Act (21 US C 601) Federal Meat Inappetion Act (21 US C 601) Federal Meat Inappetion Act (21 US C 601) Federal Relatings and Act (21 US C 601) Federal Relatings and Agricultural Meatherings Act (21 US C 601) Federal Relatings and Agricultural Meatherings Act (21 He US C 601) Federal Relatings Act (21 US C 601) Federal Relatings

The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act requires that food packages and their labels should inform consumers of the contents and help them to compare values. Products exempted or permitted to have a generalized ingredient listing may not provide consumors-especially those on special diets because of illness, allergies, or other reasonsthe information needed to choose those products best suited to their specific needs or preferences Findings/Conclusions: An education program is needed to explain to consumers the purpose and best use of nutritional labelus and to help them understand the new Food and Drug Administration (FDA) labeling format. Labels frequently lack information concerning the amount of characterizing ingredients in the product, for instance, the amount of beef in boef stew. Revising existing grade designations to make them uniform and easy to understand could assist consumers in using the system. The variety of dates (pull date, packed date, expiration date) used in open dating systems and the general misunderstanding of the meaning of the open dates have resulted in limited communer use of the dates. Consumers still find it difficult to make accurate price comparisons. Although unit pricing is available in about 50% of the chain-operated appermarkets and in 25% of the independent supermarkets, retailers have not always presented unit pricing in a manner that is readily usable and easily understandable. Recommendations: The Secretary of HEW should direct the Commissioner of FDA to: issue regulations requiring labels of food products to identify the specific vegetable oils used: monator the effectiveness of public service announcements of FDA's consumer education program, and if appropriate develop more effective means of presenting the information to consumers; and identify foods that would be appropriate for percentage of characterizing ingredient labeling and require such foods to include this information on their labels. The Secretary of Agriculture should revise existing regulations to make grade designations uniform and easier for consumers and industry to understand. Congress should consider amending legislation to require fell disclosure of all ingredients on packaged food products; oracing legislation to establish a uniform open dating system for perishable and semiperishable foods; and enseting legislation to establish a unit pricing program. (Author/SW)

### NUTRITION SURVEILLANCE

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Evaluation of Efforts to Determine Nutritional Health of the U.S. Fapolation. B-164031(3). November 20, 1978. 24 pp. + 2 appetudices (5 pp.). Report to Sen. George McGovern, Chairman, Senate Select Com-

"Stee on Nurrition and Human Needs, by Elmer B. Steats, Compsiler General. Organization Concerned: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Congrassional Relevances Sensie Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Noods

Authority: Partnership for Health Amendments of 1967 (P.L. 98-

Authority: Partnesship for Health Amendments of 1967 (P.L. 9-174). National Health Survey Act of 1956 (42 U.S.C. 242c).

A July 1972 Department of Ficelith, Education, and Wolfard (HEW) report contained the results of a 10-State survey of the incidence of real hunger and malnutrition among poor people. Findiags/Canclusions: The survey, which had many administrative problems, was designed to gather data on members of sample households through interviews and clinical examinations. HRW anperpeted that the survey results would describe the nutritional status of the target population in each State and would be indicative of all low-income families. The servey results should not be considered so because: the scope of the survey population was too limited; an unknown number of sample family members did not narticipate in interviews or elinical examinations, volunteers were often used instead of sample household members; and income data for a large number of interviewed bouseholds were not available. The Hestals and Nutrition Examination Survey, designed to provide scientifically reliable estimates of the nutritional status and prevalence of malnutrition in the continental United States, is proving to be more reliable and has overcome the nonresponse problem of the earlier survey. (Author/88)

# Hunger and Malwatritism in the United States: How Much? May 1, 1977. 22 pp.

Report by Frosman H. Quimby, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Center for Disease Control; National Center for Health Statustics.

No reliable data exist on the extent of hunger in the United States or any of its States or regions, although it is known that long-term inadequate food consumption can lead to a negative caloric balance and nutritional deficiency. There have been a number of Federal family and child feeding programs, most of which were initiated in part as a result of a surples of food commodities and in part as a result of an obvious or assumed requirement for food among needy persontions. A ten-state natrition survey was conducted over the years 1968-1970 and included clinical, diesary, and biochemical studies. While \$6,000 persons were studied, the findings either cannot or have not been extrapolated to populations under similar nutritional risk in other parts of the United States. Dietary and specific nutrient problems and risks were found in a significant proportion of the populations studied. A Health and Nutrition Examination Survey is being conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics using a design which permits estimates to be made for the total population. There appear to be few nutrition experts who feel that eligibility and certification for food stamps constitutes a measure of the magnitude of hunger and malnutrition. Recent nutritional surveillance programs, based upon data gathered from five States, Indicate that there are many children in the surveyed populations with obesity, stanting, or both. Majoratrition means that past food assistance programs, if they existed in the surveillance area, did not reach such children or their mothers until the damage was done. The majority of American Indians surveyed showed broad, moderately severe nutritional deprivation, (SW)

### FOOD PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### FARM STRUCTURE

### ...

Federal Assistance to Quechan Indian Tribe for Controlled Environment Agricultural Program, B-130515. May 13, 1974. 12 pp. Report to Rep. Victor V. Veysey; by Robert F. Keller, Aeting Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Commerce; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department of the Interior; Department of Labor.

ment of Labor.

Congressional Relevance: Ren Victor V. Voysey.

The Quechan Indian Tribe's Controlled Environment Agricultural Program was designed to provide permanent employment for 30 tribal members and \$96,000 in annual income for the tribe. The project included two greenhouses covering 5 acres for growing tomatoes, a plant germination nersery, a packaging and storing building, and a lake for thermal storage and water recycling. A million dollars was requested from the Federal Government as assistance for construction and first-year operation costs, after which time the project would be self-sustaining. Fludings/Conclusions: No tomato growers in the area grow winter crops because of the danger of frost and the stiff competition from Mexican importers; however, consultants to the Tribe felt that the greenhouse tomatoes were of better quality and would command a higher price. Several Federal agencies and departments supplied money for the project and the Tribe supplied the land. Total costs have been \$1,305,162, a cost overrun of \$304,912. The project was not self-sufficient after the first year because of delays. Most of the cost overrun was due to construction cost variants. The employment goal has almost been achieved, but the profit estimate has not, and will not be achieved for a while. The Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), which provided most of the funds, approved the project on the basis of outside and inhouse technical studies, but the project did not receive the required evaluation by the OEO Project Review Board. The grant agreement made no stipulation for the use of proceeds during the time Pederal money was being used and required no accounting of proceeds. Some of the amoreois were used by the Tribe for other nurposes, but since then safeguards have been established to prevent such use. (SS)

### 063

Noticeed Rural Development Efforts and the Impact of Federal Programs on a 12-County Rural Area to South Dakoto, RED-75-283; B-114873. Jonusty 8, 1975. 99 pp. + 16 appendices (39 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Eliner B. Steats, Compttoller General.

Organization Centerned: Department of Agriculture.

Authority: Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970, title VII (42 U.S.C. 4501). Agricultural Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 3123). Housing Act of 1954, as amended (40 U.S.C. 461). Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 221). Rural Development Act of 1972.

The Fadoral Owenment has, for many years, serried out pregrams designed to make trust America a better place to the sea work. The Rural Development Act of 1972 committed the Nakion as the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Commitstance of another growth. Although the thatsory commitment to trust development is impressive, it has not been fully supported by Overnament soldner. Federal assistance to South Bakoth Planning and Development District III, compiling 12 controls, was castified the impact of Federal assistance on the problems controcrising the residents affected. Recommendations: In order to make the rural development effort more effective, the Secretary of Agriculture should: establish quantified rural development goals for matters specified in the 1972 act, using available information, on both a notional and a regional basis; develop a national rural development plan describing how and when established goals would be met and the resources needed to meet them; and ascertain the desirability of having key Federal decartments and agencies establish rural develongent offices. In working toward the solution of the rural development problems noted in the South Dakota district, the Secretary of Agriculture should encourage State and local extension agencies to allocate a higher proportion of their efforts to lower income farmers and arrange for Federal and State research capabilities to be made available to assist Agriculture staff in determining which businesses and industries have the greatest potential in a specific region or district. (Author/SC)

## 064

Some Problems Impeding Economic Improvement of Small-Farm Operations: What the Department of Agriculture Could Do. RBD-76-7; B-133192. August 15, 1975. 27 pp. + 2 appendices (4 pp.) Report to the Congress; by Elmer B Stasts, Compression General.

Organization Concurred: Department of Agriculture.
Congressional Relevance: Congress.
Authority: Rural Devicement Act of 1972 (7 U.S.C. 1921 (Supp.

Numbers, Rural Development Act of 1972, U.S.C. 1971 (1991).

(19), Organic Act of 1862 (7 U.S.C. 2201). Hatch Act of 1887, or amended (7 U.S.C. 3614). Smith-Lower Act of 1914, as amended (7 U.S.C. 3614). Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. 7 U.S.C. 1623-24. 7 U.S.C. 2661 et acq. (Supp. II).

Many small farm operators may be helped to morease their incomes through more intensive and specifically directed extension and research programs sponsored or financed by the Department of Agriculture. Findings/Conclusions: Although various fectors contribute to small-farm operators' having relatively low volumes of farm sales, failure to use available technology and officient management practices effectively is a primary mason many have lower volumes of farm sales than they might have and is a major factor in limiting improvements in their farming operations. The Department of Agriculture and the land grant colleges have not made a concerted effort to solve problems impeding development of small farm opera-tions. Recommendations: The Department of Agriculture should: (1) identify small-farm operators in their productive years who depend on the farm as their primary source of income and estegorize them according to their resources, ebilities, educational experiences. and willingness to improve their operations by using available techsolvey and efficient management practices: (2) estimate the costs and benefits of programs needed to extend training and technical assistance to small-farm operators having the notential for improvement and present the information to the Congress for its consideration: (3) examine the potential for research uniquely designed to improve the economic position of small-farm operators and, if such netential exists, consider the priority of such research in relation to other federally funded spricultural research; and (4) establish procedures for evaluating the economic and social impacts of future research and for determining the assistance small-farm occustors would need to plan for and adjust to the resulting changes, (SC)

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Personnel Monagement Improvements Instituted or Needet to High Formers Home Administration Meet the Expansion Missions. RBD-16-16; B-114873. September 10, 1975. 37 pp. +6 appendices (60 pp.). Report to Sen. Disk Clark, California, Secate Committee on Agriculture and Porestry Rural Development Subcommittee; by Elmer B. Stats, Consortius General.

Organization Conceased Department of Agriculture; Fermors Home Administration.
Congrussional Ralawance: Sensir Contentiate on Agriculture and Forestry: Rural Development Subcommittee.
Authority: Rural Development Act of 1972.

The Farmers Home Administration has grown from a credit agency for low income farmers to a major financial agency providing assistance for agricultural and rural development. A review was conducted to determine whether the agency has enough employees with adequately diverse background and abilities to carry out its missions and whether its services are being delivered to the public in a cost effective way. Findings/Carelasions: Although the agency was using a work measurement system to calculate the average times taken to make and service looms, the system did not make suce that the data were representative of all its offices, nor did it obtain information on local factors which could cause variances from national averages. Pactors which affected the productivity of the sanney's county of flors included the availability of elerical assistance, the income and education levels of applicants, and the skills available or needed at the local offices. The hiring efforts of the agency have not succeeded in sequiring enough employees with backgrounds other than agriculture. Some State offices have not blind the technical associalists needed to fally implement some of the newer programs such as multifarmity housing and business and industrial loans. About 93,000 fiscal year 1974 borrowers said unnecessary interest of \$14.8 million on idle funds during that year, and the agency incurred on additional \$4.9 million in interest costs. Increased use of commercial lenders in the agency's joint financing and loss guarantee programs would be beneficial. Recommendations: The Socretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Formers Home Administration to: continue emphasizing to the State offices the benefits of hiring employers with educational and technical backgrounds necessary to most the specialized needs under the agency's expanding missions; develop national training standards which will stiguiste minimum training requirements for each agency position on the basis of the duties which the position requires; and take steps to insure that these standards are met. The Administrator should initiate a training and publicity program providing information to agency employees and to commercial lenders on the benefits of joint and guaranteed financing. The Administrator should also evaluate the effectiveness of the revised loan-packaging instructions in reducing delinquency rates and take whatever additional actions may be indicated to achieve further reductions, (Author/SW)

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de Analysis of the Sukconneitter's Public Ophrica Survey of the Farmers
Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, OPA-76-10. Detember 5, 1973. 56 pp. 4 septends (4 pp.).
Stuff paper prepared for the Sensir Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Rural Development Subconneittee.

Organization Concernate Farmers Home Administration.
Congressional Raisvance: Sense Contentates on Agriculture and
Forestry, Rural Development Subcommittee.
Authority: Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946.

A public opinion navvey was construct to determine how a navpling of read polytop perceived for programs and services of the Foremer Sheur Administration (Publis). Programs included in the Foremer Sheur Administration (Publis). Programs included in the community facilities, beautiful produced to the community of the community persons with incomes up to \$12,000. Most respondents did not experience problems with personnel in robition to cooperation, obtaining unbised treatment, and receiving necessary forms. Survey results indicated that only a small percentage of applications were disapproved. The requirements must frequently mentioned as his dramp improvement in rural development were eligibility requirements. (HTPM)

### 067

Appraisal Procedures and Solutions to Problems Invalving the 160-Acre Limitation Provision of Rechmilian Law RED-76-119; B-169126, June 3, 1976–24 pp.

Reser to Sen. Gaylord Nolson, Chairman, Senate Soleot Committee on Small Business; Sen. Floyd K. Haskell, Auting Chairman for Westlands Hearings, Senate Committee on Interior and Insules Affairs; by Elmer, B. Stasts, Comptroller General.

# Organization Concernad: Bureau of Reclamation. Congressional Ralavance: Scient Solect Committee on Small Busi-

ness; Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Authority: Restamation Act of 1902, as amended (43 U.S.C. 371 et etc.). Restamation Extension Act of 1914 (43 U.S.C. 418) Omnibus Adjustment Act of 1926 (43 U.S.C. 4336).

According to reclamation law, owners of land in the Westlands Waser District may receive water on land in excess of 150 acros from the Bureau of Reclamation's Cantal Valley Project if they sign reocclabile contracts agreeing to acil such excess lands within 10 years of priors based on early valors without references to project benefits. Priority Confidence: The bureau needs to improve its appraisal.

techniques since it does not: adequately support its basis for establishing land values; comider the usefulness to the purchaser of farm facilities and equipment in estimating their value: and adometely document the basis for its independent evaluations. There is a need for written Bureau guidelines and periodic internal reviews related to the appraisal activity. Proposed solutions to problems affecting purchase and ownership of land by small family farmers involve roinstituting a residency requirement, establishing a commission to insure that family farmers are given priority in the purchase of excess land, and establishing a system for purchase by the Government for resule to family farmers. The last proposal offers the arratest notes: tial, especially if the owner is also required to be the farm operator. Because of the lack of basic data and the subjective considerations involved, the Pederal cost of such a solution is unknown. Recomstandarious: The Bureau should be required to: undertake a formal study in the Westland Water District to ascertain the value of excess lands without project enhancement, giving consideration to the decrossing ground water supply that would have resulted without the Federal project; obtain supporting data from the seller and document in the sales file the basis for appealeer's valuations; and laste detailed Bureau guidelines setting forth oriteria and procedures for evaluating excess land sales. The Secretary of the Interior should have his internal audit staff schedule reviews of the appraisal activity in Buresu regional offices. (Author/HTW)

# FOOD PRODUCTION-RESOURCES

### The Impact of Oil Price Decentral on Food and Agriculture, August 1975, 9 pp.

Report to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey; Sen. Henry M. Jackson; by Leo V. Mayer, Congressional Research Service.

Congressional Relevance: See Hubert H. Humphrey, See Henry M. Jackson

The rise in fuel prices since 1971 has added \$1 billion to the cost of fuel for farming The President's proposal to decentral oil prices would allow the price of old oil to rise from \$5.25 per harrel to \$13.50 per barrel assuming the \$2 tariff remains in effect. Casts would rise in all segments of the food chain especially for the middleman. Invalidation by the courts of the \$2 tariff surcharge on imported crude oil may result in some reduction in foreign oil costs which could pertially effect effects of docuntrol. The decontrol of oil prices is supposed to have three major effects: increased domestic production, reduction of all imports, and reduced consumption of all produces. An analysis of costs versus benefits indicated that increased domestic production of 181,000 barrels per day would cost the public \$190.72 per barrel, a high-cost/low-benefit ratio. The lower consumption would affect mostly lower income groups. Faces equipment does not lend itself to lower fuel consumption so farmers would pass on higher costs of fuel which would be reflected in higher food prices. (HTW)

Regulations for the Business and Industrial and Community Facility Assistance Programs Authorized by the Rural Development Act of 1972. B-114873. April 15, 1973. 32 pp.

Report to Sen. Dick Clark, Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Rural Development Subcommittee; Sen. George S. McGovern, Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification Subcommittee; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Farmers Home Administration. Congressional Relavances Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Rural Development Subcommittee: Sesser Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification Subcommittee. Authority: Rural Development Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-419; U.S.C.

1921 (Supp. II)). Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1921 et soq.). Agriculture and consumer Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-86; 87 Stat. 221). Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, § 401(a) (42 U.S.C. 4231(a)). 7 U.S.C. 2661 et sed. (Sunn. ID. 1611.S.C. 590 (Sunn. ID. OMB Circular A-95 H. Rept. 92-835. H. Rept. 92-1129. H.R. 12931 (92nd Cong.). S. 3462 (92nd Cong.), S. Rept. 92-734, 38 Fed. Reg. 29025, 38 Fed. Reg. 29036, 38 Fed. Reg. 29047.

The Rural Development Act of 1972 amended the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to authorize the Socretary of Agriculture to make business and industrial loans for improving, developing, or financing business, industry, and employment, and for improving the economic and environmental climate in rural communities. The 1972 act also authorized the Secretary to make business and industrial grants to facilitate the development of private business enterprises and community facility loans to provide rural areas with essential community facilities. Findings/Conclusions: The Parmers Home Administration (FHA) has not issued regula tions to implement two small business loan programs authorized by the act, and their community facility loan regulations give public bodles preference for available loan funds, although such preference is not provided for by law. Recommendations: The Agricultural and Forestry Subcommittees on Rural Development and on Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification may wish to: insure that FHA's requistions are amended to specify the requirements and conditions for jointly financing businesses with other Federal and State agencies and private and quasi-public financial institutions; specify the conditions for financing the acquisitions of existing enterprises; provide for a maximum 5% interest rate on loans to nonprofit associations and Indian tribes, and give veterans preference for business and industrial loans. (SC)

[Allegations concerning Administration of the Form Labor Housing Program in Point Beach County, Florida). B-177486. January 31, 1974. 9 pp.

Report to Rep. William D. Ford, Charrman, House Committee or Education and Labor: Agricultural Labor Subcommittee; by Elmer B Staats, Comptroller General

Organization Concerned: Farmers Home Administration: Range line Labor Foundation, Inc.: Florida Rural Legal Services, Inc. American Friends Service Committee, Inc.: Palm Beach County, FL:

Housing Authority. Congressional Relayance: Hour Committee on Education and Labor. Agricultural Labor Subcommittee. Authority: Hossing Act of 1949, as amended, 7 C.F.R 1822.68(d)

Allegations were made concerning administration of the Farm Labor Housing Program in Palm Beach County, Florids, by the

Farmers Home Administration (FHA). The allegations involved a housing project provided by the Rangeline Labor Foundation, Inc. Findings/Conclusions: It was alleged that PHA's proposed transfer of a Rangeline project to the Palm Beach County Housing Authority (PBCHA) was an attempt to cover up possible losses. There was no evidence to support this allegation, According to the former PHA county supervisor, the project was offered to PBCHA because it would never be economically feasible without a grant. It was also alleged that Rangeline skimmed rental profits without adequately maintaining the projects. There was evidence of poor maintenance, but income and expenses could not be verified because of lack of records. As alleged, nonfarmworkers had occupied a Rengelite project without authorization for the period before the summer of 1972. It was also alleged that housing funds were used to increase labor contractors' control over farmworkers and that contractors were permitted to block-lesse spartments. FHA regulations probibiting block leasing were applicable to the Rangeline projects for a 7-month period, but are no longer applicable. (HTW)

### [Bureau of Reclamation's Cost of Constructing the Garrison Disersion Elejr]. B-164570. May 15, 1974. 7 pp. Report to Rep. Henry S. Reuss, Chairman, House Committee on

Organization Concerned: Burnsu of Reclamation

Government Operations: Conservation, Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee; by Robert F. Keller, Acting Comptroller

Congressional Relayance: House Committee on Government Operacions: Conservation, Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee. Authority: National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852). Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act (84 Stat. 894), P.L. 89-106, P.L. 87-874.

The Bureau of Reclamation has not followed its procedures for controlling and estimating total Pederal obligations for the Garrison diversion unit, a multipurpose water resources development project being constructed in North Dakota. As a result, the Bureau has probably underestimated from about \$42.1 million to about \$66.1 million the total Federal obligations to be incurred. In addition, alternatives being considered to settle the water quality dispute with Canada, if adopted, will further increase the estimated cost of the Garrison unit by \$5 million to \$31 million. Findings/Conclusion: Bureau instructions state that an authorized appropriation celling should be undated annually to serve as a control for total Federal obligations. Since the marganitum is not to the tool project contribution to the control influentiary control influentiary control influentiary control influentiary control influentiary control influentiary control into the sub-control influentiary control infl

072

Need for a National Heather Modification Research Program. B-133202. August 23, 1974. 10 pp. + 9 appendices (18 pp.). Record to the Constraint by Binner B. Steaks. Computablier General.

Organization Cassarmé: Department of the Interior; Department of Agicolitece, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Transportation; Unional Arronausian and Space-Aministration; National Science Forendation; Office of Management and Bulget.

Computational Relevance: Congress.

Authority: (P.L. 92-125; 85 Stat. 344). P.L. 83-256. P.L. 85-510. P.L. 92-205. OMB Circular A-62.

During Seeal year 1974 seven Foderal departments and agenciesthe Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, the Interior, Defense, and Transportation, the National Science Foundation, and the National Aerosautics and Souce Administration-conducted weather modification research. Findings/Conclusions: For nearly a donade. studies of the admitistration of Fodoral weather modification research have identified common problems hindering progress; no contral authority to direct Pederal denartments' efforts: ineffective coordination; and issufficient resources to schieve timely, effective results. A national weather modification research program, administered and maintained by a lead agency, is needed to effectively administer the fragmented Federal weather modification research activities Recommendedner The Office of Management and Budget should, in cooperation with the Pederal departments and agencies involved in weather modification research: develop a national program with goals, objectives, priorities, and milestones, designating one of the agencies, which would have a major program responsibility, to administer and maintain the national program develop a plan to define and reassigs, if appropriate, the responsibilities of Federal departments and agencies providing support or ontducting weather modification research; and develop a plan to allocate resorrors to the national program elements. (Author/SC)

Core of Core Stored in Commodity Credit Carporation Bias in fews and Nebration and Whener Stored in Communical Wornhouser). 8-114224. Sprinther 11, 1974. 6 pp. Report to Sen. James G. Aboureck; by Robert F. Keller, Acting Comstroller Chercal.

Organization Concerned: Commodity Credit Corp. Congressional Relevance: Ser. James G. Abourezk.

On Jainsey 1, 1973, the Commodity Credit Curponsion (CCC) had 26.1 million bushels of com in this; 13.3 million bushels were in Lows and 8.3 million bushels were in Nebraska. Under sales terms outlined by the Praire Village commodity office of the Agricultural

Stablization and Conservation Service (ASCS) in January 1973. ers of CCC bin-site outs had to pay at least market price and to make a 25% advance navment and remove the corn from th within 60 business days after the sale; after this period the b were to be charged storage fees on corn not removed from the Sale terms offered were subsequently modified several times dinas/Conclusions: Boyers of the bin-site corn sold by ASCS of offices during the 15-month period which ended in April 1976 not charged storage until after ASCS officials had determine rail transportation was available. The 25% advance was not reuntil 5 days after transportation was available. No interes charged. The ASCS required final settlement on each lot as taken over by the buyer. County offices in both lows and Net considered only rell transportation in determining when to charging the storage fee. About 25 million bushels of wheat t in commercial warehouses and sold by the Prairie Village comm office on "to arrive" contracts in the early part of 1973 rest undelivered as of April 1974. Review of several extended-st peyments, which could only be made after evidence was subshowing that transportation was unavailable, indicated that th ments were proper. Corn sold during the period investigated We at market prices. For grain sold in the warehouse where it was a sales prices were at least equal to corrent market prices inventory of united arisin on May 31, 1974, was 73 million by pratically all feed grains. (SC)

### 074

Improvements Needed in Making Benefit-Cost Analysis for Federal Beauxest Projects. B-167941. September 20, 1974. 50 pp. + pendices (18 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Blmer B. Stasts, Comptroller Go

Organization Concerned: Department of the Army; Departm the Interior; Department of Agriculture; Tonnessoe Valle;

thority; Water Resources Council.

Congressionel Ralevaners Congress.
Authenlity: Bood Control Act of 1916 (33 U.S.C. 701a). Was sources Planning Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 1962). Arto Rode ment Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 47). Phtilis Works and Exp Development Act of 1965, as smeated (42 U.S.C. 3) 21 et al. Tennessee Vallage Authority Act of 1913, as amended. Federal Project Recression Act Fash and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1812 (87 U.S.C. 70 Exp. 1813).

Executive branch policies, standards, and procedures for the mulation, evaluation, and review of individual project plans for loping water resources were issued in May 1962 and prin Sense Document 97. Fludings/Conclusions: A review of projects showed that; benefits were not computed in a conmanner; benefits were not based on analysis of conditions w without the project; benefit computations were not adequate peried; and project costs and included costs were not fully consin the benefit-cost determinations. Recommendations: The tarics of Agriculture, the Army, and the Interior and the Chi of the Board of the Tennesses Valley Authority should have agencies: revise or develop, as necessary, their detailed mray for making benefit-cost analyses and submit them to the Wes sources Council: periodically evaluate their detailed percent recognize changed objectives, needs, and conditions and immethods and procedures; and strengthen their internal manus procedures for assessing benefit-cost determinations for o mance to the governing principles and standards, implementi detailed procedures, and the completeness and adequacy of so ing documentation. The Chairman of the Water Resources C should have the Council review the agencies' detailed propeds uniformity and consistency with the principles and standard

CONSTRUCT Nords More Information on Plans for Construction the Corriers Diversion: Unit in North Dakota. B-164570 November 23, 1974, 39 nn di apprendia (\$ co.) Report to Rep. Henry S. Reuss, Chairman, House Committee on Government Operations: Conservation, Energy and Natural Re-

sources Subcommittee, by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General. Organization Conterned: Bureau of Reclamation.

### Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Government Once.

ations: Conservation, Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee Authority: National Reviseomental Policy Act of 1969 (\$3 See \$52), (P.L. \$9-103-79 Seet, 433) The Garrison Diversion Unit project, a multipurpose water resources development project in North Dakota, was authorized in August 1965. The authorizing legislation provided for irrurating 250.

000 acres, supplying municipal and industrial water for 14 towns and cities, and developing 36 major and several minor fish and wildlife areas and 9 major recreational areas. The act established a cost ceiling for the project of \$207 million, plus or minus any increases or decreases postified by ordinary fluctuations in construction costs. Findings/Coxclusions: The Bureau of Reclamation's estimated project cost was understated by about \$72.6 million. The total extimated Garrison project cost was understated because estimated costs representative of those actually incurred in the construction area were not consistently included; an allowance for the cost of items not generally included until final designs are drawn was also not consistently included and the estimated cost of land to be soquired was not based on recent land purchases in the construction area. Recommendations: The Secretary of the Interior should require the Bureau of Reclamation to update the total estimated cost of the Garrison reviest to include estimated costs representative of costs actually being incurred in the construction area; allowances for costs of items not generally included until final designs are drawn; estimated costs for additional requirements established by general legislation and new construction standards; and estimated costs for

changes to the authorized project plan. (SC)

Department of Labor's Practice of Obtaining Labor Union Comments in Making Certifications Required by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act. B-114873. December 16, 1974. 13 pp. + 3 appendices (19 no.) Report to Sen. Clifford P. Hansen: by Elmer B. Steats, Comptroller General.

Organization Conterned: Department of Agriculture; Department of Labor: Farmers Home Administration; American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Congrassionel Relevance: Sen. Clifford P. Hansen Authority: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 9121 (Supp.ID). Rural Development Act of 1972, § 310B (7 U.S.C. 1932 (Supp. 11)), 18 U.S.C. 1905, 38 Fed. Reg. 16375, 38 Fed. Reg. 29036, 39 Fed. Reg. 37650.

A review was conducted of the Department of Labor's practice of obtaining labor union comments in making certifications required by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act. Under the act. Labor is required to certify that assistance under the Department of Agriculture's Farmers Home Administration business and industrial loan and grant programs will not result in: transfer of employment or business activity from one area to another; overproduction of goods, materials, or commodities; or the overavailability of services or facilities in an area. Findings/Conclusions: The Rural Development Act's legislative history is silent on whether the Congress intended the Secretary of Labor to obtain labor union comments when making certifications; the practice was initiated in Pehroary 1974 at AFL-CIO's request, Union comments were used as an information source and umon approval was not a prorequisite to certification. Through July 10, 1974, the Dengriment of Labor had sent AFL-CIO information on 679 hosinesses and industries on which certification was requested. As of July 31, 1974, umors had commented negatively on 22 of these businesses. Labor suspended its practice of soliciting union comments in Avenue 1974 pending implementation of its proposed new certification procedures. The Department proposes to publish weekly in the Rederal Register a list of applicants, businesses, and industries pending certification. Labor has not been able to process all certification requests within the 60-day statutory limit. Requests requiring over 60 days to process have included ones with and without union comments. To expedite processing, the Department of Labor has proposed new ocrafication procedures which should help expedite the process. Officials did not believe that confidential proprietary information about companies had been disclosed. Recommendations: The Department of Labor should communicate all negative comments which could lead to the denial of confidentian directly to the applicant or husiness for its response (SW)

| Farmers Home Administration's Practices with Repart to Credit Reports for Mortonce and Agricultural Locas L. B-114873 December 24. 1974. 4 pp. + 2 enclosures (6 pp.). Revert to Sen. William Proximize by Robert F. Keller. Acting Comn-

troller General. Organization Concurred: Farmers Home Administration.

Congressional Relevance: Sen. William Proximiro.

The Fermers Home Administration (FmHA) instructions authorize county and assistant county supervisors to obtain credit reports from credit reporting companies for both mortgage (housing) loans and agricultural (form operating) loans. PmHA bendonsettes office records on loan repayment delinquencies showed that, as of June 30, 1974 about \$% of FmHA's housing loans and about 15% of its form operating loans were in a delinquent status. Findings/Conclusions: EmHA uses credit reports from credit reporting companies selected by the Department of Housing and Urban Development each wear on a bld book. The credit reports for bousing loans are generally obtained from these companies, while FmHA county supervisors. who receive training in making credit analyses, pengrally make credit analyses for farm operating loans themselves since they must determine whether the enterprises will be profitable and produce enough income to repay the loans as well as obtain information on the spolcants' credit histories. According to PmHA officials, the difference between the delinquency rates of the two types of loans is not necessarily attributable to the difference sources of credit analyses, but to the differences in loan purposes and the degree of risk involved. (SC)

# OTE

Emergency Temporary Standards on Organophosphoraus Pesticides. MWD-75-55; B-179768. Pebruary 24, 1975. 2 pp. + appendix (13 pp.).

Report to Rep. Bill Archer; Rep. M. Caldwell Butler; Rep. George A. Goodling; Rep. James F. Hastings; Rep. G. V. Montgomery: Rep. Steven D. Symms; Rep. Joe D. Waggonner, Jr.; Rep. Antonio Borja Won Pat; by Elmer B. Stants, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Environmental Protection Agency: National Inst. for Occupational Safety and Health: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Congressional Relayance: Rea Bill Archer: Rea M. Caldwell Butler: Rep. George A. Goodling; Rep. James F. Hastings; Rep. G. V. Montgomery; Rep. Steven D. Symms; Rep. Joe D. Waggonner, Jr.; Rep. Antonio Borja Won PatAuthority: Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, § 6 (29 U.S.C. 655) S. Rept. 91-1182.

Although the Occupational Salety and Health Administration (OSHA) assed two emergency temporary standards for posticides, neither was ever in effect. The first was withdrawn before as effective date and was revised because of objections by affected parties. The second revised standard was stayed by the the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit before its effective date and was subsequently veoded by that court OSHA took no further setson after the court's decision. About I year after OSHA issued the first emergency temparsey standard, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) isseed regulations establishing a general standard for all agricultural pesticides and specific recestry intervals for 12 pesticides. Fardings/Conclusions: The court decision to vacate the emergency temperary standard for organophosphorous perticides was based on its finding that CSHA did not present sufficient data to show that the standard was needed to protect farmworkers from grave danger, the have criterion in the law for issuing emergency temporary standards The absence of such data was also the principal reason for a resolutree, which was esseed before OSHA's standard, by an OSHA standards advisory commutee that an emergency temporary standard should not be issued. At the time the emergency temporary standards were neued. OSHA did not have a written definition of grave danger. The data OSHA used in issuing the emergency temporary standards on pessicides would not have met the grave danger criteria developed

since the cesticide litigation. (SC)

Action Needed to Discourage Removal of Trees That Shalter Crapland in the Greet Plains. RED-75-375; B-114833. June 20, 1975. 26 pp. + 2 appendixes (5 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Staats. Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; Soil Conservation Service. Congress'essal Raisvance: Congress.

Authority: Timber Chitzes Act (17 Stat. 603). Soil Conservation and Domeste Albitoment Act, as susteded (61 LiS.C. 599). Agriculture and Construer Protestion Act of 1973 (16 Li S.C. 1901-48; 16 Li S.C. 1301-48; 16 Li S.C. 1304). Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1979. as extended (7 Li S.C. 1334). Agricultural Act of 1970 P.L. 84-1201. P.L. 91-118. 70 Stat. 115. AC Stat. 194.

Unless actions are taken to encourage farmers to renovate and preserve existing windbreaks rather than remove them, an important resource which has taken many years to develop could be lost and adjacent croplands could erode and become less productive. Findiags/Oxedanism: A survey of information on 16 counties in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoms showed that, although tree removals in these counties do not represent a serious problem at the present time, the removal rates in some counties warrant concern. Most field wandbreaks were being removed to make more land available for production or to install and use irrigation systems. Properly planned and maintained windbreaks remain a permanent protection against wind crosion even during periods of drought when most other conservation cractices become less effective. During severe decught periods, windtreaks could be the only source of protection against wind erosion. Although some Pederal programs encourage plunting and routine maintenance of windpreaks, no Federal or State program exists which is specifically designed to discourage windbreak removals or to assist facmers on a wide scale to renovate old field windbreaks. Recommendations: The Secretary of Agriculture should have the appropriate departmental agencies: survey, especially in the Great Plains, the eatent of windbreak removals and the renovation seeded to preserve esisting windbreaks; encourage counties to carry out a cost-sharing windbreak renovation program; and inblute an educational program supporting efforts to preserve and renewate existing Windbrenks. (Author/SC)

### 680 [An Experiment to Determine Whether It Was Technically and Operationally People to Evaluate the Boll Weevil]. RED-75-381; B-

133192. June 23, 1975. 3-pp Report to Secretary, Department of Agriculture; by Henry Eschwege, Director, Resources and Bennomic Development Div

Organization Concerned: National Cotton Council, Cotton, Inc. Authority: Agricultural and Consumer Protection Act of 1913 (7 U.S.C. 1305).

The boll weevil is a major pest of cotton causing crop losses and control costs of almost \$300 million a year. During fiscal year 1972, a 2-year experiment to determine whether it was technically and operationally feasible to eradicate the boll weevil was intertaken cooperatively by the Department of Agriculture, the States of Mississippi, Louisians, Alabams, and Teans, the National Cetton Council, and Cotton, Incorporated. The location of the experiment was in an area centered in southern Musissippi and extending into southwestern Alabama and southeastern Louisiana. The experiment was complated in August 1973. Findings/Conclusions: One of the greatest obstacles to developing and demonstrating effective suppression techniques in past boll weavil research was the lack of adequate isolation of experimental areas to prevent migration of ball weavils from surrounding areas. Because only \$4 million of the estimated needed \$5 million was available, the Department of Agriculture altgred its initial plans for insuring that ball weavils would not migrate into the experimental area. Consequently, prevention of migration could not be assured, making it impossible to establish whether boll weevils found in the area after the experiment were migrants or survivors of the cradication treatments. Department officials ocknowledged that with adequate funding they might have been able to prove the ball worsils could have been eradicated. The Department is committed to a good of assessing the costs and benefits of eradicating the boil weevil through a trial program as soon as economic and fiscal conditions permit. (Author/SW)

### What the Department of Agriculture Has Dove and Needs to Do To Improve Agricultural Commodity Forestuding and Reports. RED-176-0. B-11420-August 27, 1975-4 (pp. 4-4 appendices (13 pp.). Report to the Congress, by Robert F. Keller, Acting Comptraller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.
Congressional Relevance: Congress.
Authority: Agricultural Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-524; 84 Stn. 1362).

Department of Agriculture forecasts of wheat and corn scres harvested, yields, domestic demands, exports, entryovers, and prices have not been sufficiently accurate in recent years. Finalitys/Coneletions Off-target forecasts and misjudgments of farmers' responses to cropland set-aside programs contributed to decisions which resulted in higher price support payments than would have been incurred otherwise and to lend held out of production that should have been planted to meet full production needs. Recommendations: The Socretary of Agriculture should activate a committee: to establish documentation requirements for forecasts and for foreeasting methodologies, procedures, and assumptions: to systematically and periodically evaluate the accuracy of forecasts; and to recommend changes in data requirements and improvements in methedelegies, procedures, and assumptions. The Secretary should also secure: that all official forecasts made before the beginning of the marketing year be published; that forecast reports provide a point estimate of the most likely outcome when forecast amounts are stated in ranges; disclosing in forecast reports important assumptions and procedures underlying the forecast amounts; and that periodic evaluation be made of forecast users' information needs and, where

practicable, change forecast reporting to accommodate these needs. (Author/SC)

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The Pertilizer Situation: Past, Present, and Future. RED-76-14; B-180849 September 5, 1975-15 pp. + appendix (1 pp.).
Staff now.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

During the past 25 years, the fertilizer industry has gone through anyeral cycles. In 1974 the United States did not have enough eitrogen and phosphate fertilizer to meet domestic demand, sithough industry and Government estimates of the level of shortage different Pactors contributing to the shortage were: increased domestic demand, increased exports, transportation problems, plant exerusion problems, and curtailment of natural gas. Alternative considerations indicated that there are drawbacks to the undergread use of animal wastes, and restricting the nonagricultural use of fertilizer would have little impact on the shortage. Efforts to alleviate the shortage were establishment of a Government interagency panel; reduction of exports; and an increase in production capacity. In 1975 consumption of fertilizer materials was 16% less for a 0-month period than for the same period the year before and supplies for nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer incressed. Future shortages will depend on weather and relative eros and fertilizer prices. Anticipated capacity was expected to be adequate to supply demand for phosphate and nitrogen fortilizers in 1975 and 1978, respectively. Potash sepolies are tight but adequate to at least 1980. Limited supplies of natural gas will continue to be a problem. The Interagency Pertilizer Task Poses seems to be a good mechanism for monitoring and alleviating fertilizer problems. (Author/HTW)

# The Farmers Home Administration's Emergency Loan Program.

RED-76-24; B-114873. September 12, 1975. 2 pp. + enclosure (10 pp.).

Report to Rep. Bill Alexander; by Elmer B. Stsats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Farmers Home Administration; Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Raisveness; Rex. Bill. Alexander.

Authoritys: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, as amended Cf. U.S.C. 1961 (Sucs. IIII). (P.L. 94-65; 89 Stat. 381).

Before meatment of P.L. 94-68, the Secretory of Agriculture was required to designate any area of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands as an emergency area if he found that there existed a general need for agricultural credit and the need resulted from a natural disaster. When such a designation was made, the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) could make emergency agricultural loans in that area for property damage or severe production losses caused by the disaster. Questions were raised about the disaster designations for counties in Arkansas' first congressional district early in 1975. Findlegs/Conclusions: The counties were designated as disaster areas in March 1975 as the result of drought, excessive rainfall, and a freeze which occurred during the 1974 growing season. FmHA county aspervisors do not need specific instructions from higher level officials to initiate requests for disaster designations. In some cases, the supervisors triggered the process by compiling necessary information, submitting reports through the county governing v. the Governor, and finally the Secretary of Agriculture. The PmHA national office gives disaster designations too priority, but the Department of Agriculture gives its employees wide latitude in making judgments about priority to be given to the types of disasters which cause losses FmHA employees were directed to consider the need for disaster designation by gathering necessary information, and there was no pressure to delay the process Efective causement of P.L. 94-65, a general need for credit resulting from the disaster was required; therefore, county superviseor waited until the harvest was in before making required estimates in the Arksnassa counties (HTW)

Land Satellite Project. PSAD-76-74; B-183134 January 30, 1976 42 pp. Soff studieby Riebard W. Gutmann, Director

Organization Concerned: National Aeronauties and Space Adminis-

tration. The Land Satellite (LANDSAT) is a National Aeronauties and Space Administration (NASA) experimental project to determine the utility of satellite-acquired earth resources data for the manusment of our environment and natural resources. Two LANDSATSs have been launched and a third ("C") was planned for launch in September 1977. Findings/Conclusions: NASA's March 1975. planning estimate for LANDSAT-C preject costs was \$35.7 million. and its current estimate, including payload costs, is \$42.7 million.
The estimate should be \$47.2 million based on inclusion of navison. costs and the Goddard Space Flight Center's October 1975 extimated increases. The project budget does not include an amount for the principal investigator program, Federal agencies involved in the project have not developed a long-range plan including user requirements to assist in deciding if and when LANDSAT should become operational. Potential users have expressed a need for training programs in the use of LANDSAT data. Cost benefit studies performed by the Department of the Interior and NASA for an operational program reported widely divergent results. The contrast between the U.S. onen data disagnination policy and the attitudes of some other countries raises questions as to which type of system (national, retional or slobal) will best serve U.S. interests. Recommendations NASA should include costs for the principal investigator program in its LANDSAT-C estimates; take the lead in developing a plan for training LANDSAT data users; and lead other participating agencies in developing a plan for evaluating progress toward deciding if and when there should be an operational earth resources satellite system. (HTW)

# 085

Action Is Needed Now to Protect Our Fathery Resources. GGD-76-34; B-145099. Pebruary 18, 1976. 38 pp. + 7 appendices (17 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Stants, Comproller General.

Organization Concerned: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: National Marine Fisheries Service; Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources; National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere. Concessional Relayona: Controls.

Authoritys Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (P.L. 84-1024; 16 U.S.C. 742e). Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-454). H.R. 200 (94th Cong.).

Many fish species of importance to the U.S. fishing industry are being adopted or therested with depotion through ventilining by domestic and foreign fishermen and the alteration of coxtilal reason in addition, many U.S. fisheries have excess havereign agencying which often itself to overthing. Difficulties in management of U.S. fisheries center around the common property nature of the resource, fragmented jurisdiction involving foreign governments as well as refearal, states, and local entities, and lack of projects belongian data.

Findings Conclusions: Large, modern foreign fishing flocts operating off the US coases have contributed to averlishing and depletion of many species especially valuable to U.S. fishermon. Fish stocks has exted almost enclosurely by ELS. Rehemmen becoming depleted or threatened by depletion reclude the inshore American lobster, conthern shrows, and sucficians. The National Macine Finheries Service established the State-Federal Fishonos Munagement Program in 1971 to achieve coordinated management. Although some improveevents have been made, progress has been slow. The basic problem is the difficulty to obtaining States' agreements to put necessary controls in effect. In 1972 over 3 million tons of fish were cought by ferreign fisherment off U.S. shores at a distance of 12 to 200 miles: hy companion, U.S. fishermen cought only about 0.3 million tons of fish in this area. About two-thirds of the foreign couch was made by Japan and the Soviet Usion. The Law of the Sea Conference has addressed extending the fishing zone to 200 miles from the shores of cornal nations but has not reached a solution. A bill introduced in the 94th Congress proposed to extend the continuous serie from 12 to 200 miles off the U.S. coast. Recommendations: The Secretary of Commerce should direct the Administrator of the National Oceanie and Atmospheric Administration to accelerate fisheries research grung prounty to the data needs of fishenes management, including the State-Pederal Fishenes Management Program, issue and implement contents for the furture selection of species to be included in the program, and establish for each selected species a timetable for implementing appropriate conservation measures. (Author/SW)

Apricultural Research: In Organization and Management. RED-76-92. April 9, 1976—50 pp. + 12 appendixes (70 pp.). Stiff midylys Henry Sachwege, Director, Resources and Economic Development Dr.

Openitation Contended Experiment of Agriculture.
Authoritys: Organization Act of 1867 (1982 2015; T.U.S. 201-03).
Histoh Act of 1887, as immedied (1 U.S.C. 2616). McSweeney,
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Development Act of 1972, T.U.S.C. 2661 (2009 U.S. U.S.C. 222, 7)
U.S.C. 4589, T.U.S.C. 2477, U.S.C. 2661 (2009 U.S. U.S.C. 222, 7)
U.S.C. 4589, T.U.S.C. 2477, U.S.C. 2616

The Federal-State agricultural research system is a large, complex, and dynamic system with many independent decision makers. It involves see Department of Agreealtere agencies, 55 State agricultotal experiment stations, 15 schools of forestry, 16 land-grant colleges, and Tunkeger Institute. The Department of Agriculture agencies involved in research include the Agricultural Research Service, the Cooperative State Research Service; the Forest Service, the Economic Research Service, the Factor Cooperative Service, and the Statistical Reporting Service, During Speal year 1974, these agenties spent over \$700 million and over 10,000 scientific man-years on agricultural retearch. At June 30, 1974, they were working on over 21,000 highly diversified research projects involving highestal. physical, and economic phases of producing, processing, and discritoring farm and forest produces; consumer health and sutrision; and social and economic aspects of sural living. Plans for agricultural research are generally based on inputs from managers and scinglists from within the Federal-State research organizations and from such outside socroes as the Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, producers, research users, other Department of Agriculture. agencies, and other Pederal ogencies. It is usually the acceptants, however, who formulate the ideas and initiate the research work to be carried out. (Author/SC)

## 687 Opportunities for More Effective Use of Animal Manure. RED-76-10; B-165506 June 14, 1976 27 pp. + 5 appendices (13 pp.). Reser to the Congress, by Elmer B. Stavis, Comptroller General

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Energy &c reach and Development Administration, Environmental Protection Agency. Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Manure is a valuable economic asset which can be used as ferti iger or from which by-products can be recovered. Findings/Cards sizes: About half of the 2 billion tons of animal maprice generated annually in the United States is experated in feedlots or other cetfinement operations. Disposal of this manure can cause solid wave desposed and water pollution problems, but the manure loss a great resource potential from which both energy and material can be recovered or which can be used in producing food. Using aziral mature at a fertilizer has not been effective. Many formers not felly aware of the value of manuro's fertilizer elements applied excession amounts of manure or did not properly reduce the amount of cost mercial fertilizer used with it. To effectively use manure as a feeti iner, the farmer must know both its value and the monds of the last Animal manure can be used or processed to produce onergy and certain industrial products or to aid in the production of food. Men of these processes are not yet spifficiently developed for wideseccoi

us, his dies at opportunity which simult he captone families which the form of Agriculture holds taples on the control of Agriculture holds taples on the capton of Agriculture holds the families of the capton of Agriculture holds the families of the capton of the capt

# Better Pederal Coordination Needed to Promote More Efficient Fore Irrigation. RED-76-116; B-114985. June 22, 1976. 39 pp. 1 4 rpponditors (10 pp.).

Espert to the Congress; by Elmer B. Steats, Comptroller General Organization Concerned: Department of the Interior; Department

of Agriculture, Environmental Protection Agency; Bureau of Recimistion, Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service; Department of Agriculture Extension Service; Soil Conservation Service. Congressional Relevences Congress.

Authority: Reclamation Act of 1902 (43 U.S.C. 391 et seq.) Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-50%

In 1971, the Burgen of Declaration delivered 8,541.6 billies Bulleton design to 15 form for implicition. However, loss than half of the wire delivered to a form for implicit. However, loss than half of the wire delivered to a form for implicit manager such as limit the every. Overdrighting corporations but manager such as limit the every delivery of the such as the such as the such as the every delivery of the such as the such as the such as contributing to water policytist, and distinger requirements; and contributing to water policytist, and distinger requirements; and contributing to water policytist, and distinger requirements; and such as the such as the such as the such as the such as war for fine and other seguite life. Findings/Constitutions: Parsent such as the such as t ivrigate, nact bey oversel to-room water in hear of additional bloor or yoursul improvement. Theorist a protect do not here compensations or yoursul improvement. Theorist a protect do not here compensations of the control of the compensation of the control of the protection of the control o

Bureau has not adequately demonstrated the henefits of the erogram. Recommendations: The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should: undertake a coordinated effort to determine the causes for inefficient irritation practices, develop more complete data on the adverse effects of such practices, and determine what Federal actions and which earnries could best alleviate the practices. The Secretary of the Interior should direct the Bureau of Reclamation to: review the Irrustion Management Services program to develop a more flexible. comprehensive program; direct greater attention to setting objectives and henchmarks in Irrigation Management Services demonstration projects so that benefits of the program can be clearly measured and shown to farmers increase the frequency of field visits to demonstration projects to that Bureau irrigation techniques can work more closely with selected farmers testing the usefulness of program techniques; and require the use of more carefully tanlored approaches to demonstrating Irrigation Management Services benefits (Au-

# The U.S. Fisheries 129 pp. Report to Organiz State.

The U.S. Fishing Industry: Present Condition and Fature of Morine Fisheries, Volume I. CED-76-130; B-177024. December 23, 1976. 129 pp.

Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Congress; Department of Commerce: Department of

Congrussionel Rollwannes: House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisherses; Senste Committee on Commerce; Congress. Authority: Pathery Conscivuation and Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-265). Fish and Wildlife Act of 1976 (P.L. 84-1024). Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (P.L. 98-454). Merchant Marine Act of 1970, ns amended; Jones Act (46 U.S.C. 68B).

A study of the U.S. commercial fishing industry was performed to delinente policy issues, options, and costs of revitalizing the industry. The United States has almost one-fifth of the world's marine fish resources within 200 miles of its coastline. Findings/Conclusions: In spite of the abundance of resources, the U.S. fishing industry is not as strong and prosperous as would be expected. Domestic landings of edible fish have remained constant since 1960 and some segments of the harvesting sector are in a chronically depressed state. The domend for fish has increased but U.S. landings have supplied a declining share of the domestic market while imports of edible stecies have increased sharply to a point where it represents 62% of the total demand for edible fish products. This resulted in a fish trade deficit of \$1.4 billion in 1974. Opportunities exist to strengthen and expand the industry by increasing the harvest and the efficiency of harvesting operations and overcoming burriers in processing, marketing, and distributing fish and fish products. Recommendations: Some of the solutions offered include: (1) limiting fishing; (2) expanding Government's authority; (3) encouraging cooperation among states, universities, and industry; (4) technical assistance; (5) improved financing; and (6) research and development programs. (Author/HTW)

# 700 The U.S. Fishing Industry: Present Condition and Future of Manne Fitheria, Volume 2, CED-76-130-A. December 23, 1976, 477 no.

Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Commerce; Department of

Organization Concerned: Department of Commerce; Department of State.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Merchant Marine

and Fisheries; Sensire Committee on Commerce; Congress Authority, Fighery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (R.L. 94-265), 16 U.S.C. 7424 16 U.S.C. 744, 16 U.S.C. 760, 16 U.S.C. 1902, 16 U.S.C. 752a, 14 U.S.C. 94, 33 U.S.C. 1441, 1442, 16 U.S.C. 755, 756, 16 U.S.C. 1221 et zee, 16 U.S.C. 777, 16 U.S.C.

1361 et sea. 16 U.S.C. 916 et sea. 16 U.S.C. 661-64.

Appendices to a study of the U.S. fishing industry molinder; compilation and analysis of Federal have affecting the U.S. commercial fishing industry; profiles of important U.S. fisherners; profiles of
the fishing industry; notelless of important U.S. fisherners; profiles of
the fishing industry; in acleuted foreign nations; and statistics of the
U.S. and foreign cases of fish off the U.S. constition. It is to include
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091 [Review of Effectiveness of Land Treatment Agreements in Watershad Areas]. CED-77-13; B-114833. December 27, 1976 10 pp. + enclosure (2 pp.).

Report to Rep. Don. H. Clausen, Ranking Minority Member, Honse Committee on Public Works and Transportation: Water Resources Subcommittee; by Elmor B. Stants, Comptroller General

Organization Concernad: Soil Conservation Service.
Congrasional Relevances House Committee on Public Works and
Transportation: Water Resources Subcommittee.
Authority: Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (1954),
as amended QPL & 8-3-56; 16 U.S.C. 2001-04, § 4(5).

Representative Don H. Clausen requested a review to determine if the Soil Conservation Service was properly administering vection 4(5) of the amended Watershed Protection and Flood 1 092
To Protect Temorrow's Food Supply, Soll Conservation Needs Priority Attention. CED-77-30, B-114833. February 14, 1977 59 pp.
Resert to the Congress. by Elenet B. Shatts. Comprofiler General.

Organization Concarmate Department of Agriculture; Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Generation Service. Congrussional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture, Senia Contamittee on Agriculture and Forestry, Congress. Authoritiv: 16 US C. 500 et sen.

There are three major Department of Agriculture programs to assist farmers in establishing enduring sail conservation practices to control ercsion and preserve the topsed necessary for crop production. The Conservation Operations Program provides technical assistance to help farmers develop conservation plans and apply conservation measures. The Agricultural Conservation Program channels Federal money to farmers and ranchers to share the costs of carrying out conservation practices on their land. The Great Plains grogram is a special Federal effort to help combat the unique climatic hazards in the Great Plains by technically and financially helping farmers and ranchers to change crop systems and land uses to conserve seil and water. Findings/Corolusions: Much of the money is not being spent on entically needed still conservation practices having the best pavelfs for reducing engine. In addition, the programs tend to be oriented to individual farmers who seek advice or volun-of Agriculture should seek out and offer assistance to farmers who have the most severe crosion problems, and should give assistance priority to crosion control measures that provide critically needed, enduring soil conservation benefits. (SC)

093 Ground Water: An Overview. CED-77-69, B-114885 June 21, 1977. 37 pp. + 2 appendixes (9 pp.)

Report to the Congress, by Elmer B Stants, Comparaller General.

Organization Concurred: Department of the Instruct; Earlineamental Protection Agency; Department of Agelosticer; Geological Sur-

ter rostetion Agency; Department of Agenciatoric Geological Survey.

Congrussional Relavance: Henry Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; Senote Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; Con-

Ground water presently specifies about 20% of fresh water send in the United States, and although a is plentiful, little more than one quarter of it is available for use with present extraction techniques. Dependence on ground water varies according to locality, with 2% of Montana's water and 62% of Asizona's coming from ground water. Findings/Canclurious: In many acres, ground water in being used faster than it is being repleneshed, and to some extent, soil subsidence and saltwater scepage are occurring. The problem is most acure in the High Plains region of western Tesas and eastern New Mexico. Ground water management by local and State governments in Westom States has emphasized administering and protecting water rights. State water rights laws and lack of sufficient geological data have prevented more intensive management. The Federal Government's contributions are data gathering, research, technical assistance, and water resources development. The Geological Survey has provided data on aquifer systems to managers through its Federal/State comcrative program, but more data are needed. The President Indicated that he was recommending major policy reforms in water conservation Questions posed related to the role of the Government in ground water management, water rights, priorities for Federal ansistance, unified management of ground and surface waters, transfer of water from one river basin to another, and possible incentives for decreasing irrigation. These questions warrant consideration by Congress, Federal and State agencies, and private institutions when developing major policy reform for better ground water management.

# 204

Organizing and Fauncing Basic Research to Increase Food Productions. June 1977 21 pp. + appendix (17 pp.). Report to Sen Edward M. Kennody, Chairman, Office of Technology Assessment Technology Assessment Board; Rep Olin E. Teague, Cheirman, Huyae Committee on Science and Technology;

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Prepared by the Office of Technology Assessment.

Organization Concerned Department of Agriculture; National Science Foundation Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Science and Technology. Saw Hubert H. Humphrey.

Although basic research offers opportunities for discovery of knowledge vital to the understanding of biological processes, approprintions in basic research to increase food production have not kept up with research costs. Past research programs have led to increased agricultural productivity, and it was projected that an investment of \$300 million to \$500 million over a 10-year period would probably yield returns of \$1 billion to \$2 billion over the next 20 years. Administration of basic research could be assigned to either the Department of Agriculture (USDA) or the National Science Foundation (NSF) Expanded research has been recommended for the 117 most important problems identified at a conformed on research to meet food needs. An advisory panel found that about \$15.6 million annually is being spent in the high-priority areas of photosyanthexis, biological sutrogen fixation, and cell culture studies and that an expanded basic research program in these areas would be cost beneficial Options for Congress are to: continue funding research at the current level; appropriate funds for basic research to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture under P.L. 89-106; mandate the creation in USDA of an office of competitive grants and authorize a long-term program of basic research; and authorize and finance on NSF program for expanded basic research. (HTW)

# 001

Retrictuus au Using Mare Fertilger for Food Croys In Developing Countries. ID-77-6; B-159652. July 5, 1977 35 pp. + 11 appendices (30 pp.).

nates (30 pp ).
Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Stants, Comptroller General.

Organization Concarand: Agency for International Development;
Department of Agriculture, Department of State; Department of the
Treasury.
Geographics Raisvopse: House Committee on International Relations: State Committee on Peccign Relations; Congress.
Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 15th, as smooted, § 103(b).

Deutsplag commiss could produce more food by using more fordists. Although such prote been kninn to protee more fertiliser, in see is often hashered by the subfidual countries' profess and deutsplags consents and the subfidual countries' profess the subfidual countries' profess and the subfidual countries' profess the deutsplags consents and attifician to see more fertiliser due to see presumental policies as the materiators of artificiality low food from the subfidual countries of the subfidual countries. The subplication of the subfidual countries of a subfidual countries of subfigure to the subfidual countries and the subfidual countries and state to include food of the subfidual countries and the subfidual countries food creat in developing contained after its foundation food of the subfidual countries and the Transacy and the Administrations of State, Aprinciation, and the Development subfidual countries countries are subfidual countries.

institutions that provide fertilizer assistance to: (1) induce recipient

governments to revise policies which set is constraints and to adopt a strategy to increase the use of fortilizer on food crops; and (2) incorporate, where appropriate, a requirement in new agreement with recipient countries for food, financial, and technical assistance that affirmative actions be taken by developing countries to remove constraints to greater agricultural production, including constraints to increasing the use of fertilizer. (Author/SC)

Management of Agricultural Research: Need and Opportunities for Improvement. CRD.-77-121; B-133192. August 23, 1977. Released August 25, 1977. 40 pp. 4 appendies (17 pp.). Report to Rep. Richard Boiling, Chairman, Joint Economic Commettee: by Ellmer B. Stasts, Computoller Conternal.

Companies Baiwence: House Committee on Apronture; Sense Committee on Agriculture, North Committee on Agriculture, North Committee on Agriculture, North Committee on Agriculture, North Committee on Anthonity: Organic Act of 1867, as Immode (T U.S.C. 261a), McSweeney McNary Forestry, as Immode (T U.S.C. 261a), McSweeney McNary Forestry (T 1878), as Immode (E U.S.C. 281), McSterie-Strenia, Act of 1967 (16 U.S.C. 287), McSterie-Strenia, Act of 1967 (16 U.S.C. 287), McSterie-Strenia, Act of 1967 (16 U.S.C. 287), McSterie-Strenia, Act of 1967 (16 U.S.C. 287a), TU.S.C. 450. HR. 78 (59th Comp.), LR. 71 (59th Comp.), LR

Organization Concurred: Department of Agriculture.

Cong.). S. 248 (95th Cong.).

Although the extremely complex and highly diversified serioultreal research system in the United States has made notable contributions to the Nation's well-being there is an increasing realization that un up-to-date national plan needs to be developed and maintained if the system is to be responsive to future critical problems and needs and if limited public dollars are to be wisely used. The Agricultural Research Service, the largest organization in the Federal-State research system, could improve its research through better planning, project selection, and review of ongoing work. Findings/Canelasisser Until recently, the Service placed most of its emphase on short-range planning. In fiscal year 1977, the Service recognized the need for long-range planning by esteporizing research under national and pecial research programs and developing a long-range planning document for each program area. Much of the technical and administrative data needed for developing strategies was unavailable, insecurate, or fragmented. Recommendations: The Socretary of Apriculture should direct the Agricultural Research Service to: identify and document the relative priorities of each national research program and of each problem and research need within the program areas; develop agencywide criteria and peer review procedures for assessing the scientific and technical marits of all research proposals; and require that the annual unit reports and plans better document the technical aspects of active research projects and be reviewed by technical advisors. The Secretary should also take the necessary steps to have a national agricultural research plan developed and maintained. (Author/SC)

## OCT

Stronger Centreds Needed over the Migrant and Seasonal Formworkers dissociation Programs in North Caroline, HRD-77-84; B-177468, September 8, 1977, Released September 11, 1977, 27 pp. + 2 september 3, 1977, Released September 11, 1977, 27 pp. Recort to Sen. Robert Morgani; by Elmer B. Stasts, Comptroller

Organization Concerned: Department of Labor; Migrant and Sessonal Farmworkers Association, Inc. Congressional Relayance: Sex Robert Morgan. Authority: Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, title III, as amended (29 U.S.C. 873 (Supp. V)).

The Magrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Association operates programs that provide employment and training services to farmworkers in North Cseolina Although most of the program goals have been met, many job placements insted only a short time. In addition, the association's administrative costs in 1975 exceeded the 20% limit imposed by the Department of Labor's regulations. Recommendations: The Secretary of Labor should: provide technical assurance to the association to make sure that administrative costs are properly classified: take corrective action regarding administrative costs that exceed the 20% limit and money paid to the training contractor that exceeds allowable training costs; and closely monitor association activities to make sure that only allowable costs are incurred under the grant The Secretary should require the association to: work with vocational training contractors to improve attendance-certification practices; adhere to prescribed followup procedures for training partiomants: adhere to prescribed authorization and documentation requirements for employee travel reimbursement; provide that followup records be detailed enough to show why people did not stay in jobs found through the association; and provide that people referred to public assistance programs be recorded only if they are not already served by such programs. (Author/SC)

## 098

Food Waste: An Opportunity to Improve Resource Use. CED-77-118; B-114824. September 16, 1977. 31 pp. + 4 appendices (24 pp.). Report to the Congress by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General. Organization Consumed: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relevences: House Committee on Agriculture; Sware Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Congress.

Authority: Tax Reform Act of 1969. Tax Reform Act of 1976.

About 20% of all food produced in the United States is lost or wasted in a year, amounting to about \$31 billion. Losses occur during harvest, storage, transportation, processing, at the wholesale/retail level, and at rostsurants, institutions, and households. Findings/ Conclusions: Large losses occurred at the consumption level, both institutional and household. Uncaten food thrown away (plate waste) is a problem in the National School Lonch Programs, and similar waste has been reported in all group feeding situations. The Department of Agriculture's food stamp program contains an allowance for some food to be discarded. It was estimated that, for 1977, 1% of waste would result in a food loss of \$50 million. The Department has given only limited financial support to research to make reduction of loss oconomically fessible. Households discarded the most edible food, worth \$11.7 billion. Research on loss showed that households with good knowledge of food safety have less waste. Reducing food less would: improve the productivity and efficiency of the food system: increase food production for a given level of land, fertilizer, energy, and related factors; and provide an opportunity for feeding the hungry. Changes in tax laws have eliminated some incentives to donations of food. Recommendations: The Secretary of Agriculture should: undertake a comprehensive study of the magnitude and causes of loss and focus research attention in promising areas; determine the extent and couses of waste among food stamp recipients and in Department-supported feeding programs and take remedial action as appropriate; review priorities given to research activities devoted to loss reduction; undertake educational efforts that are found to be related to elimination of household waste; and review opportunities for encouraging charitable donations of food by extending tax benefits or by other programs. (HTW)

Citation Sortion

The U.S. Gress Lakes Commercial Fishing Industry-Past, Present, and Potential, CED-77-96; B-177024. September 30, 1977. 58 no. + 8 appendices (40 po)

Report to the Congress, by Elmer B. Staats, Comparoller General.

Connection Communic Department of the Interior; Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce: Department of Health. Education, and Welfare: Department of State: Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency: Small Business Ad-

Congressional Relayance: House Committee on Marchant Marine and Fisheries: Severe Committee on Commerce: Commission Authority: Submerged Lands Act of 1953 (43 U.S.C. 1301). Plack Boss Act (16 U.S.C. 851-56) Environmental Contaminants Act. Toxic Substances Control Act. Fish Restoration Act of 1950. Dincell. Inhoson Art. Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, Merchant Marine Act [of] 1936, as amended. Fighermen's Protective Act of 1967.

Ostrfishme, rendstors, conteminants, and increasurable creteintive State regulators have reduced the U.S. Great Lakes commercial fishing industry to a mere shedow of so former promisence. At this time, there is little chance that the number of commercial fishermen or the commercial harvest from the Great Lakes will increase. Findings/Conclusions: Fish farming is not considered a visible alternative. to traditional fishing in Great Lakes waters. Knowledge from contitord research on harvestone and using less desirable or less soulse species may encourage commercial fighermen to expand their harvest. The figure of Great Lakes commercial fishing depends on the extent to which the Great Lakes States went to develop and maintain a viable commercial fishery. The State and Federal Governments have stocked the Great Lakes with hatchery-raised fish, which have not reproduced as much as expected. The States have allowed only limited harvest of these fish. Procedures for determining the availability of fish for hervest have been madequate. Faderel assistance geared to most the requirements of State commercial Subserv reco grams will help to improve the fishery. However, because the States have exclusive authority to manage the Great Lakes fishing industry in their respective waters, the Pederal role is limited and it slone cannot direct the course or future of commercial fishing (Author/SCI

# FARM MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Information on Federal Aspecies Having an Impact on Production and Marketing of Mess B-136888. March 25, 1974. 91 pp. + 3 appendices (5 pp.) Report to Rep. Thomas S. Foley, Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture: Livestock and Omins Subcommittee; by Elmer B. Stasts, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Department of Commerce; Department of Defense; Pood and Drug Administration; Department of the Interior; Department of Justice; Department of Labor; Department of State; Environmental Protection Agency; Federal Trade Commission Congruesional Relevance: Heater Committee on Agriculture: Lives-

tock and Grains Subcommittee. Authority: Economic Stabilization Act of 1970

Public policy and Federal programs have been directed toward making possible a well-functioning livestock marketing system. This system includes production activities such as fred production, raising livestock, and converting it into meat and most products; and mar-

keeing activities such as distribution and softing prices of comments tes Findings/Conclusions: Programs with this objective are administrated by 12 Federal agencies, comprising 31 administrations agencies, nuthorities, hureaux, commissions, corporations, divisions and services. Price controls have been smeased by the Presiden under the Rosmanic Stabilization Act of 1970. Government solving sies may be classified as either public service or regulatory. Thatic service activities involve research (including economic analyses market studies, transportation of commodities, and production research), a market news service, grade classification, production control, and professional services. Regulatory activities involve secung minimum standards for production and marketing and preventing the system from impeding competition. Examples of these activities are plant and animal disease and post control, regulation of use of nesticides, ment inspection, control of labeling and standards, and regulation of trading practices. (HTW)

| Investigation of Roll Shipping Rates between Specified Points1 B-179218. April 4, 1974. 2 pp. + onclosure (2 pp.). Report to Rep. E. (Kika) de la Garza; by Robert P. Keller, Deputy Comptroller General.

Grassization Concerned: Interstate Commerce Commission. Congrassional Relavance: Rep. E. (Kika) de la Garza Analysis of the comparative domestic and import rates for manu-

factured products, agricultural commodities, and raw materials shipped from Brownsville and Harlingen, Texas, and Mismi, Pforids, to various destinations showed that there was no consistent pattern to the rates from the Texas and Florida origins to the same descinations. Andings/Conclusions: Rates from Florida were lawer or higher than rates from Texas depending on the commodity and destination and were not necessarily related to distance, usually a major factor in rate levels. When summarized by State of origin, donestic rates were lower from Florids in 25 instances and lower from Toxas in 10 instances. Import rates were lower from Florida in 24 instances and lower from Texas in 11 instances. The carriers' fully allocated costs (the sum of the variable and fixed costs) were computed for each shioment included in the study by using data and methodology in a 1969 Interstate Commerce Commission publication which was undated to 1972 costs and productivity statistics furnished by the Association of American Railroads, (SC)

102

Interim Report on the Commodity Exchange Authority and on Comreadity Fatures Trading. B-145770. May 3, 1974. 45 pp. + 2 appendices (7 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Contamad: Department of Agriculture; Commodity Exchange Authority. Congressional Raiovasce: Congress.

Authority: Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1). 49 U.S.C. 1654. H.R. 11955 (93rd Cong.). H.R. 13113 (93rd Cong.).

The Commodity Eschange Act, which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate trading in contracts for future delivery of specified agricultural commodities, is administered by the Commedity Exchange Authority (CEA). Bills introduced in Congress in 1973 were concerned with where regulation of fecures trading belongs in the Federal bureaucracy and the need to expand the Government's authority to regulate this trading. Findings/Conclusion: Of several organizational alternatives considered, the one most favored was to create an independent agency, separate from the Department of Agriculture, in order to avoid potential conflicts of interest and to

include regulation of commodities other than pericultural CSA should be given authority to regulate all futures trading including commodities now unregulated, restrict trading by floor brokers for their own accounts, obtain injunctions and administer fines, establish margin requirements, and designate delivery points if exchanges do not do so. The Commodity Evolunce Act should be amended to require resistration of all reonle who handle commodity contoner accounts. Shortcomings noted in CEA organization and occurrings included: madequate staffing, need for more aggressive enforcement of rules, inadequate investigations and reviews of trade practices, and too much time seest on routine sudits Recommendations: The Administrator of CEA should give exchanges a time limit for morementing CEA's regulation on self-enforcement of trading rules, list penalties, and monitor enforcement; establish standards for exchanges' enforcement of financial requirements and state penalties for failure to comply: investigate abusive trade practices: regularly review adequacy of speculative trading and position limits: consultdate guidance documents on price manipulation investigations; and consider giving exchanges primary responsibility for mutits of Foundation tures Commission Merchants, (HTW)

## 103

[Activities of the Marka New Service, Statistics and Market New Division, of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration]. B-177024. May 31, 1974. 3 pp. Record to Societary, Department of Commerces by Victor L. Lowe.

Director, General Government Div.

Organization Centernad: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. National Marine Fisheries Service.

Authoritis: Independent Offices Ampropriation Act of 1952, bits V.

User Charge Act (31 U.S.C. 483a). OMB Circular A-25.

The Market News Service, Statistics and Market News Division, of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), provides market meater reports free to assestictions to alia into ordering marketing offish and fish products. For fiscal year 1974, NMFS badgeted about \$600,000 to provide the news service to about 11,000 subarchies.

The budget did not include annual mailing costs of about \$126,000. Findings/Conclusions: Although NMFS has not charged for this service on the premise that it is provided in the public interest, review of the program indicates that benefits accrue to certain subscribers but that few benefits scorue to the general public. Accordingly, certain subscribers should be charged fees for the market news service to recover the full costs of providing such service. The primary report users are fishermen, wholesalers, processors, importers, buyers, poyernment officials, and brokers and exporters. Subscribers generally use the data in the reports for making individual management decisions. Recommendations: The Secretary of Commerce should direct the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to establish fees for the service the market news reports render to fishermen. Wholesalers, processors, and others eneased in marketing fish and fish products. Such fees should conform to the Government's general nolliny concerning user charges (SC)

# 104

Alleged Discriminations and Concessions let the Allocation of Railcert to Grafa Shippers. B-114824. December 30, 1974. 8 pp. + 9 appendicas (26 pp.). Report to Rep. John Meicher; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Interstate Commerce Commission. Congressional Relevences Rep. John Molcher. Authority: Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 1). Elkins Act (49 U.S.C. 41). Interstate Commerce Commission Order 1120, 1121.

An investigation was conducted to determine whether companies that have control of covered honnor cars were able to buy green at substantial discounts because they had available transportation. Published reilroad teriffs applicable to erain shipments and Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) attempts to insure equitable distribution of milroad eminment were reviewed. Contact was made with eight elevators in Iowa and Minnesota that were experiencing diffiguities in marketine and shinning grain and with nine sailroad comnumber to determine how many care they had available for grain shinments, how they provide ours under multiple-our grain tariffs. and how the tariffs affect our allocations. Findings/Conclusions: Grain companies having available rail transportation were able to buy grain from independent elevators at prices below those quoted in some markets. Several milroads have published tariffs allowing rate reductions when multiple-ear units from 3 to 100 cars are used. Several tariffs amount to allow erain companies to control covered happer cars for extended periods. The ICC issued Order No 1120 in order to distribute hopper cars more widely. The order is apperently ineffective because of tariffs which permit units minutain allocotions of fewer than 50 cars. Individual grain companies can control. large numbers of horner cars for extended netteds under the tariffs without violating ICC regulations. There are different transportation problems for elevators with tracksiding adequate to load unit trains and those without such facilities. There were adverse conditions which might be attributed to multiple-car tariffs. (SW)

# 105

Information on the California Anchory, OGD-75-43; B-177024. December 31, 1974. 2 pp. + appendix (24 pp.). Report to Sen. Wieren G. Magnason, Choirman, Senate Committee on Commerce; by Elizar B. Shastis, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Department of Commerce.

Congressional Relevance: Sessie Committee on Commerce.

The disappearance of the Peruvian anchovets, which was the principal new stock of fishmest imported by the United States, resulted in a shortage of fishmest in 1973. Fishmest producers and anchovy fishermes have expressed considerable interest in expanding their facilities to support a larger anchovy fishery. descending on the increase on the harvesting limit for the California anchove, the condition of the fishmeal market, and the potential return on investment. Findings/Conclusions: Marine biologists acnorally agree that the northern California anchovy could sustain an annual harvest of 50% of its population without endangering the maximum sustainable yield of the resource. National Marine Pisheries Service biologists believe that a substantially increased anohovy harvest would have little impact on sports fishing, whereas the California Department of Pish and Game biologists believe that such an increase could have a serious impact. Representatives of the aports fishing industry onpose any increase in the harvest, based on the belief that the anchovy is the last forage for game fish in the California Current. A substantial increase in the U.S. supply of fishmeal could have a beneficial effect on our international balance of payments and reduce our dependence on foreign countries for fishment. Another benefit of an increased anchovy baryest, according to some biologists, would be the creation of a more favorable environment for the possible return of the Pacific sarding, (SC)

Improvements Needed in Regulation of Commodity Futures Teading RBD-75-370, B-146770 June 24, 1975 66 pp + 5 appentice 17

Report to the Congress, by Elmer B Strass, Comptroller General Organization Concerned: Commodity Putures Trading Commis-

Congressional Relevance: Congress Authoritys Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 L'S.C. 12 Commedity Putures Trading Commission Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-463) Because of the concern of the Congress and of the key rule commodity futures markets play in establishing community prices.

there is a need for the newly established Commodity Futures Ecodical Commission to improve the regulation of commodity futures traduct Findings/Canctasions: Trade practice investigations at five commodity exchanges showed that trading shules were occurring, intprovements in exchange records were needed, and a modified marketwide surveillance program using computers was needed Recommendations: To improve the regulation of commodity exchanges and commodity futures trading, the Commission should improve the effectiveness of trade gractice investigations by requiring accurate and useful trade records, asstiruting a modified marketwide surveillance program using computers, and acting quickly on violations and publicizing penalties utposed, complete complaint investigations promptly to increase public confidence in the futures market and to deter trading abuses, work with the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service and with other Federal agencies to insure that adequate cash-price information will be provided for all commodities traded in futures markets, redirect the Consmission's audit function to a strong oversight rele and transfer the grimary responsibility for enforcing the required financial provisions and regulations to the exchanges; and implement a formal research pro-

gram for commodity futures trading and consider such areas as fo-

priorities (Author/SC)

reign and tender influence on the futures markets when equablishing

Morketing Meat: Are There Any Impediments to Free Trade? CED-71-\$1; B-136888. June 6, 1977. Released June 10, 1977. 6 pp. + 3

appendices (39 pp.). Report to Rep. Alvin Baldus; Rep. Berkley Bedell; Rep. Glenn English; Rep. Charles E. Grassley; Rep. lack Hightower; Rep. James P. Johnson, Rep Charles Thone, Sen John Melcher; by Eleser B. Streets Comptroller General

Organization Consumed: Department of Agriculture; Internal Revenue Service; Department of Agriculture: Packers and Stockyards Administration. Congrussional Relavance: House Committee on Agriculture; Smale Committee on Agriculture, Netrition, and Forestry. Rea Alvin Bal-

dus; Res Berkley Bedell; Rep Glenn English; Res Charles E. Gussley; Rep. Jack Hightower, Rep James P Johnson; Rep. Charles Thong: Son John Melcher. Authority: Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended O' U.S.C. 181 et seq.) (P.L. 94-410; 90 Stat. 1249). Federal Trade Commission Act, § 10 (15 U.S.C. 50). National Stolen Property Act, para. 2 (18 U.S.C. 2314), 18 U.S.C. 1952, 18 U.S.C. 1341, 18 U.S.C. 1343, Internal Revenue Code, \$6103(0(3), H.R. 2311 (95th Cong.).

Union/management agreements in same cities, commercial bribery in the meet industry, and manipulation and fixing of most prices present impediments to free trade in the marketing of ment. Findings/Conclusions: Union/management offlective bargaining agreetents in some cities, mostly in the Midwest, restrict the sale of arious forms of fabricated meat by meat packers to merchants and - : \* · : · . . tr'all states may sell mest to consumers. The set a to be great to be on the decline, were es-10 at 11 at 11 at a 11 of the population. Commercial bribthe bar and the standard when it occurs, competition aler and a second composition grading a risk to the castle producers allege maniputation and fines - " and the street staughterhouses, principal food there at 121ds to be at place reporting service Recommends at m. 12 - 2; seed, of Agraphics should provide increased assuand if you are only a crate and densit order by including a torely as ... but of the packer's planned corrective action in the foliare and Stock fore and by the Packers and Stockyards Adminisgration 4 ht s. businesses should also formalize procedures for refenting thereto area to the Internal Revenue Service and for documentary with referrals and their final disposition. The Secretary of the Total of wheeld base the Internal Revenue Service advise the advanturerate and the aution taken on bribery cases referred by the administration and builting matters involving mean packing firms that to the attention in the course of income tax investigations (Auth a-SC)

# PRICE SUPPORTS, SET ASIDES, MARKETING ORDERS, TARGET PRICES

[Department of Agriculture Payments Made in Connection with the 1973 Wheer Program], B-176943 April 3, 1974. 5 pp. Report to Rep Glenn M Anderson; by Elmer B. Stants, Comptroller General

Organization Concessed: Department of Agriculture. Congressionel Relevance: Rep Glenn M. Anderson.

Authority: Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-703; 76 Stat. 526) Agricultural Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-524; 84 Stat. 1362). Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (P ). 93-86: 87 Stat 2361 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C., 1379b). Noticed Environmental Policy Act

Certain payments the Department of Agriculture made in connection with the 1973 wheat program were questioned. Of the \$474 million questioned, \$375.2 million represented advance payments to wheat produces under the wheat marketing certificate program These payments were made in accordance with the law, and the Generoment could not require represent. Findings/Concludes: Wheat marketing certificate authorizing legislation was designed to help wheat farmers in the event that wheat prices were disastrondlow in a given year. About 1.3 million farms were eligible for particlpation during each of crop years 1971, 1972, and 1973, and tool navments for the three years were \$878,078,000, \$723,312,000, and \$375,226,000 respectively. To determine the advance payments, the Department analyzed prices on the Kansas City wheat futures purket and then adjusted the average futures to account for differences between futures prices and cash and form prices. About 75% of the estimated value of the certificates to participating farmers was paid Wheat prices rose after the payments were made, primarily because of unexpected foreign demand. Payments determined to be fair by the Secretary of Agriculture are made to wheat producers who set saide cropled for approved conservation uses. These payrices. which are final, totaled \$98,821,000 for 1973. (SS)

S. 181 (95th Cong.)

## 100

Administration of Marketing Orders for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. B-177170 December 11, 1974. 39 pp. + 4 appendices (8 pp.). Report to Sen. Frank E. Moss, Chairman, Senate Committee on Commerce: Consumer Subcommittee; by Elmer B. Staats, Comp-

Organization Concerned: Agricultural Marketing Service Congressional Relevance: Small Committee on Commerce: Consutter Subcommittee

Authority: Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 et scg.)

The Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to: issue, and from time to time amend. marketing orders regulating the handling of specified agricultural commodities in order to establish and maintain such orderly marketing conditions as will establish parity prices to farmers: protect the interest of the consumer by prohibiting any marketing order action which would keep prices to farmers above parity; and provide an orderly flow to the market of the commodity being regulated to swood unressonable fluctuation in supplies and prices. Phalings/Conclusiant: The Determent of Agriculture (USDA) has published rulemaking notices in the Pederal Register during marketing seasons in formulating and issuing amondments to shipment regulations in only a few cases. Most USDA research on the price effects of marketing order actions has been directed at their effects on farm-level prices. Neither USDA nor other organizations have done any research or studies to determine whether there are alternatives to marketing orders which could be used to meet the act's objectives and which would increase the consumers' benefits without seriously jeopardizing producers' interests. Investigation of the Florida tomato marketing order indicated that, although considerable research has been done, the results are conflicting as to whether tomatoes harvested at the vine-ripe-breaker stage are much better in terms of vitamin con tent and flavor than mature-group-harvested tomatoes. (Author/SC)

Reduction in Federal Expenditures Possible through Commodity Credit Corporation's Assumption of Insured Warehousing Risks. RBD-75-320: B-114824, January 10, 1975, 33 pp. + 2 appendices (5 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Eimer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concurred: Commodity Credit Corp. Congressional Relevance: Congress. Authority: United States Warehouse Act (7 U.S.C. 241).

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) procures insurance directly, or pays for insurance indirectly, in connection with the storage of grain, beans, and rice under its price-support programs. Findings/Conclusions: The CCC pays storage charges, which include factors for insurance against loss by fire and other hazards, on its grain stored in commercial warehouses and on farmer-owned erain stored in warehouses or on farms and serving as collateral for price-support loans extended beyond initial maturity dates. The CCC also carries a blanket insurance policy for protection against shortsees of warehouse-stored grain which it owns or which is serving as colleteral for price-support losse. If the Corporation had assumed its own insurable risks during the 5 years ended June 30, 1972, it would have sayed about \$17.1 million-\$7.7 million on warehouse-stored grain, \$8.2 million on farm-stored grain, and \$1.2 million on insurance against warehouse shortages. Recommendations: The Socre-sary of Agriculture should have the CCC eliminate hazard insurance coverage on grain for which it pays storage charges and obtain commensurate reductions in storage rates. The Secretary should also have the Corporation terminate the blanket insurance coverage for warehouse shortsges at the earliest opportunity and assume the risks and the responsibility for collecting from warehousemen and their

# 111

Marketing Order Progress: An Assessment of Its Effects on Select Commedities. ID-76-26; B-114824. April 23, 1976 35 pp + 3: pendices (19 nn.) Report to the Congress; by Elmer B Stants, Comptroller Gener.

Organization Concurred: Department of Agriculture: Departme of State.

Congressional Relevance: Congress Authority: Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. amended (7 U.S.C. 60) et sen.). Trade Act of 1974.

The Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 authors: the use of marketing orders to regulate the headling and market of domestically produced fresh vegetables, fresh and dried fruits, a nuts. The net allows producers and handlers to regulate the shirmand marketing of certain agricultural commodities subject to proval by the Secretary of Agriculture-entions that otherwise wo be subject to antitrust and other types of legislative control. I dings/Conelasson: The potato, onion, and raisin marketing ord have benefited some producers and handlers by enhancing farm-le prices and have played a major role in developing the industri stillities to organize, exchange ideas, and evaluate marketing contions. However, consumers have had to pay higher retail prices commodities regulated by marketing orders. Recommendation The Secretary of Agriculture should. (1) develop policy guidels for domestic fruit, vegestbles, and specialty crop industries and vise the Congress on which commedities should have domestic m keting assistance, what criteria should be used to control authorization of regulatory privileges granted to growers and h dlers, and how more equitable assistance might be accorded to gre ers and handlers of varied commodities produced in dive locations; (2) recommend to the Congress a more realistic gauge ti presently used for measuring producer's economic well-being; a (3) develop consistent and comparable marketing order Imp standards to give exporting countries a more logical set of standa to follow. (Author/SC)

# 112

Agricultural Price Support Programs: A Lasmon's Guide, April 197 14 00. Report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office of the U Congress

Organization Concerned: Agricultural Stabilization and Conser... tion Service.

Authority: Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act. Agricultural Act of 1949. National Wool Act of 1954, Agricultural Act of 1970, Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, Rice Production Act of 1975.

For more than 80 years the Federal Government has used a variety of techniques to support farm prices and stabilize the income of farmers. The Department of Agriculture now relies on five methcds to support commodity prices and stabilize farmer incomes: production controls, nonrecourse loans, payments, purchases of commodities, and marketing orders. For most crops, production controls are reinforced by a payment, loan, or purchase program. Programs administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture currently provide floor prices for wheat, corn, burley, soybeans, cotton, pesnuts, tobacco, rice, milk, wool, and several other agricultural products. Prices of wheat, upland cotton, and feed grains are supported by a combination of deficiency payments, nonrecourse loens, and cropland set-saides. Peanut prices are supported by marketing quotes and by nonrecourse loans. The prices of fluid milk and other dairy roducts are supported by direct purchases and marketing quotas. Federal marketing orders for a variety of fruits and vegetables influ-

ence prices indirectly by controlling the supply reaching the consumer. Wool and mohair prices are supported through payments to the producers. The price of oction is supported through use of a combination of nonrecourse loans and supplementary payments. Price support loans are used to support soybean prices. A system of deflorency payments, nonrecourse loans, disaster payments, and setasides is used to support ncc prices. (SC)

arous if current legislation is extended. For cotton, deficiency payments are specifically based on planted acreage within the ellotment, so the same situation could not occur. Recommendations If the turnet price concept is continued beyond the 1977 crops, the Congress should adopt legislation that will preclude deficiency payments on crops not grown. (Author/SC)

# INTERNATIONAL FOOD

# New Approach Needed to Control Production of Mayor Crops (f Surpluses

Again Occur, CED-77-57; B-114824 April 25, 1977 21 pp Report to the Congress, by Elmer B Steats, Comptroller General

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Commodity Credit Corn Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture; Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Congres Authority: Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 221) Appropries Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1358)

The effects of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) programs to provent the accumulation of excess agricultural commodities are the focus of this report Fledings/Conclusion: During the 1971-1973 crop years, the CCC paid farmers 57 6 billion to set aside eropland When all-out agricultural production was called for, the amount of planted cropland fell short by about 21 million acres of the amount paid for. Most of this difference was in land normally set uside by farmers in their cropland rotation pattern (summer fallow). Smaller portions of the 21 million acres represented cropland retained for grazing or converted to nonagricultural uses. Payments for summer follow occurred numerity in the wheat programs. About \$100 million of the total wheat set-aside payments did not result in a reduction of planted acrease. Surpleases of major gross enald occur again, and future programs should avoid these excess payments Recommendations: The Secretary of Agriculture should develop a legislative and administrative proposal designed to control crop production with appropriate recognition of the summer-fallow factor.

Federal Deficiency Payments Should Not Be Made for Crops Not Grown. CED.77.77: B.114874, May 24, 1977, 9 no. Report to the Congress; by Elmer B Steats, Comptroller General,

Organization Contempt: Department of Agriculture Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture: Sensor Committee on Agriculture, Natration, and Forestry; Congress. Authority: Rice Production Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-214: 90 Stat. 181) Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-86: 87 Stat. 221) H R. 5994 (95th Cong.).

The Commodity Credit Corporation is making an estimated \$135 million in deficiency payments to rice farmers for the 1976 rice crop. These payments are based on the extent that the national average market price received by rice farmers was below a target price established by law Findings/Conclusions: About \$5 million of the deficiency payments will be paid to farmers who had rice acrospe altorarents, but did not plant rice on some or all of their allotments, and thus did not have rice to market from such acreage. Similar deficiency payments based on the target peace concept have been authorized for wheat, feed grains, and cotton since the 1974 erop year, but because market prices have been above their target prices for these crops so far, no deficiency payments have been necessary. However, the situation in which payments would be made on unplanted and unusarketed crops could arise under the 1977 elec, wheat, and feed grein programs and under future programs for these

# FOOD AID AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

# 115

U.S. Assistance for the Economic Development of the Republic of Korea. B-164264, July 12, 1973, 74 pp + 3 appendices (26 pp.). Report to the Congress: by Elmer B. Steats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concurred: Agency for International Development; Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense; Department of State; Export-Import Bank of the United States Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authoritys Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (P.L. [83]-480)

During fiscal years 1968 through 1972, U.S. direct bilateral economic assistance to Korea totaled \$1,194 million, including \$246 milton by the Agency for International Development, \$717 million by the Food for Peace (Public Law 480) program, and \$209 million by the Export-Import Bank of the United States Direct military assistance totaled \$2,635 million. Findings/Conclusions: Although U.S. assistance undoubtedly stimulated Korea's economic expansion. is may also have contributed to its economic problems. For exemple, U.S. concessional aid has helped to make it possible for Kores to get large amounts of nonconcessional credit, but this has caused Korea's external debt situation to worsen. Subsidization of food and fiber programs has built up Korean demand for imported products, thus adding to its trade gap. The Public Law 480 concessional commodity sales program has increased significantly and has been used directly and indirectly to offset outbacks in other U.S. assistance programs. Although the United States has needed large amounts of local curreneses for its own purchases in Korea, for a period of time it allowed the percentage of local currency generated from commodity sales allocated for U.S. uses to decline. The United States has incurred financial losses totaling \$404,000 due to late Korean Government deposits of local currencies generated from the sales. Recommenderises: Congress should inquire further into the reasons for the increased Public Law 480 program in Korea and the uses to which the sales proceeds are being put. (SC)

Selection and Use of SS Manhattan as n Floating Silo during the Bangladesh Food Crisis. B-177521, October 17, 1973, 18 np. Report to Sen. William Proximite; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concurred: Agency for International Development: United Nations Congressional Relevance: Sen. William Proximira.

In order to bypass the Bangladesh ports that had been clogged by wrecked ships during the civil turnoil of 1971, the U.N. Rellef Opersticn/Bangladesh (UNROB) requested a sile ship from the Agency for International Development (AID). The site ship could store grain brought by occargoing vessels until smaller ships could take the grain to shore. U.N. officials preferred two smaller ships because those could operate in shallow water and would be less affected by storms.

CULTRA

Fondower/Conclusions: AID chartered the SS Manhattan, largest of the U.S. merchant marine ships, to transport 66,000 tons of wheat and to serve as a floating silo because it was the only ship offered that was in a position to load at Gulf Coast ports. The Manhattan's use was hampered by its ice armor against which several small ships were damaged during rough seas. About 110,000 tons in total were discharged, considerably less than originally expected. AID officials soon discovered that the ship was an expensive sile and tried to find another ship. AID finally decided to end the contract early. As of May 1973, AID had spent \$3 million on the chartor, but final navments were subject to negotiation. Because the United States financed the Manhattan, AID should have more directly monitored its operation (Author/SS)

## 117

United States Programs in Ghana, B-179421, February 12, 1974, 55 pp. + 4 appendices (21 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Stsats, Comptroller General. Oregalization Concerned: Agency for International Develop

ACTION: Peace Cores: Department of State: Department of Com-Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: P.L. 1831-480.

United States assistance to Ghana for the 5-year period through fiscal year (FY) 1971 averaged \$31 million a year and for FY 1972 was \$15.1 million. Assistance was primarily directed to balance-ofpayments support through loans to finance import of commodities and sales of agricultural commodities. Reduced assistance during 1972 was attributable to concern with resolving Chana's debt problems. Findings/Conclusions: External public debts totaled almost \$1 hillion in 1972. Payments on these debts and trade deficit problems have resulted in a shortspe of foreign exchange which has hampered Ghana's economic development. The U.S. share of this debt was small and most loans to Ohana were long-term low-interest ionns. The United States has tried to persuado Western creditors to furnish debt rebal. Most of this rolled has been in the form of rescheduling interest and principal payments for a few years. Since export curnings did not expand as anticipated, the reschedulings did not provide lasting relief and debt payments from 1967 to 1971 amounted to alrow \$150 million. The U.S. assistance program operates within a multilateral group led by the World Bank, and this approach has improved coordination of aid. Questions have been raised about priorities given to further Chanian development and U.S. trade interests in situations where conflicts exist, such as assistance given to a textile manufacturer. Recommendations: The Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Department of Commerce and the Agency for International Development, should consider developin a more definitive criteria to belo resolve conflicting U.S. interests. Criseria for determining eligibility for a loan should specify such matters as: the permissible percentage of production that could be exported to the United States; how much displacement of U.S. trade should be permitted; and benefits to third-country interests. (Auther/HTW)

Information concerning Voluntary Foreign Aid Programs. June 6, 1974. 14 pp. + 3 appendices (6 pp.). Report to Sen. Walter F. Mondale, Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Children and Youth Subcommittee; by Robert F. Keller, Acting Comptroller General.

Organization Contemed: Agency for International Development; Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid.

Congressional Rulevance: Syspe Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Children and Youth Subcommittee Authority: Poreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, Agricul-

tural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 P.L. [83]-480, title II. 22 C.F.R. 203.

The Agency for International Development (AID) financially supports the work of voluntary agencies (VOLAGs) involved in humanitarian and human development programs abroad. To receive registration benefits from ATD such as P.L. 490 commodities, comm freight remisursement for supplies shipped, and the use of U.S. Government excess property, a VOLAG must be registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. Findings/Conelysions: During fiscal years (FYs) ending in 1971 or 1972, registered VOLAGs obtained about \$221 million from the U.S. Government to support their programs, with about \$196 million in the form of registration benefits. Registration criteria provide that a VOLAG must be a U.S. organization primarity engaged in voluntary nonreligious foreign aid, centrolled by a responsible body, with records indicating financial stability. Rencets femished to the Advisory Committee did not show compliance with all criteria. The Committee has developed suidelines for maximum fundraisure costs, but not for costs of administration, promotion, and publicity. Since July 1, 1948, 26 agencies have been removed from registration, some at their request, and eight were denied registration. VOLAGs have been evaluated and monitored by the Committee, AID, the Department of Agriculture, and the Inspector General of Foreign Assistance. During FYs 1971-73 the AID Auditor General performed 255 audits of Volage.

Increasing World Food Supplies: Crisis and Challenge, B-159652, September 6, 1974. 68 pp. + 2 appendices (4 pp.). Resort to the Congress: by Elmer B. Steats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of State. Congressional Relayance: Congress.

Authority: P.L. [83]-480. The current rapid population increase requires an equivalent increase of about 24 million tons in grain production each year just to keep page. There is much concern about whether a continuous rapid rate of population increase can be matched by a corresponding rate of increase in food production. The challenges are to mobilize the resources of the earth, to provide the food available to those in need. and to help those in need attain the capability either to produce or to buy the food they need. The crucial issue of controlling population growth is an inherent part of this challenge. Substantial resources are being applied by the United States and by international agencies to improve agricultural development. Findings/Conclusions: In 1973. the United States, through bilateral assistance programs, provided \$196 million for paricultural development and \$863 million in agricultural commodities as concessional sales and grants. Through Peace Cores volunteers, it also participated in agricultural and rural development programs in 54 countries. The Department of Agriculture also nided by performing research activities and by providing needed information on the world agricultural situation. International agencies also committed or expended substantial resources. The United States now faces the challenges of generating international ocoperation to meet immediate food needs and expand agricultural production and of motivating developing countries to improve their capability for providing food adequate for their population growth. (Author/SC)

Citation Sadios

120 100

Boling-An Assessment of U.S. Policies and Programs. ID-75-16. B-133271, January 30, 1975 46 pp + 10 appondices (15 pp.) Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Stasts, Comptroller General

Orneolyption Concessed: Agency for International Development: Department of Defense, Department of State, Overseas Private Investment Corp.; United States Information Agency Congressional Relevance: Congress

The Holise Course has provided shout \$650 million to surro Bolivia's social, economic, and military advancement in the nast 20 years. During fiscal years 1972 through 1974, U.S. assistance totaled nearly \$150 million, an exceptionally high sum considering that Bolivia has only 5 militon inhabitants. Recommendation: The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the Agency for Interestional Development should condition future U.S. assistance levels and fund releases to specific measurable development planning and self-help efforts the Bolivan Government should take to increase growth; take positive steps necessary with other external donors to insure that coordination measures for Bolivian development programs are effectively implemented, and carefully consider any future programs whereby U.S. funds are used to finance a host government's foost contributions in an essentially externally financed prolect. The Secretary of the Trossury should stress to the U.S. representatives of the international lending agencies the need for greater coordination of all economic assistance programs to Bulivia The Secretaries of State and Defense should reassess the need for continuing the U.S. military assistance grant-sid material program and include assistance furnished by the Inter-American Georietic Survey to Bolivia and other Later American countries in the President's Annual Report to the Congress (Author/SC)

The Overseas Food Donstion Program: Its Constraints and Problems ID-75-48; B-159652. April 21, 1975, 41 pp. + 6 appendices (16

Report to the Congress: by Elmer B. Stasts, Comptroller General. Organization Concerned: Agency for International Development, Agracultural Marketing Service: Commodity Credit Corn.: Department of Agriculture

Congressional Relevance: Congress. Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (P.L. (\$4)-480). Agricultural Act of 1949. Foreign Assistance Act of

U.S overseas food dunation legislation stipulates that no commodity will be available for feed donation programs if its disposition would reduce the available supply below that needed to meet domestic requirements, adequate carryover, and anticipated dollar canvets. A proposed amendment by the administration would provide the food donation programs a larger share of the exportable service of agricultural commodities, but the authority will be need only for national interest or humanitanan objectives of the highest priority. Findings/Conclusions Exhaustion of surplus agricultural com-

modities, expanding commercial export demands, and page train harvests in recent years have adversely affected the overseas food donation program. Uncertainly over availability of U.S. grain senplies to support the program issa been the most crucial problem. The Department of Agriculture propured processed grain commodities costing \$159 million for the oversess donation program in 1973. Properement costs could be reduced by: (1) planning and scheduling monthly commodity procurements over a longer time-at least quarterly rather than monthly-to allow consideration of opportunities to reduce costs; and (2) relying more on existing supplier quality control systems rather than duplicate inspection of commodities by the Department of Agriculture. Congress may wish to consider whether

legislation beyond that proposed by the administration is needed because of uncertainty over commedities available for the feed donstion program. Recommendations: The Secretary of Agnetiture should: revise the inspection policy for commodities donated oversess to rely more on existing supplier quality control systems; adopt a producted scale of liquidated damages charges for late shipments; and intensify efforts to promote greater supplier competition for the Denartment of Agriculture's progression and to insure that prices paid are reasonable. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development should jointly establish a procurement information and planning system that would enable the Department of Agriculture to take advantage of opporbusities for reducing progurement costs. (Author/SW)

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Problem: in Managing U.S. Food Aid to Ched. ID-75-67; B-152554. June 5, 1975. 1 pp. + 2 appendious (17 pp.).

Report to Sen William V. Roth, Jr.; by Blmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of State; Agency for International Development Constantianal Relevance: Sex William V. Roth. In

Since late 1972 the United States has donated more than 22,000 metric tons of food grains worth an estimated \$4.67 million (includise freight) to Chad to help alleviate the ravages of a drought which began in 1968. Other denors have also contributed thousands. Fin diegs/Conclusions: Weaknesses and attitudes of the Chad Government have hindered food distribution and relief efforts. Inadequacy of data has made it difficult to determine the real impact of the drought on all parts of the country, and there has been no general plan of relief action. General security problems exist in the areas considered the worst affected; all official relief ground convovs must be accompanied by military escort. A lack of trucking capacity and such related problems as fuel have hindered the distribution of depor relief food. In some cases, donor offers of assistance apparently have not been soled upon in a timely manner by the Chad Government. The drought does not appear to be the Chad Government's top priority. There is no indication that Chad Government officials directly participated in profiteering from U.S. assistance, but a trucking cooperative charged donors a rate substantially higher than that charged by Nigerian truckers. The need for the 1974 food sirlift was questionable. (SW)

U.S. Police for the East Asia Regional Economic Development Program. What Should It Be? 1D-76-16; B-159451. October 28, 1975. 27 pp. + 2 appendices (10 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Blmer B. Steats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concurred: Agency for International Development: Department of State. Congressional Relevances Congress.

The East Asia Regional Economic Development Program is one of many programs capable of responding to Asian initiatives and regional development requirements. However, program momentum is supporting regionalism has diminished and its efforts now center on munitoring existing programs and participating in spinoff projects that involve minimial Asian initiative. Findings/Conclusion: The regional program has been implemented through the Regional Davelopment Office of the Agency for International Development (AID) in Washington and its Regional Economic Development Office in Bangkok, Thailand. The Regional Program has outlived its usefulness and no longer constitutes a prudent use of U.S. funds

because: there is a decreasing need for a separate entity of this nature; the political climate in Indochine is changing; and program goals can be achieved through other means, particularly through multiluteral organizations and private foundations. Pinancial management probtems have occurred because the Regional Program did not comply fully with policies, procedures, and guidelines established and genred specifically to the requirements of a regional assistance program Recommendations: The Secretary of State and the Administrator of AID should develop and implement an orderly plan to phase out the neparam. (Author/SC)

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U.S. Assistance to Pakistan Showld Be Reassessed. ID-76-36; B-173651. February 6, 1976. 52 pp. + 5 appendices (22 pp.) Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Stants, Comptroller General

Organization Concerned: Department of State; Agency for Internstional Development.

Congressional Relevance: Congress Authority: P.L. [83]-480.

The United States provides Pakistan with substantial amounts of pnomic assistance, an estimated \$174 million for fiscal year 1976. but Pakisten has not taken sufficient action to improve its general economic condition. After Pakistan appounced that it could no longer service its external debts, totaling about \$4.6 billion, an Aidto-Pakistan Consortium, including the United States, provided debt rescheduling. Andiger/Conclusions Pakinstan has adopted some economic reforms recommended by the Consortium but, unless more are adopted, further debt reacheduling may be medded. The Department of State and the Agency for International Development (AID) do not believe that debt relief should be equated with assistance, but GAO believes that it is a form of assistance to the extent that it releases resources for other purposes. Pakistan's high level of defense spending, about 45% of its domestic revenues, detracts from funds needed for long-term development. Pakistan's policies, such as price and marketing controls and the availability of aid commodities, have discouraged increased food production and led to large imports of food and fertilizer. AID provided a \$27.5 million grant for reconstructing flood-damaged facilities under the fixed-cost reimbursement method, in which AID and the recipient agreed in advance on a fixed payment to be made by AID after satisfactory completion of a project. However, because of urgent needs, construction of some projects proceeded without the necessary reviews and cost estimates. A U.S.-supported program to control malaria was not given adequate suppose by Pakissan, and disaster relief funds were not effectively. used. Recommendations: The Secretary of State and the Administrator of AID should: reassess the level of assistance to Pakistan in view of debt relief being provided; before providing concessional assistance, satisfy themselves that solf-help measures are being carried out; monitor progress on malaria control programs and consider having such programs provided on a multilateral rather than a bilateral basis; seek additional support for population planning programs from the Government of Pakistan; not use disaster relief funds for development assistance programs already justified to Congress; limit the use of contineency funds to emergency situations; and use source priated funds only where there is a demonstrated requirement. The Administrator of AID should: fully inform Congress of the debtservicing problems and establish guidelines and procedures for agreements between AID and the benefiting country before work is undertaken and require that the agreement include a provision that the foreign exchange provided be used to purchase commedities in the United States. (HTW)

Examination of Funds Appropriated for Economic and Food Aid to

Indochina. ID-76-54; B-159451. April 16, 1976 2 pp. +3 appendices (16 pp.). Report to Ren Lee H. Hamilton, Chairman, House Committee on

International Relations: Investigations Subcommittee; by Elmer B. Stasts, Comptroller General

Organization Concerned: Agency for International Development; Department of Agriculture; Department of State. Congressionel Relevence: House Committee on International Rela-

tions: Investigations Subcommittee. Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of

1954, as amended (P.L. [83]-480). Indochers Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975.

In April 1975, United States aid programs for Vietnam and Cambodie were out off as the U.S. embassies in those countries were evacuated and closed. On June 30, 1975, the Agency for International Development (AID) closed its mission to Laos. In conjunction with these withdrawals, U.S. nacrecies, including AID and the Depertment of Agnoulture, had to terminate foreign aid program elements, stop making forcion and deliveries, and dispose of funds and commodities earmarked for Indochina programs. Findings/Conclusions: As of January 16, 1976, AID had identified about \$112 million as unobligated balances of economic aid funds from terminated Indochina programs. Of this, about \$83 million from the Indochina Postwar Reconstruction appropriation was being held for obligation adjustments or for seturn to the Treasury on June 30, 1976, Disposition of the other \$29 million in non-Indochina Postwar Reconstruction funds had not been completed at the conclusion of the review. However, AID had earmarked part of the funds for return to the Department of Defense (DOD) and the remainder for reprogramming in Agency Middle East programs. AID expects to complete sction on these funds by June 30, 1976, Reserving food aid funds the Department of Agriculture disposed of \$27.4 million worth of sales commodities. Commodities valued at \$24.7 million were resold at a \$13.1 million loss which was absorbed by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The remaining \$2.7 million of commodities were donated for use in other countries. Unused Indochina Public Law 480 title I sales balances were made available for other title [ programs abroad. Recommendations: AID Should clearly tell the Congress what it intends to do with residual Indochina funds in each appropriation. AID should specify how much of the funds not being returned to the Treasury will be returned to DOD and how the remainder will be reprogrammed. (SC)

Impact of U.S. Development and Food Aid in Selected Developing Countries. ID-76-53; B-146820. April 22, 1976. 25 pp. + 6 appendices (18 m.T). Report to Rep. Lee H. Hamilton, Chairman, House Committee on International Relations: Investigations Subcommittees by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Agency for International Development; Department of Agriculture; Department of State. Congressional Relayentes House Committee on International Rela-

tions: Investigations Subcommittee. Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (P.L. [83]-480). Foreign Assistance Act of 1973.

Poreign Assistance Act of 1974. International Development and Pood Assistance Act of 1975. A review of the impact of U.S. development and food aid pro-

grams in the Philippines, India, Korea, and Chile showed that foreign aid officials had relatively little information on the most needy persons in those countries. Since the food sid programs were directed

to reach large groups such as the rural poor, it was not possible to establish clearly the extent to which U.S. programs were benefiting the most needy persons Findings/Carclusons: The Agency for International Development (AID) has developed certain broad benchmarks to identify the poor in developing countries, including average annual per capita income ontena of \$150 or less and certain life expectancy and health industors. However, comparing the four countries selected for review with these benchmarks showed marked differences in the number of people who would be identified as time. ranging from 16% of the population in Chile to about 91% of the population in India Recommendations: To clarify who the most needy are in AID-supported counties and what efforts are being made to help them, the Subcommittee on Investiganous of the House Committee on International Relations may wish to have AID identify the most needy groups and how programs are being designed to assist them. This oculd be accomplished by having AID missions. sbroad develop a profile of the most needy. Although recipient country data are deficient and it will be difficult to accomelish this task a knowledge base will have to be developed if the congressional anal of helping the poorest people is to be achieved. (Author/SC)

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Lessons to Be Learned from the Management of Commodities Remains from Terminated Indochina Economic Assistance Programs. ID-76-48: B-159451 October 20, 1976 71 pp Repart to the Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comparoller General

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture: Department of State; Agency for International Development Congressional Relayance: House Committee on International Relations; Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Congress. Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as accended (P.L. [84]-480). Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) Foreign Assets Control Regulations 31 C.F.R. 500 21 AID Regulation 1, 22 C.F.R. 201.44 22 C.F.R. 201 66

A review of the methods of disposal of commodines after termsnation of assistance programs in Indochina revealed problems and needs for future improvement. The Agency for International Development (AID) and the Department of Agriculture took control of commodities in transit worth an estimated \$54.3 milbon. Fladings/Cantlessons: In terminating the pipelines and disposing of goods in transit, these agencies incurred costs and losses of milions of dollars. Some costs could have been reduced if the Department of Agriculture had not required immediate disposal of commodities or had reprogrammed them, and if AID had more effective repositions to dispose of commodities. Recommendations: The AID should develop detailed inscructions for disposing of commodities; prepare contingency procedures to curtail or slow down a commodity pipeline when necessary; require adequate information be maintained on status of open letters of credit; and improve their commodity data system The Department of Agriculture should include in fature P L. 480 agreements a provision for taking title to commodities, before their scheduled arrival in a country; make a concerted effort to reprogram rather than sell intransit commodities; and develop directions as to data to be provided field representatives and procedures they should follow in selling intransit commodities. (HTW)

# 128

Hungry Nations Need to Reduce Food Losses Couned by Strenge, Spillage, and Spoilage. ID-76-65; B-159652. November 1, 1976. 29 pp. Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General

Organization Concerned: Department of State; Department of the Tressury; Department of Agriculture, Agency for International Development.

Congressionel Relevence: House Committee on International Relations; Senate Committee on Poreign Relations; Congress Authority: Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 (3) U.S.C. 53), Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 67).

Increasing food availability by effective complementary measures to reduce the less of food after harvest has not been adequately emphasized as a means of cooling with current and future demands for food. Developing countries have inadequate food storage facilities and poor storage practices. Losses resulting from spillage, contermination, and deterioration in these countries waste food which is urgently needed to abate hunger and malnutrition. A tremendous opportunity exists for increasing the critically needed food supply by reducing such losses. With the large increases in production required. to feed spiraling populations, food losses will multiply unless dovelooses countries and donors of economic assistance concentrate on establishing and maintaining adequate facilities and handling proctices. The Administrator, Agency for International Development, in programming agricultural assistance, should emphasize better preservation of food being and to be produced by recipient countries. including the adequacy of their self-help measures. The Secretaries of State, Agriculture, and the Treasury and the Administrator, Agency for International Development, should stimulate concerted actions by developing countries and donor countries and institution 8 to: (1) reduce postharvest losses; (2) make loss reduction measuress an integral part of programs to increase production. (3) establish tura effective mechanism for coordinating loss reduction actions; and (4) lay the groundwork for a future assessment of progress toward reducing Insurs (SC)

The World Food Program: Haw the U.S. Can Help Improve It. ID-77-16: B-159652 May 16, 1977, 40 no. Report to Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, Chairman, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs; by Elmer B. Stanta, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of State; Department of Agriculture, Agency for International Development; World Food Program.

Congrassional Relevence: Senate Committee on Governmental Affarre. Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of

1954, title II (P.L. 480). International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-161).

The World Food Program has provided almost \$1.8 billion in food aid to developing countries with the United States, its biggest contributor, donating \$640 million to the program. Findings/Conclasion: The program is attempting to focus on the poorest nations and on development projects, but it lacks a long-range programing system and a clear system of priorities. This sometimes allows countries better able to administer large volumes of food aid to receive preferential treatment, and results in resources going to projects easier to administer instead of those with greater development uses. Proposals for large-scale projects and expansions, which must be appeared by the program's governing body, are often submitted too late for review by member governments. The program relies on recipient governments for data to review project progress, and does not have the right to audit projects at the country level. Recommen dution: The Departments of State and Agriculture and the Agency for international Development should (1) work for a clear set of program priorities; (2) propose to the governing body that projects must be submitted for member governments' review; and (3) make efforts to obtain audit rights for the program. (HTW)

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## TRADE POLICIES AND PROMOTION

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Russian Wheat Sales and Weaknesses in Agriculture's Management of Wheat Export Subsidy Program, B-176943. July 9, 1973 67 pp + 6 appendices (17 pp.)

Report to the Congress: by Elmer B. Stants, Comptroller General

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture. Congressional Relevance: Congress.

The major obsectives of the wheat export subsidy program are so generally insure that U.S. wheat is competitive in world markets and to reduce Government wheat inventories. The large sales of U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union and other exports in the summer of 1972. esused a dramatic rise in the price of U.S. wheat Findings/Corolasion: Results of the 1972 wheat sales to Russia included: increased prices to farmers for their grous, preation of new jobs, and an improved balance of trade. The wheat export subsidy program has been instrumental in competitively oncing U.S. wheat in export markets. Maintenance of a low target price during the period of the Russian wheat saids was a factor in obligating the U.S. Government to new excessive subsidies. Recommendations: The Secretary of Agriculture should. (1) review the wheat export subsidy program in its entirety and predicate its reinstatement on a meaningful justification for its existence: (2) devise a better system of enordinating with private exporters on sales of agricultural products to nonmarket oconomies; (3) review the legality of export subsidy payments involvine sales to foreign affiliates; (4) form a joint Government-business committee representing farmers, processors, distributors, and exporters to identify information needs; (5) determine the most effective and efficient ways to use subsidies to compete in world markets: (6) provide for periodic evaluation of program effectiveness and efficiency; (7) document the basis and reasoning used in establishing daily subsidies; and (6) develop a cohesive wheat expert notice has ing appropriate safeguards on subsidy navment amounts. (SC)

Clarifying Webb-Pamerene Act Needed to Help Increase U.S. Exports. B-172255. August 22, 1973. 19 pp. + 3 appendices (12 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Federal Trade Commission; Department of Justice: Antitrust Div.: Department of Commerce. Congressional Relayance: Congress.

Authority: Webb-Pomerane Export Trade Act of 1918 (15 11.8.C. 61-65), Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890, Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914, Clayton Act of 1914, S. 1483 (93rd Cone.), S. 1774 (93rd Cone.)

The Webb-Pomerene Act was enacted to provide qualified exemptions from prosecution under U.S. antitrest laws for associations formed for the purpose of, and actually engaging in, export trade when such associations do not interfere with domestic commerce. According to many Government and business officials, the full potential of the Webb-Pomerene Act in expanding exports has not been realized. Uncertainty over possible antitrust implications has been a major impediment to realizing that potential, even though the purpose of the act was to provide qualified exemption from antitrust prosecution. The difficulty in predicting the possible effects on domestic commerce resulting from an association's activities and the fear of criminal prosecution have been impediments to the formation of export trade associations. Findings/Conclusions: Neither the Department of Commerce, which has assumed responsibility for promoting export trade association, nor the Pederal Trade Commission. (FTC) has aggressively promoted the Webb-Pomerene Act or encouraged business to form associations because of the antitrust imphoations. Consequently, some industry representatives are inaware of the act and ats potential for their firms. According to industry representatives currently operating Webb-Pomerene associations. the net has been useful in siding export operations. Though other firms were interested, they were concerned of possible criminal prosecution under U.S. antitrust laws. U.S. exports could be increased if provisions of the act were clarified and modified. Expanding the items climble for export and clarifying the respective roles of the Department of Justice and FTC would greate an environment to which U.S. firms could join together to provide a complete mekage. including financing, technology, economent, and commodities, in competing for large-scale remeets abroad. (Author/SW)

[Investigation of Whether the Federal Government In Postage Exercise Prices for Cultre and Is Restricting Connectition 1. B. 175530. November 5, 1973, 2 np. + 2 englosures (5 np.). Resert to Son, Charles H. Penny by Robert F. Keller, Denuty Comp. troller General

Organization Concerned: Department of Defense. Congressional Relevance: Say Charles H. Percy.

It was alleged that the Federal Government is paying excessive prices for coffee and restricting competion because of stringent specifications. Among questions raised were the feasibility of developing less restrictive blend requirements for coffee used by the military services, the savings possibilities of using alternative blends, the ability of businesses to compete under present specifications, and the types of volume discounts corrently available on Brazilian and Colombian coffee beans. Findings/Conclusions: Use of alternative blends might result in sovines and might etempthen competition Present discounts are generally available only to buyers of large connectities of Brazilian and Colombian politics. Hour arnell businesses chose not to participate in Government progurements because of the large amount of paperwork involved, the need to meet special packaging specifications, and Government inspection requirements, (Author/SS)

Ways to Improve U.S. Foreign Trade Strategies, B-172255, Navember 23, 1973. 23 pp. + 7 appendices (33 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Elmor B. Steats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Department of Commerce: Department of State. Congressional Relevances Congress

The principal agencies involved in planning and carrying out commercial activities abroad have not developed clearly stated objectives for foreign markets which reflect coordinated consideration of U.S. trade objectives and the activities needed to attain them. Findings/Conclusions: Foreign markets are not analyzed systernatically to identify areas of prime commercial importance, nor

are export strategies adapted to the peculiarities and special opportunities of individual markets. A pilot study conducted on the market class for Mexico demonstrated that an understanding of what a ocuntry was planning would help U.S. trade efforts. Much of the information collected was unknown to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico. Trade strategies must be developed, either by the embassies or Wook, ington headquarters gathering data. The strategies must be flexible

to respond to rapid changes in worldwide supply-demand situations. Recommendations: After the fessibility of preparing trade strategies has been demonstrated and an effective planning format developed, the Secretary of State should consider expanding the

Food

interstency committee to include representatives from all interested agencies: take the lead role in the overall U.S. country, regional, and worldwide trace strategies so that agencies can coordinate activities: and direct U.S. Embasiles to participate actively in the preparation of the strategies for their countries, (Author/SS)

# 134

Exporters' Profits on Safes of U.S. Wheat to Russia. B-176943. February 12, 1974, 23 op + 5 spoesdies (12 pp.) Record to Rep John Melcher; by Elmer B Stants, Comptroller Gen-

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture, Continental Grain Co., New York, NY; Cargil, Inc., Minecapolis, MN, Cook Industries, Inc., Memphis, TN, Gamec Grain Co., Inc., New York, NY; Bunge Corp , New York, NY, Louis Drestus Corp. Congressional Relevences Rep John Melcher

In July and August 1972, six U.S. export companies contracted to sell over 400 million bushels of wheat to Russia. A request was made for an investigation on (1) whether the six US exporters undally profited from the wheat sales as a result of inside information on Russian wheat requirements and Russian intentions to purchase from the United States; and (2) on Government policies facilitating the sales. The flow of information between the Commedity Exchange Authority and organizations within the Department of Agriculture having related program responsibilities was examined GAD had no statutory or contractual right to examine the records of the grain exporters; however, five of the six exporters voluntarily made available records and documents concerning the sales transactions with Russia. Findings/Conclusion: The estimated financial results of the sales to Russia of 316 bushels of Hard Winter wheat as renocted by the five erain companies ranged from a crofit of 2 cents to a loss of 1.9 cents per bushel. Hard Winter wheat sales constituted about 91% of the sales. Two firms reported profits, one for 2 cents and one for 0.3 cents per bushel. The other three firms reported losses of 0.9 cents, 1.5 cents, and 1.9 cents per bushel. The financial results of the sales cannot be precisely determined, but the companies' estimated results appeared to be reasonably accurate. It appeared that experters either did not have inside information on Russian buying intentions or did not take advantage of such information. At the time of the Russian sales, Agriculture officials concerned with the subsidy program were not receiving reports submitted by exporten to the Commodity Exchange Authority on their cash and futures positions (Author/SW)

# 125

Impact of Saybesa Exports on Domestic Supplies and Prices. B-178753. March 22, 1974 37 pp. + 5 appendices (10 pp.). Report to Rep. Robert H Steele, by Einer B. Stratz, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture. Congressional Relevance: Rep. Robert H. Steele. Authoritys Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938, § 304 (7 U.S.C. 1304). Export Administration Act of 1969. Consumer Protection Act of 1973. S. 2005 (94th Cone.)

A request was made for an examination of the effect of U.S. policy on the supply and price of U.S. soybeam and soybean products and the extent of executive branch awareness of the short-supply problems with soybeans. Findings/Conclusions: Although domestic and international factors helped to precipitate the soybean probless, major causes were the great foreign demand for soybeans and the continuation of the Department of Agriculture's policy of increating exports. Additional factors influencing the market in 1973

included fuel shortages, transportation inadequacies, currency devaluations, and sourcity of substitutes. Despite production increases, the cash price of soybeans rose from \$3.43 a bushel in June 1972 to \$11.20 a bushel a year later. The problem of constrained supplies and high proces which developed in mid-1973 was forecast by the Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service In September 1972. Dairy and poultry industry representatives, as early as October 1972, asked for Government intervention in the form of price controls and/or export restrictions. The Department of Agriculture for some time opposed such notions. In June 1973, the Secretary of Agriculture concurred in placing export centrols or soybeans and soybean substitutes to help insure adequate domestic supplies. Recommendations: Congress and the executive branch should consider; strenghtening control over futures market activities establishing a better reporting system, adopting a flexible exporpolicy for entirel commodities, and implementing a comprehensive reserve program (Author/SW)

U.S. Actions Needed to Cope with Commodity Shorteges, B-114824 April 29, 1974 178 pp + 9 appendences (103 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Elmer B Staats, Comptroller General

Organization Consensed: Cost of Living Council: Connect of Eco nomic Advisers, Council on International Economic Policy; Depart ment of the laterior: Department of the Treasury: Department of Agriculture: Department of Commerce: Department of State: Office of Management and Budget.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

The United States Government does not have an effective planning, policy analysis, and policy formulation system for basic contmodities. The ability of the existing Federal commodity policy process to respond to commedity problems is limited by difficulties encountered in decisionmaking, the use of expect controls, analysis and forecasting, long-range policy planning, and developing policy for specific commodities. Findings/Cauclaniana: A variety of reforms are needed to improve: the coordination and responsiveness of the commodity decisionmaking process, the implementation, reporting, and evaluation of the impact of short-supply export controls; the capabilities, procedures, and report products of agency commodity monitoring, analysis, and forecasing groups; and the data gathering, analytical capabilities, and policy coordination for long-range connomic policy planning efforts. Recommendations: Congress should consider the actions that executive branch agencies are taking and GAO's recommendations for improving these agencies' capabilities to cope with commodity problems. Congress should also consider the need for legislation to establish a controllized mochanism for develop-

[Canadian System of Regulating Whest Stocks and the Role of Domestic International Sales Corporations in Exporting Agricultural Products]. B-176943. May 23, 1974. 7pp. + 4 enclosures (4 pp.). Report to Rep. Charles A. Vanik; by Robert F. Koller, Acting Comptroller General.

ing and coordinating long-term policy planning. (SC)

Organization Corcumsd: Department of Agriculture; Canadian Wheat Board Congressional Ralavanear Rep. Charles A. Vanik.

Authority: Revenue Act of 1971.

Canadian wheat supplies are managed through Government policies and with a quasi-governmental trading organization known as the Canadian Wheat Board. The Board is reaponable for the development of markets and export sales, delivery in domestic and export

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markets, and the prices producers receive for their wheat, ITS, wheat cannolies are menseed by provide producers and experters using a tree-market approach which makes market information not as readily accessible. Findings/Conclusions: The Canadian system maintains stable severs for domestic consumers by paying the Afflerance between the domestic and foresen markets to the producers: the United States subsidizes the farmer only to minumize his losses Transportation of the eroin is also subsultred under the Canadian system. Over a ten-year period Canadian prices have risen 38 9% and ILS neigns have risen 40.6%. A TLS wheat export control board would tend to stablise prices facilitate long-term agreements seem late flow of supplies by controlling production and delivery, and facilitate product research. However, such a heard would tend to hinder and discourage free enterprise. The dementic international rates cornerations (DISC) legislation, which allows a tax deformant for exporters of agricultural products cost the U.S. Government about \$250 million in revenue but accounted for 20% of export revenue for fiscal year 1973 (SS)

[Importations of Butter and Butter Substitutes Authorized by Presidential Proclamation No. 4253], B-180009 June 10, 1974. 2 pp. + enclosure (6 pp.). Report to Rep. John Melcher; by Robert F. Keller, Acting Comptroller General

Ornanication Concerned: United States Customs Service.

Congressional Ralayance: Res. John Melcher. Authority: Preedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C., 552(b), Presidentiel Preclamation No. 4253, 19 C.P.R. 103.10.

Presidential Proclamation Number 4253, issued on October 31. 1973, temporarily amended the U.S. tariff schedules by adding a new section which authorized the importation from November I to December 31, 1973, of 56 million pounds of butter and 22.6 million sounds of butter oil with over 45% butterfat. These quantities were in addition to the annual quota quantities of 707,000 pounds of bustee and 1.2 million pounds of butter oil. Findings/Conclusions: Informatten from the Commissioner of Customs showed that on Decemher 31, 1973, about 55 million pounds of the additional butter quota had been imported, of which about 46 million pounds were exported before the effective date of the proclamation. The 22.6 million pound coots on butter oil was filled on December 14, 1973, and about 11 million sounds of this was exported before the effective date of the proclamation. Customs officials also stated that: Customs did not assess or collect countervailing duties on butter or butter oil imported under the proclamation: Customs initiates countervailing duty investigations only after it receives a complaint from an outside source: and Customs had not received any complaints on importing merchandise authorized by the proclamation. The Customs Service refused to furnish information on the quantities and prices of individual transactions and the names of purchasers, claiming that the information was the confidential commercial or financial information of the importers involved. (SC)

[Effects of Agreement to Ship Wheat to Egypt], B-176943. December 6. 1974. 3 pp. Report to Rop. Joshus Bifterg; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concurred: Department of Agriculture. Congressional Relevance: Rep. Joshua Bilberg.

Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, title I (P.L. 83-450), Cargo Preference Act of 1954, as amended.

An agreement to supply 100,000 tons of wheat to Egypt, arranged under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, provided dollar credit financing on concessional terms for sale of wheat and wheat products valued at \$17.5 million. The terms of this agreement, signed on September 12, 1974, were commercially to those in several similar sales agreements with other countries. The Government of Faynt had not nurchesed any of this wheat as of October 11, 1974 Predings/Concluders: The sale will have fittle, if any effect on the wholesale and retail muon of wheat in the United States The quantity being sold to Egypt represents about two-tenths of I percent of the estimated domestic wheat production during the 1974 crop year. Department of Agriculture officials expected that at least 50,000 metric tons of the wheat would be shipped to Egypt in U.S. fine vessels. The extimated cost to the U.S. Government for this concessional cale was \$11.357.000, including the difference in the estimated leterest costs between that which the U.S. Government seatures and that which will be collected from Reynt and the opens breaks differential. The U.S. Government's interest over a 20 year period will amount to \$15,773,000, and the Government of Bgypt's interest will amount to \$5,154,000, (SC)

Excluding Substandard Conned Pineapple from the United States. MWD-75-40; B-179440, Majoh 3, 1975, 17 pp. + appendix (3 pp.). Report to Sea, Daniel K. Inouye; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General

Organization Concerned: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Food and Drug Administration Congressional Reinvance: Sen. Daniel K. Incuve.

Authority: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 301), 21 C.F.R. 27-50-52.

A review of the efforts of the Food and Drug Administration (RDA) to exclude substandard mineapple imports from the United States indicated that FDA's regulatory action has been limited to those lots of imported canned pineapole included in its survey samnice and that the entry of substandard pineapole into the United States has not been significantly reduced. Findings/Conclusions: A 1970 survey by FDA of canned pinesettle from Malaysia, Mexico. and Taiwan showed that 16.4% and 4.3% of the lots assupled from Triwen and Malaysia, respectively, did not comply with the standards. Of the 40 lots of cannot pineapple sampled in 1973, 29 were denied entry into the United States and 3 were relabeled as substandand and allowed entry. Of the 198 lots sampled in 1974, 37 were releated. Lots were deemed substandard on the basis of a specified number of samples not meeting the same quality factor rather than a combination of quality factors. Recommendations: The Socretary of Health, Education, and Welfare should direct the Commissioner of the FDA to: provide for special inspection of imported canned pincapple from Malaysis and Talwan; evaluate the appropriateness of accepting lots which may be substandard for a combination of quality factors; and provide additional training and guidance to linexperienced district office personnel who participate in inspections to insure that quality standards are properly applied. (Author/SC)

# The Agricultural Attache Role Overreas: What He Does and How He Con

Be More Effective for the United States. ID-75-40; B-133160. April 11. 1975, 81 pp. + 4 appendices (12 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Bimer B. Steats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Foreign Agricultural Service; Department of Agriculture: Department of State.

Congressional Relevance: Congress
Authority: Agricultural Act of 1954 (P.L. (84)-690).

Agricultural attaches of the Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service are assigned primarily to U.S. Embassies and consuletes overseas to provide information on conditions in foreign countries and to work to expand export markets Hudings/Carchisows: The Service gives attaches guidance in their major areas of offert, but has not established overall trade obsectives by country or market area. Attaches could profit from additional training and work assignments coared to their talents. Attaches' records on market and trade matters generally fulfill the Department of Agriculture's requirements but are often of limited sectulness to exporters. There is limited contact with the Food and Agricultural Organization, an important source of information on world sericulture. The growing world demand for food has caused increases in prices of many commodities, but promotional funds continue to be applied to the same products and markets. Criteria have not been established under povate business association programs to determine when products and markets have been established and Government assistance should terminate. Reporting on agricultural developments in the Soviet Unon and Eastern bloc countries aceds improvement. Recommendations: The Secretary of Agriculture should improve management and direction of attache activities, better coordinate the training and expenses for attaches, improve the utility of the Foreign Agricultural Service information-gathering system, use promotional resources more effectively; and facilitate the collection of agricultural information in the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries (HTW)

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Review of U.S. Import Restrictions: Need to Define National Sugar
Gooks (D-75-80, B-114824 July 10, 1975-39 pp. + 5 appendices
(10 pp.).
Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Stoats, Comptroller General

Oegorikothon Conservad: Council on Interactional Becoming Policy, Department of Agriculture, Department of State. Congressional Relevances Congress.

Authority: Sugar Act of 1937 Sugar Act of 1948, as emended. Jones-Congress Act of 1947. Trade Act of 1974.

Since the expiration of the Sugar Act on December 31, 1974, the United States is not committed to either free trade in sugar or precoction of its sugar industry. There is a need to consider a more precise policy, either through new logislation or development of a new sugar program. In designing a new policy, a belance must be achieved among U.S. industry, U.S. consumers, and foreign interests. Findings/Conclusions: From 1935 to 1973, the sugar program's protective tariffs, guecanteed minimum prices, subsidy payments, production efforments, and import quotas officetively maintained a domestic sugar industry. In 1974, the sugar program falled to insulate the United States from high world prices caused by shortness. The price for raw segar in this country jumped from 12.6 cents a pound in January 1974 to a record high of 645 cents on November 20, 1974. The sugar program cost U.S. consumers an estimated \$5.7 billion from 1963 to 1974. If market forcessts are accurate, lack of a protective program offers no immediate threat to the domestic sugar industry because world supplies are expected to be tight through 1980. Recommendations: If the Congress wishes to develop national goals for sugar trade, it should ask the Council on International Economic Policy to coordinate with the Departments of Agriculture and State and other agencies in recommending policy positions to advise the Congress on (1) whether the United States wents to protect its domestic sugar industry, and, if so, to what extent; (2) specific goals of U.S. suport policy; (3) the U.S. stance on international commodity agreements on sugar, (4) whether the most efficient demostic sugar producing areas and low-cost substitute sweetener manufacturers should be encouraged to capand production; and (5) how the Government can minimize the economic and social displacement of sugar producers, processors, and workers if more liberal trade policies are adopted. (Author/SC)

# 141

The Government's Role in East-West Trade: Problems and Issues. 1D-76-13A; B-162222. February 4, 1976. 69 pp. + 2 appendices

(15 pp.).
Report to the Congress, by Elmer B Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Consumed: National Security Council; Courtell on International Economic Policy, Department of State, Department of the Treasury, Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture; Export-Imper Bank of the United States.
Compressional Relevence: Congress.
Authority: Trade Act of 1914 Case Act. Export Administration Act

Authority: Trade Act of 1974 Case Act. Export Administration Act of 1969. Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, Executive Order 11846

Renewed commercial relations between the United States and Communist countries have raised public and congressional interest in the benefits of such trade, the policies being followed, and the executive branch's role in bilateral and mutilateral East-West trade issues Findings/Conclusione: U.S trade policy, developed through an interagency decision making process has not insured that political and strategic positions were clear before implementation because of differing perceptions of agencies on the direction and objectives for relations with Communist countries and the absence of procedures for congressional involvement in executive branch foreign trade negotiations. The executive branch established Government and private sector institutions to promote, facilitate, and monitor trade with communist countries. The Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) of the United States, which finances the export sales of U.S. goods and services, does not have adequate documentation to indicate criteria. used in approval of loan applications, making it difficult to determine whether the Sovjet Union has received preferential treatment. Commodities and technology of strategic importance are subject to U.S. national accurity export controls, but there are major differences among executive agencies on how these are interpreted. There is an absence of consensus within the executive branch about U.S. illplematic objectives and their value. Recommendations: The executive branch agencies and policy councils concerned with East-West trade should institute reforms to: improve executive branch understanding of and involvement in trade activities; reduce fragmentation at policy formation; improve coordination, including multilateral coordination; improve the flow of information to businessmen on Communist countries' needs and finances; improve Eximbank's responsiveness to U.S exporters and its approval procedures; and strengthen procedures and clarify responsibilities for export controls and technology exchanges. Congress should consider: establishing procedures for congressional involvement in executive branch foreign trade and comornic activities; establishing a procedure for unified consideration of issues involved with East-Wost trade which are currently within the jurnediction of various legislative commistees; and examining the administration of export controls and technology expect exchanges. (Author/HTW)

Food Power: The Line of U.S. Agricultural Exports as a Tool in International Affairs. February 20, 1976. 24 pp. + emolosure (3 pp.). Report by Innice E. Baker, Congressional Resourch Service.

In light of the political manipulation of petroleum resources by OPEC, the United States, as the world's largest grain experter, has considered the use of American "food power" in international efforts. Suggestions for using such leverage have focused on; gaining trish the or political concessions, influencing other nations to vote with the

United States in the United Nations, obtaining scarce and preded minerals, and increasing the national meeme from food exports by charging higher prices. Opponents of the use of food nower arena that such leverage would be effective only if world food supplies remem tight; that long term political manusulation of food supplies. is not feasible on a worldwide scale; that the U.S. has a moral duty to help food hungry people; and that formers, fearing adverse affect on their prices and markets, will not support such efforts. Developed nations could get along without U.S. food if they had to, though food nower proportions point to the loverage U.S. grain allegedly had in exacting concessions from Russia and cite the use of various U.S. embarges, both test and present, as propedents. Developing nations. with little leeway for finding alternative food sources, would be highly vulnerable to U.S. food power. Because most OPEC countries were largely independent of U.S. food supplies, the use of food power to combat "petropower" would prove ineffective according to a 1973 study. However, it is possible a current study would reach different conclusions. It is possible, too, that U.S. garicultural trade would not diminish significantly under "food power" guidelines, but there must be some assurance to U.S. farmers of fair prices and regular marketine channels (DS)

## 146

Agriculture's Implementation of GAO's Wheat Export Subsidy Recommendations and Related Masters (D-76-39; B-176943 Misrch 3, 1976, 48 pp. + 2 appendices (6 pp.)

Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Stasts, Comptroller General.

# Organization Concamad: Commodity Credit Corp.; Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Rolevence: Congress.

Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1966 (P.L. [83] - 480).

Although the Department of Agriculture initiated a variety of suefits, selective studies, and advisory position papers concerning wheet, most of these effects ald not, not were they literated to, constitute the formal, systemstic evaluation of the program recommended by GAO. AGO recommended that the Department complete a systemstic evaluation of the Wheat Expert Subsidy Pregram; effects the legality of studiely proposes to corpeter foreign effilieries the legality of studiely proposes to corpeters foreign effili-

notes and insure that a reinstand program will be efficiency and efficient. Finding/Confusioner. Agrications collicials contended that (1) there is no social to systematically evaluate the former subolyprogram note to indepensity devictory a rest, modify program and program notes. The confusion of the confusion of the confusion of the theory of the confusion of the confusion of the confusion of the theory of the confusion of the confusion of the confusion of the data and this constributes significantly roles are lessesses to evaluate the former program and to develop and competentive tassely transcised and this constributes significantly for its releasesses to evaluate the former program and to develop and competentive tassely transformer program and to develop and competentive tassely transformer program and the program of the confusion of the confusion of the first dispecting of surplemes should wheat investment increase.

as evaluation of the former autory programs efficiences and efficiency, determine conditions under which subsidies may be needed, and prepare a standby subsidy program; reopen and expent the Office of Audit review of the legality of expert studies payments of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condiditional information on the extent to which stillings transactions additional information on the extent to which stillings transactions remained is absent for the former program; and adopt provisions to insuce that capacities and their stillings transaction between issues that capacities and their stillings transaction because it is described to the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of the condition of the stilling of the condition of the condition of U.S. Agriculture in a World Context. November 23, 1976. 14 pp.
Report.

Prepared by the Food and Agriculture Section, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Div., Congressional Research Service.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; United Nations: Food and Agriculture Organization Authority: Export Administration Act of 1969.

Localized food shortages and rising commodity prices have illustrated both the interdencedence of the world community and the dependence of many nations on the trade and aid of the United States 11.8. farmers produce more than can be consumed domestically and the nation depends on agricultural trade for a favorable balance of payments. In recent years the Government has felt it necessary to temporarily restrain expects to safeguard domestic supplies and/or to keep prices within an acceptable range. U.S. farmers and traders and foreign buyers have generally disapproved, some buyers have turned elsewhere for a reliable source of supply. In light of recent grain inspection scandals, some buyers have begun to doubt the quality of U.S. products. The tight markets of recent years have led to debates over the possible uses of U.S. "food power" and the increased use of bilateral agreements. Trade agreements such as the grain trade agreement with Russia have evoked displeasure from some farm and trade groups, although information agreements are generally seen as helpful by all segments of the U.S. economy, international commodity agreements between producer and consumer nations have gained increased attention in international forums. The United States advocates the evaluation of commodity agreements on a case-by-case basis, with the expansion of trade as the main goal. At the World Food Conference in 1974, the United States and over 120 nations agreed to 22 resolutions aimed at improving the world food situation and nutritional status of the world's population. The resolutions focused on food sid and local agricultural development (Author (SW)

Import Restrictions: Alternatives to Present Delry Programs.
 ID-76-44; B-114824. Documber 8, 1976. 54 pp. + 5 appendices.
 Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Steats, Comptroller General.

Organization Conciuned Department of State; Department of the Treasury; Department of Agicalituse; International Trade Commistion; Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotistions. Congrustation Relavieeuse Meuro Committee on Agicaliture; House Committee on Agicaliture and Related Agicalies Subcommittee; Sease Committee on Agriculture and Related Agicalies

Authority: Stengall Amendment (15 U.S.C. 713a-8). Agricultural Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 1051). Agricultural Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 1247). Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 246). Trade Act of 1974. Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973.

The next to consider alternatives to the protect systems of saler improve quales in dismond. Internatived presume of prices reports are present of prices reports on the prices of prices reports and adequate stuple of constability produced mits and in stabilities, professed mits and in stabilities, professed mits again as salequate studies; and as been shipler prices to the consistence and program could consider the prices of the prices and the prices are present program could consider the prices are present programs. Only for stands in daily spouldars along with the price supports programs, Of the stands in daily spouldars in the facilities of the prices are present programs. Of the stands in the daily spouldars in the standard consistency are present programs, and the prices are present programs, and the prices are present programs. All prices transfer the prices are present programs, and the prices are present programs, and the prices are present programs. The prices are present programs are present programs, and the prices are present programs and the prices are present programs. The prices are present programs are present programs and the prices are present programs. The prices are present programs are present programs and the prices are present programs.

Food

Agriculture Denastment study indicates aversage consumer sovings of shout \$500 million a year over a 6-year period. Recommendations: Vishle alternatives or medifications to the present protective system of dairy import quotes should be analyzed and defined. (RRS)

U.S. Food Exports: Supplying the World's Food Needs. March 16, 1977. 9 pp. Stoff study by W. Mack Edmondson, Assistant Director, Interna-

tional Div., International Studies Association, St. Louis, MO. Authorities International Development and Food Assistance Act (P.L. 94-161). Agreealtene and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, as amended Agricultural Act of 1977 P.L. 84-480 R-176943 (1973). B-178753 (1974), B-114824 (1974), B-133160 (1975)

The House of Representatives' "Right-to-Food-Resolution" provided resilieration of its commitments to feed America's own hungry citizens, and it stressed the amportance of taking hunger and food distribution into account in the formulation of ITS foreign policy. Congress has also expressed its concern for establishing a Scribbs agricultural policy, solving the problem of whether it should intervene in the Nation's food export market, and identifying the enals of a netsonal food policy. In its efforts to essist Congress in assessing the directions that the national food policy should take, the GAO has conducted studies in the area of U.S. expects of particultural commodities. These studies resulted in the recommendations that the Government establish a reporting system with private exporters to learn of impending large sales to nonmarket economies, and deve-Ion a cohosive export policy swing consuleration to domestic needs commercial customers, and concessionary exports. Some degree of Government management of erain supplies and exports is needed. A broad American food policy is also needed in order to balance the interests of American farmers and consumers, cash-paying customers abroad, and the poor nations (LDM)

Nationwide Food Consumption Survey, Need for Improvement and Exponsion, CED-77-56; B-133192. March 25, 1977. Released March 25, 1977. 7 pp. + appendices (39 pp.).

Resert to Sea. George McGovern, Chairman, Senate School Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture. Congressional Relevance: Sensie Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

The Nationwide Food Consumption Survey which the Department of Agriculture (DOA) began in April, 1977, was reviewed in order to determine what types of smalyses can be done with the data, what planning changes have occurred since survey conception in 1974, and whother it will yield accounte information on the diet of low-income families and of overall food consumption in the United States. The sample will be of 15,000 households, with 5,000 lowincome households, almost half of whom participate in the food stamp program. Realings/Conclusions: The survey numple is too small to provide useful information in evaluating food assistance programs and in identifying nutritional problems of low-income families. Additional low-income families should be sampled to provide this information. The survey methodology has not been fully validated, and the results will be open to criticism. There are no assurances that the data obtained will actually measure the amount of food consumed. Accommendations: The DOA should fully vall-

date the Nationwide Food Consumption Survey methodology with before or during the survey and develop objectives and analysis pla for the survey before the sample is drawn. (Author/DJM)

Food Power: A Review of the Options and Arguments on the Potential 1 of U.S. Grain Reserts as an Instrument of Foreign Policy, April Report by Janice E. Baker, Congressional Research Service, Libra of Congress.

Authority: International Development and Food Assistance Act 1975 (P.L. 94-161) Foreign Assistance Act of 1973, § 40. Forei Assistance Act of 1974, H.R. 8933 (94th Cone.).

The mercasing dependence of the world on North Americ erains gave impetus to the idea that the United States should ma more use of its food resources as a diplomatic weapon (food power Suggestions have been made to use food resources to gain trade political concessions, to influence water in the Deited Nations, obtain scarce minerals, and to charge higher ridges for food ex por Arguments seamed the use of food nower are: the moral objection of withholding food from hungry people; the difficulties of adjust crop production; the fact that wheat can be grown in many areas the world; and the adverse effects on U.S. farmers. The probaimpacts of such a policy would vary according to nations inwolv Developed nations such as Japan and the Soviet Doson could me the necessary adjustments such as seeking other sources of suppo-Although some concessions might be expected from these nations response to U.S. pressure, the extent of such concessions is unknown For Arab estions, a food embargo would be ineffective since most the countries import only about 5% of their food from the I field States and their wealth would enable them to purchase grain world markets. The developing nations would be most severely a fected, but world opinion would be critical of the use of food pow in these areas. The United States balance of trade could be affect unless careful goldelines were applied. Limited use of food power h been made through licensing and temporary trade restriction (HTW)

Issues Surrounding the Management of Agricultural Exports, 1D-76-8: B-176943. May 2, 1977. 2 vols. (v.1, 127 pp.; v.2, 115 pp.) Report to the Congress; by Elmer B Stants, Comptroller General

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Council of Economic Advisers. Congrassional Relavance: Congress

Authority: Agricultural Act of 1970, as amended; Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, § 812 (P.L. 93-86; 7 U.S.C. 612e 3 (Supp. IV)). Export Administration Act of 1969, as amended (5) U.S.C. App. 2401-2413; 50 U.S.C. App. 2403(F) (Supp. IV)). B 114824 (1974). B-178753 (1974). B-159652 (1974). B-146770 (1975). B-133160 (1975).

Interviews, questionnaires, and literature reviews were utilized in an attempt to describe and evaluate: (1) circumstances surrounding 1974 and 1975 grain purchase by the Soviet Union; (2) Agriculture's management of its export reporting system; (3) Agriculture's forecasting of foreign supply and demand; and (4) executive branch agricultural export policy and related issues. Findings/Concluslose: Fundamental improvements are needed in the Nation's feed export machinery. The Department of Agriculture's export reporting system needs to provide accurate and timely data on exports-s necessary input if the effects on domestic supply and price are to be minimized. Current elements of export policy need to be more complote and collesive and need to provide the floribility necessary to most both domestic and international objectives and changing food

supply and demand situations. Export policy implementation people more coordination, cohesion, and better timing. Recommendetions: The Congress should enset legislation providing for an improved export reporting system that will function as an effective early-warning system. Congress should also establish a food export policy that protects the interests of both producers and consumers. white simultaneously providing an effective policy mechanism for surplus and shortage market conditions. That policy should also clarify the Government's position on grain sales to nonmarket economies, including the desirability of such mechanisms as long-term agreements and government-to-government negotiations. The question of a national grain reserve, the role of multinational grain exporters in U.S. marketing, and the role that could be played in grain exporting by U.S grain cooperatives should also be considered by the Congress. (Author/SC)

# 152

Information concerning Reports of a Possible Wheat Shortage B-176943, July 30, 1977, 20 pp Resert to Rep. Charles A. Vanik: by Elmer B. Staats. Comptroller

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture. Congressional Relevance: Res. Charles A. Vanik. Authority: Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (67

Stat. 238). Export Administration Act of 1969, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.). 18 U.S.C. 1905.

As of mid-February 1974, the Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports showed an estimated total U.S. wheat supply of 2,150 million bushels for the 1973074 crop year (ending June 30, 1974); an estimated demand for this supply through June 30, 1974, of either 1,972 million bushels or 2,059 million bushels; and a proiceted carryover at June 30, 1974, of either 178 million bushels or 91 million bushels. Differences in wheat export amounts in two Department reports accounted for the variances in the domand and carruover fleures. Findings/Conclusions: According to the Whest Situation report which is based on a continuing, comprehensive snalvsis of all wheat data available to the USDA, the estimated demand for the wheat supply was 1,972 million bushels. The Department's weekly exports report for the week ended February 17, 1974, as corrected, showed, in contrast to estimeted exports of 1,200 million husbals in the Whest Situation report, expecters' sales and shinments of U.S. wheat for the 1973-74 crop year of 1,287 million bushels. The Exports report was based on information the Department obtained from exporters and the Bureau of the Census. Recommendations: In order to provide an adequate basis for weekly evaluation of foreign demand for wheat, the Exports report should disclose the contingent nature of sales with unknown destinations and significant changes in previously reported sales. The report should also show cumulative exports of wheat by type. (SC)

## POPULATION CONTROL

U.S. Grons Support of International Planned Parenthood Federation Needs Better Oversight, B-173240. September 14, 1973. 29 pp. Report to John A. Hannah, Administrator, Agency for International Development; by J. K. Pasick, Director, International Div.

Organization Concerned: International Planned Parenthood Pederation.

The Agency for International Development (AID) has provided about \$10 million annually as grant budgetary support for private family planning activates carried out by the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), IPPF is one of the larger registents of AID grants for such activities. Findings/Conclusions: AID does not participate in IPPF's programming or in the audit activities of its family planning associations, but it evaluates performance on the basis of annual reports, sudits at IPPF's central office in London, and other internal AID information, Grant management relationships changed in April 1971 from specific IPPF projects, reviewed and approved by AID, to general budgetary support of overall programs. In spite of IPPF's rapid growth, with resulting organizational and operational problems, AID has limited control over the use of funds. At IPPF's central office, problems were noted concerning ability to implement offective programs and management review over family planning activities by associations. IPPF was qualified to sponsor indigenous family planning programs and carry out AID's congressional mandate on population assistance; but more accountability and greater assurances of efficiency and economy were needed. Recommendation: The Administrator of AID should provide incrossed assistance to IPPF for working out a plan for: timely submission of reliable reports and data from national associations; more reviews, inspections, and reports by IPPF offices; improvements in independent audits of associations' programs; and more effective

Authority: Foreign Assistance Act (of) 1967, title X.

evaluation and reporting by IPPF's central office to AID. He should also perform a more complete review of IPPF's management system to provide greater assurance that objectives are being met, including field appraisals directly related to subgrantee programs. (Author/HTW)

Chollengs of World Population Explosion; To Slow Growth Rotes While Improving Quality of Life, B-156518; ID-76-68. November 9, 1976. 74 pp. + enclosure. Report to the Congress by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Oreanization Concerned: Office of Management and Budget; Department of State; Agency for International Development. Congressional Relevante: Congress. Authority: Mutual Security Act. Porcian Assistance Act of 1961.

Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

The rapid population growth rate in developing countries concorns the entire world because it will affect the quality of life of future generations, by placing more burdens on food production; creating greater demands on inadequate health care and education facilities: increasing unemployment; contributing to urban migration; sccelerating the use of limited natural resources, which could restrict the earth's shillty to support life; and being conducive to civil unrest. Findings/Conclusion: The situation can be controlled through communication, services, shifts in incentives, changes in social institutions and opportunities, and coercion. Policies, of course, have to take into consideration traditional values and oustoms, reliatous and ideological resistance, political attitudes, illiteracy, and cultural and economic pressures. The most effective program, and the most widely used, is that of fertility reduction. In 1973, the Congress revised foreign economic aid policies to help the impoverished majority improve their standard of living and participate more effectively in the development process. The AID population program has six major categories. In addition to Government programs, universities and private organizations are concerned about the problem. The private organizations are: International Planned Parenthood Pederation; Pamily Planning International Assistance; Population Council; Association for Voluntary Sterilization; and the Pathfinder Pund, all of which receive AID money. The United Nations and the World Bank also have extensive programs. Recommendations: Emphasis should be on slowing or reducing growth rates in developing countries while improving the quality of life through social and economic development, (Author/SS)

Citation Sorten

# 155 155

Import of Population Assistance to an African Country, 1D-77-3; B-179421; B-156518. June 23, 1977 45 co. + 9 appendices (20 pp.). Report to the Congress, by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General,

Organization Concerned: Department of State, Agency for Interna-Congressional Relevance: House Committee on International Relations: Sesse Committee on Foreign Relations: Congress. Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, § 104b

Rapid population growth combined with agor social and economic conditions is hindering development efforts in many countries. African birthrates are among the highest in the world, and population growth rates are expected to increase as improved health care lowers mortality. Ghana is one African nation that has recognized its population problem. It has promuleated on official population policy, and has established a family-planning program. The United States has provided about 75% of the \$15.9 million of population assistance to Ghana Ghana's program, however, has reached only a small percentage of the population, primarily urban. Recommendations: In planning development assistance for Ghana and other African nations. GAO recommends that the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, as appropriate encourage governments, and provide support when necessary, to examine the relationships between social and economic change and fertility. help governments to establish population policies which encourage the types of social and economic development identified as having a maximum ampact on fertility; consider the ampact on population growth of planned U.S. development protects and work to integrate population and development projects; and take actions to excourage the establishment of an effective, systematic coordinating mechanism for population assistance in Ghana and in other countries where none exists, (Author/SC)

## INTERNAL ORGANIZATION AND POLICIES

Numerous Improvements Still Needed in Managing U.S. Participation in International Organizations, July 18, 1974. 41 pp. + 5 appendices (9 on.). Report to the Congress: by Elmer B. Steets. Compredier General.

Organization Concerned: Office of Management and Budget; Department of State; United Nations; United Nations: Educational. Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization. Congressional Relavance: Congress.

Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 (P.L. 9)-189) Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-175; 80 Stat. 425; 5 U.S.C. 3343).

It has previously been reported that the United States loses control over funds contributed to international organizations and that the Department of State could not assure the Congress that U.S. contributions were efficiently and effectively used. Although increased emphasis on multilateral assistance makes the need to correct the conditions that prompted earlier recommendations more urgest than ever, progress has been slow and no single recommendation has been put fully into effect. Recommendations: The Secretary of State should: acquire an adequate staff familiar with the functions and operations of international organizations and provide for greater continuity of tenure; enablish a deadline for developing and promaigating U.S policy objectives and priorities for each organization to guide personnel managing U.S. Interest; develop criteria for reporting that will produce sufficient relevant and reliable information on management proposals and performance and calls; the unport of other

members to get such criteria adopted by the organizations; continue U.S annual evaluations and aggressively attempt to resolve identifled problems with organizations; obtain from each of the international organizations a formal statement of personnel policies and selection procedures, instruct U.S. representatives to the international organizations to press for needed reforms in the personnel systems of these organizations; develop the policies, procedures, and programs for advancing and encouraging participation by U.S. orizens in international organizations; and establish a range of objecoves or goals for the number of U.S. nationals to be employed by each organization. (Author/SC)

# 157

The Food Situation in Pakesten. January 15, 1975. 62 pp. + appendix Report by Robert Strucy, Specialist in Asian Affairs, Congressional Research Service

Since Pakistan was formed in 1947, its agricultural output has grown at a slower rate than its population; new policies instituted by the Pakistani Government in 1958-1959 produced some progress. In the mid-1960's high yield variety wheat and rice seeds were introduced which greatly increased agricultural output However, new problems arose and the conflict with India caused severe serbacks. Pakistan increased its total food production since the 1961-1965 period by more than 60%, much more than its neighboring countries. Pakistan's primary agricultural products are wheat, rice, cotton, corn, and sugarcome. Wheat crops for 1974 were expected to set new records and the rice crop was expected to be good although hindered by a shortern of feetileser. In 1973 Pakistan's export earnings were at their highest level, with sericultural exports accounting for 30% of the earnings. Factors affecting the food supply in Pakistan are: population, the area cultivated, yield, need variety, fertilizer, water, pest control, land terancy, mechanization, labor, some-economic conditions, credit, distribution systems, world economic and agricultural conditions, and foreign aid. Although self-sufficiency in wheat may be a realistic soul in the short term, malnutrition in Pakistan is endemic and rapid populations growth plus unfavorable economic or

Disincentives to Agricultural Production in Developing Countries. ID-76-2; B-159652. November 26, 1975. 34 pp. + 15 appendices

weather conditions could create serious food shortages, (HTW)

Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Strats, Comptroller General. Omonization Concurred: Agency for International Development:

Department of the Treasury; Department of Agriculture: Desertment of State Congrassionel Relavance: Congress.

Developing countries can increase their agricultural production and provide their people with urgently needed food if they provide their farmers with economic incentives and supporting services. However, many of these countries have policies and institutional factors which act as disincentives to their farmers to expand agricultural production. Findings/Conclusions: Disincentive governmental policies and institutional factors which affect agricultural production adversely include: low producer prices which discourage farmers from using more productive methods; export taxes which restrict production for export; monetary and trade policies which make food imports attractive and discriminate against food and

agricultural experts; restrictions on moving food from surplus to deficit areas which discourage increased production in the producing areas: institutional credit which is not generally available to small farmers; extension services which are generally madequate and do not reach small farmers, and extreme disparities in farm sizes and forms of land tenure which deter increased production. Recommendations: The Secretaries of Agriculture and State and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, when providing food and agricultural assistance to developing countries, should give maximum consideration to disincentives to sericultural production in the countries involved and work for their removal. The Secretaries of State and the Treavery should work for concerted action by all countries and institutions providing economic assistance to induce recipients to remove the disincentives and adopt a positive strategy providing adequate incentives to farm production. (Author/SC)

The Financial Regularments of World Agriculture in a Food-Short Em. April 1976. 17 pp. + sppendix (2 pp.). Report by Lea V. Mayer, Senior Specialist for Agriculture, Congressional Research Service.

World agriculture, despite its long history and wide diversity, has recently taken on the characteristics of a new growth industry. The need for large amounts of capital to finance higher levels of production has become an issue. Although the financial aspects of more food production are only one part of a worldwide saxiety over more food security, there is growing recognition that financing has been and continues to be a major impediment to adequate food supplies for a significant part of the world's population. The great diversity in the production and marketing of food means that many different kinds of activities require financing nearly simultaneously if total food supplies are to increase and if the more difficult step of improved consumer nutrition is to be achieved. Some of the types of food and agricultural improvements for which financial investments are required are: earlicultural infrastructure, including irrigation canals, land drainage, roadways, and other physical structure in rural areas: production inputs, including fertilizer, insecticides, and seeds: marketing institutions, including local marketing cooperatives, export marketing boards, and spricultural marketing cornerations; technical innovation; extension information, such as soil surveys, price projections, and market feasibility studies; and production incentives. (SC)

Providing Economic Incentium to Formers Increases Food Production in Developing Countries, ID-76-34: B-159652, May 13, 1976, 30 pp. + 3 appendices (5 np.) Report to the Congress, by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General

Organization Concerned: Agency for International Development, Department of State. Congressional Relevance: Congress

Developing nations need a comprehensive strategy which emphasizes economic incentives to farmers as the keystone to improving ogricultural growth. Such a comprehensive agricultural development strategy must consider: local and national plans and programs which maximize the use of resources; assured markets to absorb farmers' excess production at stable prices, high enough to make using improved seeds, fertilizer, irrigation, and pesticides profitable; rural land reforms which allow the cultivators of land to benefit from increased output; institutions that will promote agricultural production increased by formulating agricultural policies and programs, providing for the effective use of external aid, creating market avetems, and instituting irrigation projects; and a system to insure the inputs that are essential for increased production are available to sill farmers. Findings/Conclusions: The Republic of China (Talwan) devised policies and programs to develop each of those key elements in its agracultural strategy. As a result, Taswan maintained an average agricultural growth rate of 4.6% during 1953 to 1972. This was far above that of other developing nations and enabled the country to actain basic self-sufficiency in food Recommendations: The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development should: work with other donor nations to help rook developing country establish a comprehensive strategy for developing its apricultural senter which best suits its needs and which emphasizes incentives to farmers and the effective use of resources, and seek agreement among donor nations to give greater emphasis to the use of their economic aid to help each developing country improve its saricultural strategy and build the necessary infrastructure to carry out these plans, (Author/SC)

Grain Marketing Systems in Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the European Community; Soybean Marketing System in Brazil. ID-76-61; B-114824, May 28, 1976, 85 pp. + appendix (2 pp.).

Report to Sen. Frank Church, Chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations: Multirational Corporations Subcommittee: by Elmer B. Stasts, Compossiler General

Congrassional Relevence: Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Multinational Corporations Subcommittee.

Marketing systems and agricultural policies of major grain and sovbeen producing and exporting countries vary with the political orientation toward the agricultural sector. An assortment of plans are operating in Argentina, Australia, Canada, the European Community, and Brazil to implement domestic and export marketing systems. Fluilings/Conclusions: In Canada, Australia, and Argentina, only government wheat or grain boards are authorized to buy wheat and certain feed grains. Canadian and Australian wheat boards are producer oriented. Argentine agricultural policy is goared primarily to benefit the urban population at the expense of the produners. The European Community, in contrast with the other starkets studied, produces primarily for domostic consumption and uses exports as a device for disposing of surpluses. When Buropean Commostly prices are higher than world prices, subsidies are used to generate exports and levies are used to limit imports. Brazil's agricultural policy is directed soward expanding its developing soyboan industry and increasing its exports. Brazil gives credit, tax brooks, and other incentives to producers. During the last decade there has been little increase in wheat and feed stain production in the pountries studied, but Brazil's soybeen production has increased tenfold since 1969. International grain companies continue to play an important part in each market system. (Author/SC)

The United States Should Play a Greater Role in the Food and Apriculture Organization of the United Nations. 1D-77-13; B-159652. May 16, 1977, 66 pp. Report to Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, Chalrman, Senate Committee on

Governmental Affairs; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General. Organisation Concerned: Approxy for International Development: Department of Agriculture; Department of State; United Nations:

Food and Agriculture Organization. Congressional Relevance: House Committee on International Relations; Sense Committee on Foreign Relations; Sense Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Progress has been made in implementing GAO's 1969 reconsmendations to the Departments of State and Agriculture, which are primarily responsible for administering U.S. participation in the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), but more specific improvements are needed. Findings/Conclusions: The 1976 statement of U.S. objectives is broad, and neither identifies U.S. interests an terms of priorities nor relates U.S. mals to specific real or potential FAO programs FAO's improved programming and budgeting systoms still do not provide sufficient information to permit effective assessment of the relationships between the regular programs and the extrabodactary development activities Present FAO attempts to streamline the process will further reduce the information available to the governing bodies, which focus their review primarily on program increases and shifts of emphasis. The budget review process is long and unwieldy, and the budget documents are nonspecific and hard to understand. Evaluation of programs and activities is neither systematic nor comprehensive, and the member governments are not provided sufficient information to isage the effectiveness of program administration FAO plans to fund a development program with budget funds rather than with voluntary contributions and to decentralize its operations. Specific functions and responsibilities have not been clearly assigned to concerned U.S. agencies. Trust fund development projects should be consistent with FAO policies and unified country programs. The United States should actively help shape the future of the World Food Council Recommendations: The 1976 statement should be revised to clanify U.S. priorities and concerns in s program-oriented manner. More specific goals and an action plan should be developed to help improve the programming and budgeting systems. A more comprehensive system of program evaluation by FAO should be developed and the resulting reports should be more specific. The U.S. position that development and technical assistance should be voluntarily funded and administered by U.N. Development Program should be reassested U.S. involvement should be designated as being crimarily the responsibility of the State Department, which should then clearly define reasonabilities for the other agencies involved and develop a system to seview FAO activities.

163 U.S. Participation in International Food Organizations: Problems and Bases: IC-76-66, B-146820 August 6, 1977. 24 pp. + 3 appendices (5 pp.).

Suff study by J. K. Fasick, Director, International Div.

Organization Cancassad: Agency for International Development;
Department of Agicalture; Department of State: United Nations

The World Food Conference, held in November 1974, focused world attention on the mounting food crisis and set forth a broad range of resolutions and proposals to alleviate hunger. The Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Program, and the World Food Cosnell will be crucial to the overall success of the attack on global starvation and malmatrition. Findings/Conclusions: The Food and Agriculture Organization was essoblished in 1945 to collect, analyze, and publish data on food, nutrolon, and agriculture; provide forums for government consultations; and provide technical development assistance. U.S. nationals held only 11% of the organisation's professional staff positions in 1975 although the United States contributed 25 percent of the organization's regular budget. The World Food Program, established in 1963, is a multilateral channel for contributing food aid to needy countries. The U.S. contribution to the World Food Program has steadily increased, from \$43.6 million in 1963-65 to \$140 million in 1975-76. The U. S. share of total program resources has failen from about 50% to a little over 25%. Over the years, the program has built up a cash reserve of about \$40 million which earns an estimated \$3 million in interest annually The World Food Council, established in 1974 as a result of the World Food Conference, is designed to not as overall coordinator for international food policy. The council consists of 36 stember countries

and has held two meetings; it seems to be evolving as a forum for discussion rather than an action-oriented body. (Author/SW)

# FOOD POLICY

FOOD POLICY DETERMINATION

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Agricultural Program Evaluation Laws and Statics B-161740, November 23, 1973 14 pp + 7 appendica (22 pp.). Report to Sen. Herman E. Talmadge, Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry by Elmer B. Stats, Comp

Organization Concernad: Department of Agriculture. Congressional Relavance: Sessir Committee on Agriculture and Forestry
Authority: Rural Development Act of 1972, § 603.

Aprichment, formery, and result descipanced less that require one were defined in such the Seaset consolation of Againshore former were defined in such the Seaset consolation of Againshore former Approximately 400 chalcies (accesses of laws) relating a since Approximately 400 chalcies (accesses of laws) relating a specialization and funetry respirately reports to access the age to the verse considered spiefferes to the Committee Coff Dans, 4.5, et 425 were considered spiefferes to the Committee Coff Dans, 4.5, et 425 less of the Committee Coff Dans and the Committee Coff Dans, 4.5, et 425 less of the Committee Coff Dans and the Committee Coff Dans, 4.5, et 425 less of Dans and Committee Coff Dans and Program and Committee Committee Coff Dans and Program and Committee Coff Dans and Program and Coff Dans and Program and Coff Dans and Program and Coff Dans and

145 Federal Agencies Administering Programs Related to Marine Science Activities and Commic Affairs. OCD-75-61; B-145099. Pebruary 25, 1975. 162 pp. 4 appendixes (15 pp.). Report to the Congress by Bimer B. Stuats, Compéroller General Report to the Congress by Bimer B. Stuats, Compéroller General.

Organization Concarassé. Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce; Department of Defense; Department of Health, Bostelion, and Welfare; Department of State, Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency; Food sed Drug Administration; National Accounts and Space Administration; National Science Pomentation.

Authority: Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (23 U.S.C. 1101). Merchant Murine Act of 1936, as armende (64 U.S.C. 1101). Merchant Murine Act of 1936, as armende (64 U.S.C. 1101). Marine Protection, Research, and Stancturation Act of 1972 (72 U.S.C. 123). Merline Mummil Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 124). Pederal Bass Safety Act of 1971, 16 U.S.C. 124). Pederal Bass Safety Act of 1971, 16 U.S.C. 124).

Congressional Relevanta: Congress

Agantie within standard differentiates for identities in the annual report to the President and the Congress on Efforts alayentire public in this field of marine sciences, as required by the Marine Resources and Engineering Development and ed 1964, were the National Oceanie and Amenophric's Administration, the Marine Walless and Amenophric's Administration, the Marine with the Construction of Transportation of Transportation of Transportation of the National Construction of the National Construction of the National Construction of the National Construction of the Amenoper of Readmont to the National Amenoper of Readmont to the Amenoper of Readmont to the Amenoper of Readmont to the National National Construction of the National Construction of the National National Construction of the National National Construction of the National Nation

(Author/88)

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Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: the Bureau of Indian Affairs: the Bureau of Reclamation: the Department of the Interior's Office of Saline Water, Office of Water Resources Research, and Office of Terronrial Affairs, the National Science Foundation: the Environ-Mental Protection Agency, the Department of State: the Food and Drog Administration: the National Institutes of Health: the Office of Education; the Atomic Energy Commission; the National Acronau-

tics and Space Administration; and the Smithsonian Institution. Findings/Conclusions: The Food and Drog Administration's ma-Fine science activities include its administration of the National Shellfish Secitation Program and sample analysis of fish and fish Droducts and fish plant inspections. (SC)

# 166

Information on United States Ocean Interests Tagether with Positions and Results of Law of the See Conference at Cerecas, ID-75-46; B-145099, Mucch 9, 1975. 66 pp. + 2 appendices (6 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Rimer B. Staats, Comptroller General,

Organization Concerned: Department of State: National Security

Council. Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Committees and Members of Congress will have to consider the U.S. nositions taken at the United Nations Law of the Sea Confererace held in Caracas in ratifying and enacting legislation to implemucht a future oceans law treaty. The chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Conference believes that a comprehensive oceans law treaty Should be accomplished by the end of 1975. Findings/Conclusions: A commissionants at the Carson session cited by the U.S. delegation were appeal agreement that the interests of all nations will be best served by an acceptable and timely treaty; the scheduling of another session in Geneva from March to May 1975, with a subsequent signing session to be held in Caracas; preparation of working papers containing precise treaty texts reflecting main trends on such major issues as territorial seas, economic zones, straits, fisheries, continontal margins, marine scientific research, and dispute settlement; and refinements of alternative treaty texts for exploiting the deep scabed. The three main approaches to fisheries problems which seem to have congred at Caracia were: the U.S. approach, which couples coastal strate regulations with conservation and full-use duties and internetional or regional presnications for highly migratory species: complets constal state regulation, with no coastal state duties; and distant-water fishing state proposals which emphasize the role of regional organizations. (Author/SC)

# 167 Agricultural Policy, Food Policy, Natrition Policy, World Food Problems:

A Select Bibliography, 1969-1975. April 30, 1975. 38 pp. Report by Cynthia B. Chapman, Congressional Research Sarvice.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

In response to Federal Government and public interest, a bibliography was prepared on agricultural policy, food policy, nutrition policy, and world food problems. Agricultural policy pertains to the national and international actions and plans which have as their parepose the direction of agricultural production, marketing, distribution, and foreign trade. Food policy is an undefined term, new to the literature. The use of the term includes: (1) food cost, demand, and distribution: (2) technological aspects of new foods and food sources; and (3) regulation of food reserves and supply. In addition, political use of the term also includes topics related to agriculture. Nutrition policy describes the evolving purpose and plan of a nation to direct att of its programs, projects, and other activities related to food and health. The section on weeld food problems is a collection of references on world food shortness, the relationship of population growth to food production, and world food conferences. (Author/SW)

U.S. Fishing Industry Can Be Strengthened by Developing Underpolitical Fish Resources, GGD-75-68: B-145099, May 30, 1975, 31 to. + 6

appendices (15 pp.). Recort to the Congress: by Elmer B Stants. Comptroller General Organization Concurred: National Continue and Atmospheric Ad-

ministration: National Marine Roberies Service: Desertment of Congressional Relevance: Congress

Authority: Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 S. Res. 222 (93rd Cone.)

Although the U.S. consumption of adible fish grew from 4.3 billion counds in 1961 to 7 billion counds in 1973, the U.S. fishing industry has not increased its harvests to meet this demand and supplied only 33% of adible fish products used in the United States in 1973. Findings/Canalysisse: Intoons of fish and fish products have increased, but these may not be canable of meeting the demand because of the slowing growth rate of edible fish and increasing worldwide competition for the product. Although a large quantity and variety of fish resources exist in waters adjacent to the United States, many fish species are not used commercially or are only partially used. Parriers to be overnome include location fishing grounds, devising fishing methods, and introducing new products to the marketplace. Plahermen and processors generally optrate in small establishments with little opportunity for capital accumulation or effective operatination. The National Marine Fisheries Service has helped overcome some barriers, but fisheries are still underetilized because some barriers have been overlooked; only a small proportion of the Service's resources are spent on fishery development; and responsibility is agread among several Service components. Recommendations: The National Fisheries Plan should be completed. It should require planning for fishery development by species with similar characteristics and establish criteria for determining which species have the highest potential for development. The Secretary of Commerce should provide for monitoring implementation of the elen (HTW)

Grain Reserves: 4 Potential IIS, Food Police Tool, OSP-76-16: B-114824. March 26, 1976. 34 pp. + 5 appendices (58 pp.). Report to Sen. George McGovern. Chairman. Sprate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs; by Elmer B. Stasts, Comptroller General

Organization Concerned: Commodity Credit Corp. Congressional Relevance: SEN05900.

Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1966 (P.L. 1831 - 480), Food for Peace Act of 1966 (7 U.S.C. 1707a). Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929. Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Until recently, the United States' primary agricultural concern was what to do with large crop surpluses which tended to ourb farm income. With the massive drawdown of worldwide grain surpluses beginning in 1972, this concern shifted to include the additional question of what to do in the case of crop shortages which tend to decrease food availability and increase consumer priors. Proposals have been made that consider a food reserve policy as a buffer to acquire reserves during times of surplus and distribute them during shortages. Findings/Conclusions: In considering food reserves as a buffer between the food system and unexpected shocks and as a means of balancing producer and consumer interests, at least eight factors must be examined: (1) what should be the score of a reserve system? (2) what outby to be observes of precion stock many ment? (3) what levels of reserves are amountstate? (4) what might to he the relationship between the reterve system and the market mechanism? (5) who quabt to control the reserve system? (6) how should reserve financing operate and who should bear the costs? (7) what should be the relationship between domestic farm notice and a reserve system? and (S) how should the reserve system be exertinated with expert control policy? (SC)

U.S. Food and Agricultural Police in the World Francesy April 26. 1976 73 nn +2 appendices (2 nn) Report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office of the U.S. Conress.

Organization Consumed: Azency for International Development. Department of Appropriate, Department of State, Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1951 (P.L. [83]-480)

The sericultural situation of the United States has changed upmilicantly since the beginning of the 1970's. Abundance and its attendant problems of low farm prices and large, courty Government stockniles have given way to a tight market and higher prices. Already on important force in the world marker. U.S. somewhere has assumed still greater importance. New problems which have accompenied the new caregostances include: higher prices for food: increased price instability, resulting in stable income tramfers affecting both farmers and consumers: higher farm production coars: successes in the cost of providing foreign food aid; and general importainty about the future of agriculture and how governments will respond to it. A central consideration in fashioning U.S. sericultural trade policy will be the effects of larger agricultural export volume on the U.S. economy. From the standards of future U.S. food and agricultural policy, the principal issue is how to avoid the increased once instability that would accompany expanding grain exports, particularly if this occurred when world grain stocks were low. Additionally, there are usues of how to achieve a more equivable distribution of both the benefits and costs associated with these excorts. The principal policy options are continuation of present policy; establishment of a demostic grain reserve; creation of an interestional grain reserve, imposition of trade restrictions; further trade liberalization, and negotiation of bilateral trade agreements.

# 171

Alleriating Agricultural Producers' Oup Losses: What Should the Federal Role Be? RED-76-91, B-114824. May 4, 1976 48 pp. + 6 appendices (6 em) Report to the Congress; by Einser B. Stasts, Comptroller General.

# Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Ralevance: Congress. Authority: Agricultural and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-86; 84 Stat. 1358). Federal Crop Insurance Act. as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501) Agricultural Act of 1970, 7 U.S.C. 1445a (c) (Supp. HI). 7 U S C. 1441 note (Supp. HI). 7 C.F.R. 775.18 7 C.F.R. 175.8. 7 C.F.R. 722.809(k). 7 C.F.R. 728.18. S. 1647 (34th Cong ), H.R. 7247 (94th Cong.)

Two Department of Agriculture programs-an insurance program and a direct-payment program-offer agricultural producers some protection against loss of income when crops are demaged or destroved by natural diseaters or other uncontrollable hazards Fig. dings/Conclusion: Legislation which has been proposed to expand the insurance program and repeal the direct-payment program would shift most of the dissater protection cost from the sexpayers to the primary beneficiaries and would save an estimated \$259 million anmustly. Although the proposed legislation has merit and in in line with concessional and executive branch policy that Government activities which provide identifiable recipients with special benefits or privileges should be financially self-sustaining to the extent possible,

there are a number of shortcomings which will have to be adjusted-Recommendations: If the disaster payment program is retained, the Congress should reconsider the program's authorizing legislation in light of inconsistencies in program coverage, eligibility requirements, payment rates, and yield definitions if the proposed legislation is to be enacted, the Congress should consider authorizing the Federal Crop Insurance Composition to devote and implement a plan for providing insurance coverage where uncontrollable conditions prevens producers from planting their cross and authorizing lower-thanfull-cost premum rates limited to those cases in which producers much otherwise have to pay probabilitively high rates. In any eventthe Congress should consider adoreing those portions of the proposed legislation which would make it easier for the Federal Crop Insurance Compression to start a reinsurance program: revise the way in which the Corporation's administrative and operating activities are funded, and otherwise bring the Corporation's law up to diste-

# (Author/SC)

U.S. Azricultural Policy. November 23, 1976. 17 np. Report prepared by the Food and Asricultural Section. Raylranmest and Natural Resources Policy Division, Congressional Research

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture Authority: Federal Food Marketine Appraisal Act. FLR \$1908 (95th Cong.) Consumer Food Act of 1976; S. 641 (94th Cong.). Federal Food, Drug, And Cosmetic Act. Agricultural and Consumer Proteotion Act of 1973. Sugar Act of 1948. Agricultural Act of 1949. P.L. 1831-480

Widespread drought in the early 1970's produced extraordinary domand for U.S. grains and reduced stocks to their lowest levels in a quarter century. Grain reserves were sharply reduced by a suren of agricultural exports which more than doubled in 1972-74. The Administration reduced the government's role in agriculture, and Congross passed the 1973 Agraculture and Consumer Protection Act which was regarded as a major step toward returning U.S. nariculture to a market-eriented economy. The benefits of high farm incomes. generated by the stock draw-down have been dampened by increased production and by increased costs, raising questions as to the adequacy of present income protection levels for farmers. A national system of food reserves raises the question of whether the supply assurance outweighs its effect on farm commodity prices. Technology and institutional changes in agriculture have given rise to questions concerning the definition and role of the family farm in agriculture, associated concerns for rural development, increased corporate involvement in farming, and the future production capacity of American agriculture. A relatively new aren of activity in form and food policy areas is the concern generated by the interests of consumers. Consumer economics, food safety, and nutrition have in recent years become subjects addressed by Congress and private groups. (Author/SW)

# Food and Agriculture Policy Options. Peterstry 1977. 83 pp. Reportby Ken Deavers; Sim Vertrees; Alan Walter; Robert Gorden. Prepared by the Congressional Budget Office.

Food

Organization Concurred: Department of Astrophysics Commodity Credit Corn : Federal Crop Insurance Com Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P. L. [83]-480) Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973. Ries Production Act of 1975. Fond Stamp Act of 1964. Frosts genery Farm Act of 1975 H.R. 12808 (95th Cone ).

In early 1977, the Congress must make major decisions about the havic socialization is being the speciment of the and of one was 1977. During most of the past 40 years, the capability of American agriculture to produce exceeded demand at prices that assured adequate returns to the committed resources. The threat of surplus stocks, depressed farm prices, and higher program costs remains real. Events of recent years have significantly reduced the costs of government price support programs, estimated at about \$1.8 billion annument price support programs, estimated at about \$1.8 billion annu-ally for fiscal year 1977. Recent farm income gains were obtained narrhy through a dramatic surpa in U.S. apricultural exports. These gains have not been uniformly distributed among farmers. Evestock producers were severly hurt by rising feed costs and falling livestock prices, and gains have been concentrated among the larger producers. Another effect of recent high grain prices (and incomes) has been a significant rise in farm real estate values. Rising food prices have accounted for a sizeable share of overall inflation and have contributed to higher warrs. From the 1030s until the early 1960s, the primary mechanisms used to support farm prices were commedity loan programs. Direct payments to farmers became a major tool of commodity policy in the 1960s, though the commodity loan programs also remained in place. Market prices of wheat, fordgrains, and gotton have been well above target prices and loan rates. Therefore, there have been no deficiency payments for these commodities, nor have any government stocks been acquired. Disaster payments protection farmers from natural barards provide for insurance to cligible wheat, feedgrains, cotton, and rice producers if planting is prevented or yields are low. (SW)

Circular Contan

Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1973 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislatian, CED-77-35; B-188064. March 3, 1977. 83 pp. Report to Sen. John Sparkman, Chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Sun. Herman E. Talmadge, Chairman, Scnate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; Rep. Thomas S. Poley, Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture; Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, Chairman, House Committee on International Relations; by Rebert F. Keller, Acting Comptroller General.

Organization Concurred: Department of Agriculture: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department of State; Environmental Protection Agency. Congrassional Relevances House Committee on Agriculture; House

Committee on International Relations; Savate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Authority: Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973: Farm Bill (P.L. 84-480), Surar Act Rural Development Act of 1972, title

There were 22 GAO reports issued on farm and commodity topics since 1973, including export and import regulation of grains, sugar and dairy products; the Commodity Credit Corporation; commodity shortages, distribution, and forecasting; protection from pestiolde hazards; agricultural research; bee keening indemnity payment program; and meat marketing, inspection and bacteria control. The disaster assistance report was on alleviating agricultural producers' erop losses. Information concerning the reports of a possible wheat shortage, and grain reserves as a policy tool were the topics on grain reserves. Food aid and foreige agricultural development reports dealt with economie and food assistance to developing countries, increasing world food supplies, world population control and food, interna-Gonal relief exency. U.S. participation in international organizations, U.S. agricultural attache oversoas, and incentives and disincentives to agricultural production in foreign countries. Assessment of the National Grass Inspection System named out the weaknesses in the system. Rural development reports concerned the innect of Federal programs on tural development, the problems of small farmers, resullations of the Rural Development Act programs, Farmers Home Administration and the impact of the 1977 Procedential burlant. The food stamps reports dealt with identifying the various recipient groups of food stamps. U.S. nutritional health, varying rates, and operation of the food stamps programs (SS)

Food and describers have for Planutes CED-77-61 April 22. 1977, 40 pp. + appendices (11 pc.). Staff study by Henry Eschwege, Director, Community and Economic Development Div.

Organization Conteresd: Department of Agriculture: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Congressional Relayance: House Committee on Agriculture: Seware Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Authority: Pair Packaging and Labeling Act of 1966. Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938. P.L. 480

Food and agricultural issues facing the Congress and the Nation are identified, and each of these issues are tied into a series of "food system goals" which could represent a principal element of a national food policy Important issues related to the goal of assuring safe, nutritious food for all segments of the population are: evaluating the effectiveness of Federal efforts to establish and promote putritional standards: evaluating the effectiveness of grain inspection and commodity grading programs; and evaluating the effectiveness of federally-assisted domestic feeding programs for school children and the goor, Issues important to the goal of assuring that the economic strength of the food system is maintained include assessments of the offects of Government programs on the future cost and availability of resources to sustain high levels of food production; and the costs and benefits of Federal and State regulations that affect the efficiency of food marketing. The following issues are important to the goal of fulfilling the Nation's commitment to help meet world food demand through framanitarian measures and commercial expect: evaluation of Federal programs designed to reduce mainutrition in developing countries, and evaluation of the effectiveness of Federal efforts to maintain atrong agricultural export sales. Issues related to developing and coordinating national and international food policies are: analvsis of the Federal food policy decision making structure, and evaluation of options for implementing a system of domestic food reserves. (RRS)

Housing Act of 1949.

The President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1977 and Its Implications for Rural Development, OPA-76-42. May 5, 1977. 9 pp. Staff study.

Omenization Concerned: Farmers Home Administration: Buvironmental Protection Agency: Economic Development Administration: Department of Housing and Urban Development; Appalachian Regional Commission. Authority: Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, 6 101 (P.L. 93-383), Rural Development Act of 1972, Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Emergency Livestock Credit Act of 1974.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the agency budgeted to provide the largest amount of community development funding in funding year (FY) 1977. For FY 1977, the President's budget requests that no budget authority be provided to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for water and

Citation Sart 176

waste disposal grants to rural areas due to substantial funding trovided in 1976, an amount sufficient to finance the program for 2 years. Construction grants for waste treatment and sewer lines are included in the Natural Resources, Environment, and Energy function of the Budget, Although \$6% of the projects go to nonmetropolitan areas, these communities receive only 39% of the funds. The Aren and Regional Development portion of the budget covers a major segment of rural development funding; it was 21.5% in FY 1967 as compared to the proposed 24 1% in FY 1977. Farmers Home Administration grants for rural development and fire protection would be terminated in FY 1977. Virtually all of the funds for Public Works and Business Development socs to competropolitan areas, about 76% in FY 1975. and most of the Area Development (non-highway) funds of the Amedachian Regional Commission are distributed to nonnetrepoliten or rural areas. There will be a reduction from 1967 to 1977 in the number of form comercials and operating loops under the Farmers Home Administration's Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund. (SW)

Food and Agriculture Models for Policy Analysis. CED-17-87. July 13, 1977. 36 pp. + 6 appendices (25 pp.). Staff study by Henry Eschwege, Director, Community and Economic Development Div.

Ornanization Concerned: Department of Agriculture Congrassionel Relavance: House Committee on Agriculture; Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

In recent years, a large number of computer-based models have been developed to belo the sericultural community analyze trends. identify problems, and evaluate policy alternatives. Over 50 models with potential for food and agricultural issue analysis were identified These models vary by scoop, size, methodology, and issues covered. They can be viewed as a hierarchical set of anxietical tools which can he used to address several levels of problems, such as local issues of a specific error, melonal issues involving several farm inputs, national issues insecreting nutrition with renduction policies, or global prob-Irons addressing regulation, wealth, and food. Many of the models identified are single or multicrop models and are usually confined to a nesticular region of the world. Other models are designed to aid understanding of specific policies or issues such as grain reserve costs under varying conditions. Still others are highly aggregated, treating the agriculture as a whole, and are intended to predict general levels of activity over the short run. A smaller number of large-scale models exist that are not limited to any particular time frame and, in some cases, are actually a series of interacting submodels combining agricultural and nonagricultural issues. These models attempt to portray the total food system, including key factors, such as demography, environment, and pollution, that influence the system. (Author/SC)

The Nied for a National Ocean Program and Plan. OGD-75-97; B-145099. October 10, 1977. 33 pp. + 13 appendious (42 pp.). Report to the Congress; by Einter B. Staats, Comptroller General

Organization Concessed: Atomic Energy Commission: Department of Commerce: Department of Transportation: Department of Defense; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department of State: Department of the Interior: Revisonmental Protention Agency; National Acronautics and Space Administration; National Science Foundation, Smithsonian Institution

Congressional Relevances Congress. welly: Manne Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (33 U.S.C 1101) P.L 92-125, S. Res. 222 (93rd Cong.).

The United States has no comprehensive national ocean pregra Pederal marine science and other oceanic activities are conducted 21 organizations in 6 departments and 5 agencies. Necessarily, my of the artivities of these organizations are closely related. diam/Conclusions: One effort to achieve coordination was the or tion of the Interagency Committee on Marine Science a Engineering which provided the forum for an interagency exclusi of information. The Committee, however, does not have resonad ity or authority to determine what programs should be undertake establish priorities, or decide the amount of resources. Another of to achieve coordination was the provision for bilateral and multi eral agreements among agencies covering specific areas of mat interest. The National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Alm above is responsible for reporting annually to the President and Congress on its overall assessment of the status of the Notice marine and atmospheric activities. It has no authority to see that recommendations are implemented and plays no role in coordinat agency programs or establishing priorities. There is a need for offective national ocean program and plan and an evaluation of extent that armedes effectively ecomote national objectives, G thor/SW)

# PROCUREMENT AND SPECIFICATIONS

Progress of Executive Branch Action on Recommendations of Commission on Government Procurement. September 19, 1973. 16 + appendix (25 pp.)

Report to Rep. Chet Holiffold, Chairman, House Committee on G ernment Operations; by Elmer B. Stants. Comptroller General. Organization Consumed: Control Services Administration; OR of Management and Budget: Executive Office of the President Ce mission on Government Procurement.

Congressional Relayance: House Committee on Government Or Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2202. H.R. 9050 (93rd Cong.). H.R. 90 (93rd Cong.), H.R. 9061 (93rd Cong.), H.R. 9062 (93rd Cong.)

An earlier report described the executive branch plan for set on recommendations of the Commission on Government Procu ment, initial steps taken to provide a management structure for G eramentwice procurement policy, and matters for agency congressional consideration. Findings/Conclusions: The excess branch structure for Covernmentwide direction of procuren policy is still developing, and responsibilities for parts of the mora ment structure and their interactions have not been clearly identifi The executive branch program to not on Commission recommen tions is quite complex and includes 73 lead agency task groups a 330 participating agency assignments in support of 14 lead agenci Pollowing congressional hearings, the General Services Adminst tion (GSA) doubled its staffing of the Office of Propurpment M agement, appointed an acting director, and furnished addition guidance to the 14 lead agencies. A few lead agency positions hi been submitted to GSA; first drafts have been completed as ab-40 of the recommendations, but work on about 100 has not reach the first draft stage. Recommendations: Matters for agency of co gressional consideration concern the need to: set priorities on reco mendations, strengthen monitoring of lead agency assignment arrange for industry participation, and give management attent where limited progress has been made. Congress should take as action to authorize and direct the President to establish an Office Pederal Procurement Policy either in the Office of Management Budget or closwhere within the Executive Office of the Preside (Author/HTW)

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Recommendations of the Commission on Government Procuremen Executive Branch Progress and Status. B-160725. January 31, 1974. 26 pp + appendix (25 pp ). Record to Ren Chet Hotiffeld, Chairman, House Committee on Gov-

ernment Operations: by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General. Organization Concerned: Commission on Government Prosure-

Constructional Relevance: House Committee on Government Onesetions. Authority: H R. 9059 (93rd Cong.), H.R. 9061 (93rd Cong.), H.R. 9062 (93rd Cong.), S 2510 (93rd Cong.).

Executive branch actions on recommendations of the congresalonally crossed Commission on Government Procurement were monitored. Findings/Conclusions: The task groups charged with proposing policy positions and implementing actions have presented submissions for executive branch review on 79 of the 149 Commission recommendations (as opposed to 3 at mid-August 1973). Proposed actions on about 25 of these recommendations are being coordinated with the brack of individual agencies and three are being coordinated with the private sector. Action is complete on one recommendation Completing a program of this nature, size, and complexity is likely to require at least several years of effort. Influences affecting program completion are: the program is basically a partition; effort; the executive branch review and coordination stors. are extensive and time consuming and recycling of many recommondations is required; an overall plan setting forth priorities and comeletion dates for final executive branch action has yet to be established; and a legislative program involving almost half the encommendations has yet to be developed and enordinated. Restatmendations: The Office of the Management and the Budget and the General Services Administration should establish eritoris and assign priorities for higher levels of effort to actions on Commission recommendations; develop completion dates on final executive branch policy positions and implementing actions; and expedite establishment of legislative program and coordination with appropriate conpressional committees. The House and Senste Committee on Government Operations should provide executive and congressional ecordination on legislative priorities on Commission recommendations and should request the executive branch to coordinate periodically the principal objectives to be accomplished on Commission recommendations including their completion dates. (SW)

Decision of the Air Force to Contract for Food Service Operations at Lockland dir Force Best]. LCD-74-407; B-180966. October 4, 1974. 4 pp. Report to Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez; by Robert F. Keller, Deputy Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of the Air Force: Luckland AFR TY Congressional Relavonce: Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez. Authority: Service Contract Act of 1965 (P.L. 98-286), DOD Instruction 4100.33. OMB Circular No. A-76.

The Department of the Air Force decided to contract for food service operations at Lackland Air Force Base because a review of fond services operations by the Air Training Command showed that the Air Force could save about \$2.8 million over a 3-year period by contracting for the services instead of using civilian personnel. The food services at Lackland include preparing food for and operating 15 dining halls, operating a central ment plant, and performing related services. About 15 million meals were served in 1973. Aledings/Conclusions: A review of the basis for the savings the Air Porce estimated, including the procedures, rationale, and assumptions used

in competing costs under each method, chosend that aspendix the Training Command's review was acceptable and that its estimate of savings by contracting for the food services was realistic. Savings under the contract method are due primarily to the contractor's lower wage rates and fewer employee fringe benefits. Data available on 150 of the 164 civilians employed in the food service operation during 1973 indicated that 92 would transfer to lower-grade civil service positions at Lackland. 36 would transfer to other Government agencies, 19 would retire, and 3 would resign. The layoffs were treated as a reduction-in-force action, entitling affected employees to the save-pay provision of the Federal Wase System. (SC)

[Defense Sussiv Agency's Policy for Purchasing Polatoes]. LCD-75-417: B-181459, December 16, 1974, 4 pp. Resort to Ren. Ous Pike: by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Omenication Concerned: Defense Supply Agency. Congressional Ralevonros Ros Otio Pike.

The Defense Supply Agency uses the sight-buying technique, visual inspection before purchase of produce in the field or in sterage. to purchase constoes. For several years the New York region purchased Maine positoes principally from brokers or dealers at the New York Harlem River railroad yard and purchased Long Island notatoes and notatoes grown in other areas principally from growers in these areas. However, because Maine potato growers were making more shipments by truck, fewer potatoes were available at the rail yard in New York. Therefore, in October 1973 the Defense Personnel Support Center, which purchases food for the military under Asemoy policies, directed the New York region to investigate the feasibility of sight-buying potatoes directly from its growers and shinners in Maine. In November 1973, the region sent a buyer to Maine to solicit hids and inspect the potatoes offered. Findings/-Conclusions: It has previously been recommended that the Arenay consider developing tighter specifications which could be used to describe the required produce to all interested suppliers instead of continuing to use sight buying. Department of Agriculture officials name that tighter specifications can be developed. Review of potato numbers made through the New York region for two 1-week perieds showed that the region saved \$702 by surchasing from Maine prowers instead of I one Island vendors. The savings realized may be only part of the total manetery benefit since competition between Maine and New York dealers may have eaused both to submit lower bids than they would otherwise have submitted. The cost of sending a nurchasing agent to Maine to solicit bids and inspect potatoes is about \$316 a week (SC)

Methods of Purchasing Food for the Military Services Are Costly and Inefficient, I.CD-74-430; B-146700, January 14, 1975, 22 pp. + 2 annewdices (4 pp.) Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Stasts, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Defense.

Congressional Relevance: Congress. Authority: DOD Directive 7420.1.

The Department of Defense (DOD) food purchasing agency is unable to respond effectively to variable market conditions. Its inabillity to depart from rigid specifications quickly results in higher costs and quite frequently in shortages of required items. Findings/-Conclusions: A large part of the food required by the military services is reveloped controlly by the Defense Personnel Support Center of the Defense Supply Agency. The Center, in turn, sells the food, at cost, to the military services. During fiscal year 1973, the Center or millim 0162 has surport most to nothin 26722 to select between the reads commissely stores. Recommendations: The Secretary of Defense should: improve the Center's ability to respond to the changing market conditions; segregate costs applicable to the result. and treem-enement functions at the wholesale level, and myse DOD Directive 2420 I and affected subordinate regulations and procedures so that the domestic part of transportation costs of restic subjustence items is said by the commission nation. The Conomis should question DOD about the rationale for its continued adherraces to ried food specifications. The Appropriations Committees should question DOD's practice of using appropriated funds to pay the domestic cost of transporting items to operang commissioner which is contrary to the amendiation arts. (Author/SC)

[Decision to Change Beef Grades Used to Feed Military Troops]. LCD-75-428, B-167689, March 19, 1975, 7 no. Recort to Sen. Vance Hartke: by Robert F. Keller, Deputy Comptroller Corneral.

# Organization Concerned: Department of Defense Congressional Relevance: Sen. Vence Hartke

The Department of Defense's (DOD) decision to buy Choice rather than Good beof for troop feeding was questionable because an andivadual's like or dislike for most has been shown through scientific tests to be influenced by factors other than scade. These findings and the \$14 million increase in costs to buy Choice beef indicate a need for recyalustion. Fludings/Conclusions: DDD syntched to Choice beef for troop feeding to give troops the same quality of beef eaten by the majority of the American public, to reduce complaints of poor quality ment products, and to lessen the probability that DOD would receive low quality beef as a result of its competitive hid procedures. DOD also said that the price difference of only \$0 055 to \$0.0675 a pound between Good and Choice was a factor, However, this price difference applied to carcasses; the difference in costs for the processed cuts for troop feeding ranged from \$0.25 to \$0.40 a pound. About 65% of the servicemen surveyed after the change in beef grades noticed no improvement in the quality of the meet served About 50% of the military food preparers surveyed thought that the Choice beef was better than the Good beef. Both this survey and other consumer surveys indicated that the difference between Good and Choice beef has little influence on consumer acceptance. Atmosphere, food preparation methods, and quantity served have as much or more influence Recommendations: The Socretary of Defense should recensider the decision to purchase Choice instead of Good beef, (SC)

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Information on Commissory Store Operations FPCD-75-132; B-146875. March 19, 1975. 42 pp. + 5 appendices (7 pp.). Report to Rep. George H. Mahon, Chairman, House Committee on Appropriations; by Elmer B. Stasts, Comptroller General.

# Organization Concurred: Department of Defense. Congressional Relevance: House Contrilitor on Appropriations.

Appropriated operation and maintenance funds for commissar operations in the Department of Defease have increased from \$135.3 million in 1970 to \$226.9 million in 1974. Much of the increase was used to induce military recalistments by extending commissary operating hours, increasing merchandise lines, and renovating, expanding, or replacing stores. Sales increased from \$1.7 billion in fiscal year 1970 to \$2.5 tillion in 1974. Findings/Conclusions: Duplication of menagement functions has occurred within the Air Force and the Army and among all the services since DDD has allowed each service to establish the organizational structure which it considers best adapted to its requirements. The extension of hours of operation of commissaries has not appreciably affected decisions by individuals to entist or reenlist. The services differ with respect to the percentage of surcharge and markup, the methods for adjusting shelf prices, and how fractions are rounded, but the criteria prescribed by the respective services were being followed at the commissuries visited. Substantial expenses required to be paid from commissary revenues were paid instead from appropriated and revolving stock funds, although the Navy pays more of its operating expenses from revenues than do the other services. Although commissaries are not necessary in large metropolitan areas, the services have justified the continued operation of commisseries on the basis of unreasonable commercial prices and inconvenience of commercial stores. (SC)

Cast Comparisons at Postick Air Force Base to Determine whether Food Service Should Be Provided by In-House Civilians or Contractors). LCD-75-438, B-182672 May 8, 1975. 4 pp. Resert to Ren. Lou Prev. Jr.: by Pred J. Shafer, Director, Logistics and Communications Div

Organization Concurred: Department of Air Force: Patrick APB, FL, Worldwide Services, Inc. Congressional Relevance: Rep. Lou Prey, Jr.

Authority: Service Contract Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-286). DOD Instruction 4100 33 OMB Oreular A-76

According to regulations, the operation of commercial or industrial activities must be reviewed periodically to determine whether unvate entererise or use of Government personnel is the least costly method. Therefore, in October 1974, Patrick Air Forne Base and several other installations were instructed to make cost comparisons to determine whether food service should be provided by inhouse civilians or by contractors Findings/Constantons: The cost attriby completed at Patrick Air Force Base showed that the Air Porce could save about \$418,000 over 3 years by contracting for food service instead of using inhouse civilian personnel and, as a result, a contract was awarded. A review of the cost comparison and the basis for the expected savings showed that estimates were generally reasonable. accurate, and based on the best available data. About 94% of the cost estimate for inhouse civilian food service represented the warms of the civilians, which were higher than the contractor's estimated wages. The decision to contract for food service has resulted in a reduction in force, with 12 employees to be rensugged at the same grade, 11 to be changed to a lower grade, and 32 to be securated. (Author/HTW)

The Military Commissery Stere: Its Justification and Role in Today's Military Environment. FPCD-75-88; B-146875. May 21, 1975. 13 on. + 3 appendices (6 no.) Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Steats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Defense. Congressional Relevanta: Conornes

Authority: DOD Directive 1330.17

Commissary stores were authorized by the Congress in the 19th century to provide a convenient means for servicemen at isolated stations to purchase food and necessities. A 1949 regulation stated that commissaries would not be authorized where conventionally located commercial facilities were available selling merchandise at reasonable prices. In each year since 1953, Congress has required certification of the need for commissaries. During fiscal year 1974. the services operated 279 commissaries in the United States with

sales totaling \$2.2 billion, and \$226 million was used to subsides them Fludings/Conclusions: Commissary stores are not justified at military installations in metropolitan areas of the United States has cause enough commercial stores selling merchanduse at responship prices are available. Criteria on which pertification has been based have not changed and no commissive has been closed because of failure to meet criteria. Service officials contended that the commissary privilege has become ingrained as an economic benefit, its less would adversely affect personnel recruiting and retention, and it is a moral commitment to military retirees. There is no law to provide a specific hass for establishment or discontinuance of commissance. Courses of action available to Congress are: close the commission stores; allow the Department of Defense (DOD) to continue using oursest criteria: allow DOD to continue justifying the stores only in remote areas; authorize the stores as a fringe benefit; or authorize them to operate on a self-sustaining basis Recommendations: The basis of action chosen by the Congress should be clearly set out in public law (Author/HTW)

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[Proposal to Use Milliory Rather than Civilian Field Buyers to Procure Fruits and Vegetabin]. FPCD-75-157; B-146556. June 23, 1975. 3 pp.
Report to Rep. Fortney H. Stark, Jr; by Robert F. Keller, Acting Constroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Defense; Department of Defense: Defense: Subsistence Region-Alameda.
Congressional Relevance: Ros. Portmey H. Stark, Jr.

In response to a constituent's proposal that military personnel replace civilian field buyers in procuring fresh fruits and vegetables for the Department of Defense (DOD), a determination was made of costs involved and the feasibility of using military nersonnal. Findings/Concluders: Based on information provided by the constituent and a review of the field buying function at the Defense Subsistance Region-Alameda, it was concluded that the proposal was not practical. The constituent made several erroneous assumptions and thus overstated field buying costs. The estimate by the constituent for annual buyer costs for all regions was \$850,000 compared to GAO's estimate of \$315,840. Some factors contributing to the difference in estimates were: GAO included only transportation to and from growing areas: and the constituent assumed that there were 24 field buyers on temporary duty nationwide, whereas only 12 were assigned to regional headquarters. The functions of a field buyer could not easily be handled by military personnel because: they are not qualified for the duties: rotation of personnel would require continual retraining; and officers rather than enlisted personnel would be required. Additional resources would be required for the services to assume these functions so that any cost savings would be significantly reduced. (HTW)

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Procurement of Beef by the Department of Defense Are We Gatting Our-Money's Worth PSAD-76-142; B-165700. May 25, 1976. 24 pp. + 4 appendions (10 pp.). Report to See. Lawton Chilles, Chairman, Senate Committee on Government Operations Federal Spending Practices, Bifficinery and Open Government Subcommittee; by Blime 18, Status, Comptroller Organization Consumed: Department of Defense.
Congressional Relevantes Sensit Committee on Government Operations: Federal Sprading Fractices, Efficiency and Open Government Subcommittee.

Improvement is needed in the Department of Defense's (DOD's) procurement of boof for feeding military personnel. Department specifications for benf are costly, complex, and possibly more strinzont than required to meet the needs of the military services. As a consequence, only a limited number of mest processors are willing or able to sell boof to DOD. Antique/Constanter in fiscal way. 1975, much of the beef accepted from contractors did not meet the specifications. Department inspections made in contractors' plants have not insured that the beef delivered meets specifications. The principal cause was a lack of sufficiently trained and experienced inspection personnel. Problems in DOD's beef procurement system and the results of a special inspection by the Defence Supely Agency. show that the military services did not receive the choice quality beef that DOD specifications required Recommendations: The Secretary of Defense should improve the procedures and reactions followed in awarding and administering beef contracts in order to: obtain more effective correctition, lower administrative costs. through reduction of procurement actions, and obtain mest of adequate quality at reasonable cost. The Secretary should also reasonable the policy of using special military heaf scanifications when alternative institutional meat purchase specifications exist which are apcepted by most processors, institutional customers, gracery stores and Government agencies, (Author/SC)

# 90

Executive Branch Action on Recommendations of the Commission on Government Procurement: Progress Status, Responsiveness, B-160725, July 31, 1977, 73 pp. Record to Res. Chet Hollifold Charman, House Committee on Gov.

erament Operations; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Commission on Government Procure-

ment.

Congressional Relevance: Heart Committee on Government Operations.

Authority: H.R. 9059 (93rd Cong.), S. 2510 (93rd Cong.).

The Commission of Government Procurement has made 149 recommendations directed at improving and coordinating the procurement policies and procedures of the many Government agencies and executive departments. Executive branch progress in accepting and implementing these recommondations has been significant in the past 6 months. Findings/Conclusions: The overall status of the 149 Commission recommendations at the time of this report was: executive branch positions have been established on 40 of the recommendations; proposed positions are under consideration at the executive branch level on 83 of them; and interagency task group efforts are still in progress with regard to 26 of the recommendations. At July 1, 1974, the executive branch had begun implementation action on 25 Commission recommendations and had completed implementation of 3 others. Recommendations: The Director of the Office of Management and Budget should insure: sufficient staff support to handle the implementation impact: establishment of relative priorities and completion dates for implementing actions; evaluation and approval of the effectiveness of proposed implementing actions; and development of a legislative priority program for coordination with appropriate congressional committees. (SC)

# FINANCIAL AUDITING

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[Controls over Data Processing of the Commodity Credit Corporation's Grain Inventory], November 23, 1973 5 pp. Resort to Konneth E. Frick, Executive Vice President, Commodity

Apport to Konneth E. Prick, Executive Vice President, Commonly Credit Corp; by Richard J Woods, Assistant Director, Resources and Economic Development Div.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture: Computer Center, Kansas City, MO; A greatured Stabilization and Conservators Services

In connection with a financial audit of the Commodity Credit Corporation, controls were surveyed over the prograting of data on the Corporation's grain inventory through the Department of Agriculture's automated data processing (ADP) system at Kansas City, Missouri. Findings/Conclusions: Generally, the controls built or programmed into the Kansas City computer system were adqquate. Management controls over certain manual aspects of the systern however needed to be steensthaned to increase their efficiency. and effectiveness and to minimize the possibility of improper manipulation of information. Better controls were needed to receive for current documentation of revisions and timely updating of the basic computer taxes, restricted access to computer data and instructions, and greater accurity of backup does files. Personnendellog-Program revisions should be integrated into basic computer tapes at responsible intervals and supporting documentation should be sucternatically maintained. In order to strengthen internal control, access by programmers to the control darks of nunched cords maintained by the Kansas City Data Systems Field Office should be restricted. To improve the accurity of data and related programs, arrangements should be made with the Director of the Office of Information Systems to have the necessary files stored where they would not be susceptible to damage, destruction, or to a period of inscorssibility incidental to damage to or destruction of the computer facility and adjacent areas, (Author/SW)

# 192

Audit of Federal Crop Immunos Corporation for Fixed Year 1973. 8-114834. January S. 1974. 18 pp. + appendix (1 pp.). Report to the Contress: by Elmer B. Statts. Compitellar General.

Organization Concerned: Federal Crop Insurance Corp. Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Pederal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501), 86 Stat. 599.

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation provides crop insurance and the research and experience needed to develop this maurance. It insures against practically all causes of crop loss, including weather, insect infestation, and plant disease. Findings/Conclusions: The financial statements of The Federal Crop insurance Corporation presented fairly the Corporation's financial position at June. 30, 1973, and the results of its operations and changes in financial position for the year ended, in conformity with prescribed accounting standards. The Corporation reported a net operating gain of \$74,000 in fiscal year (PY) 1973, a net gain from insurance operations of about \$14.9 million, less operating and administrative expenses of about \$14.8 million. At June 30, 1973, the Corporation's capital was impaired by \$9.6 million, but the impairment improved significantly for the second consecutive year. In FY 1973 the impairment improved \$12.1 million due to a net gain from insurance program operations of \$14.9 million loss a \$2.8 million payment from premium income for operating and administrative expenses. (Author/HTW)

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Audit of Commodity Credit Corporation, Forcel Year 1973, B. 114814. February 7, 1974. 42 pp. + appendix (2 pp.). Report to the Congress, by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Organization Consumed: Commodity Credit Corp.; Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Congrussional Relayance: Congress.

Authority: Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714). Agricultural Tools Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 184). TuSC. 1691). Agricultural Adjustanci. Act of 1938, as amended (T.U.S.C. 1838(a)). Cotton Research and Prozection Act (T.U.S.C. 2101). National Wood Act of 1958, Agricultural Act of 1970. P.L. 83–480. 87 Stat. 469. 87 Stat. 477, T.U.S.C. 2119.

The Government Corporation Control Act requires GAO to make an annual financial audit of the Commodity Credit Corners. tion. In view of the character and scope of the Corperation, participation. larly commodity inventories and loan collateral, it was not practicable to perform all the examination and verification steps needed to reach an independent overall opinion concernies the soccracy and fairness of the financial statements. An opinion shoul whether the Corporation's financial statements presented fairly its financial position could not be expressed. Findings/Confusions The Corporation's accounting methods appeared to provide a generally satisfactory record of its financial transactions, and the financial reporting system generally was adequate to supply management with information for conducting its affairs. The Corporation reported a \$4.09 billion loss for fiscal year (FY) 1973, up \$637 million from its \$3.46 billion loss for PY 1972. Most of the loss for 1973 resulted from: (1) not direct payments of \$3.1 billion to producers for setting stide land from production of feed grains, cotten, and wheat during the 1972 crop year; (2) interest expense of \$370 million; and (1) export subsidies of \$349 million. The Corporation spent \$6.3 billion for price-support and related activities, \$5 billion of which was for price-support loans and direct payments to producers. Investment in commodity losss and inventories at June 30, 1973 was \$1.6 billion The Corporation disbursed \$4.5 billion to exporters, readers, and other nonfarmers during PV 1971. (Author/SW).

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Audit of Federal Crop Insurance Corpovertion Fiscal Year 1974. POD-75-7; B-114834. January 20, 1975. 8 pp. + 7 enclosures (10 pp.)

Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General

Organization Concerned: Federal Crop Insurance Corp.
Congressional Relevance: Congress.
Authority: Pederal Crop Insurance Act (7 LLS.C. 1501).

The financial statements of the Federal Crop Insurmor Correstion for fiscal year 1974 present fairly the Corporation's figure it position at June 30, 1974, and the results of its operations and the sources and applications of its funds for the year then orded, in conformity with the principles and standards of accounting prescribed by the Comptreller General of the United States. Findings/ Conclusions: The Corporation reported that, for the first time in as history, coverage of inscred crops exceeded \$1 billion. Prenium income of \$47.5 million exceeded indemnity nevments by \$19.1 million. Bapenses totaled \$18.9 million, \$12 million of which was covered by fiscal year 1974 appropriated funds. Such appropriations now exceed \$200 million. The Corporation has a yearend capital surples of \$2.7 million, compared with a \$9.6 million capital impairment at the beginning of the year. This is the first time since 1965 that the Corporation has been in a capital surplus position (Author/SC)

Citerion Section

# 105

Examination of Financial Statement of Veterans Canteen Service for Fixed Year 1974, FOD-75-6: B-114818, January 20, 1975, 8 pp. + enclosuces (6 pp.)

Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

# Organization Concerned: Veterans Administration Congressional Relayance: Congress.

Authority: 38 U.S.C. 4204 (Supp. 111) 38 U.S.C. 4207.

GAO is required by law to audit annually the accounts of the Veterana Cantoen Service of the Veterana Administration. Fig. dines/Condusion: During fiscal year 1974 the Canton Service operated 171 centerns, one in each VA hospital and home located throughout the United States and in Puerto Rico. No casteons were closed during the year, and only two canteeps were opesed. Services were evallable to a daily average of about 88,000 hostitalized voterany, 10,000 veterans demiciled in VA homes, and about 37,000 veteran outpatients. In fiscal year 1974, canteen sales totaled \$84 million and food and beverage vending machine revenue totaled \$1.6 million. Net operating income was \$2.1 million, an increase of 44% over the regulous year. Because of its mission, the Canteen Service maintains uniform retail prices at all canteens and cafeteria prices very only slightly by location. This leads to losses at smaller canterns. In fiscal year 1974, 50 canteens operated at net losses totaling \$445,000. The financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Veterans Canteen Service at June 30, 1974, and the results of its operations and the changes in financial position for the year then ended. (Author/SW)

Plumed Procurements for the Earth Resources Technology Satellite Program]. PSAD-75-51; B-179665. January 27, 1975. 5 pp. Report to James C. Pietcher, Administrator, National Aeronauties and Space Administration; by Richard W. Gutmann, Director, Procontinent and Systems Acquisitions Div.

# Organization Concerned: Department of the Interior; Department of Agriculture: Department of Commerce.

The Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Interior are planning procurements which should be avoided or deferred until the future of the Earth Resources Technical Satellite (BRTS) Program has been clearly established. Recommendations: In coordination with the Secretories of Apriculture and the Interior, the National Aeromotics and Seace Administration (NASA) should institute a system whereby the 13 investigators assigned to the Salt Lake City facility will be supplied data products from the Earth Resources Observation Systems (EROS) Data Center, thus allowing Agriculture to avoid the planned procurement of \$170,000 and eliminate the need to hire four additional nersonnel. In coordination with the Secretaries of Commerce and the Interior, NASA should study the economic and technical feasibility of assigning to the BROS Data Center investigators currently assigned to the Suitland National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration facility. NASA should also assist the Department of the Interior in making arrangements to obtain the needed quick look data from Canada, thus deferring the \$1 million planned expenditure and critically review all planned actions related to the ERTS program which may cause unnecessary procurements by other agencies. (SC)

Audit of Commodity Credit Corporation, Fiscal Year 1974, RED-75-311; B-144524 February 3, 1975. 29 pp + appendix (2 pp.). Resort to the Congress: by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General

Organization Concerned: Commedity Credit Corp. Congressional Relevence: Congress

Authority: Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714). Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954

(P.L. [83]-480, 7 U.S.C. 1691). The Government Corporation Control Act requires an annual audit of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). In view of the character and scope of the CCC's operations-particularly commodity inventories and loan collateral-it was not practicable to perform all the examination and verification steps peeded to repch an independent overall opinion concerning the accuracy and fairness of the Curporation's financial statements for the period ended June 30, 1974, However, CCC's accounting methods provided a generally satisfactory record of its financial transactions and its financial accounting system generally was adequate to supply management with information for conducting its affairs. Findings/Conclusions: CCC reported a \$2.76 billion loss for fiscal year 1974, down \$1.33 billion from its \$4.09 billion loss for fiscal year 1973 Most of the loss for 1974 resulted from direct payments to producers for setting aside land from production of feed grains, cotton, and wheat during the 1973 grow year and from interest expenses. In fiscal year 1974, CCC spent \$4 l billion for price-support and related activities, most of which was for price-support loans and direct payments to producers CCC's investment in commodity loans and inventories at June 30. 1974, was \$563 million, a decrease of \$1.1 billion during fiscal year 1974. CCC incurred costs of \$971 million for fiscal year 1974 for special activities authorized by various statutes and financed through special appropriations, (Author/SC)

Mandatory Tax Withholding Recommended for Agricultural Emaleunes. GGD-75-53: B-137762. March 26, 1975, 17 pp. + 3 appendices (5 pp.). Report to Rep. Al Ullman, Chairman, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation; Sep. Russell B. Long, Vice Chairman; by Bimer fi. Stants. Comptroller General.

Organization Concurred: Internal Revenue Service. Congressional Relevance: John Committee on Internsi Revenue

Taxation. Sea Russell B. Long Authority: Tax Reform Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-172). Internal Revenue Code of 19754, as amended.

Roth the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and agricultural emplayers faced significant problems related to the reporting of income and payment of taxes because of the situation in which agricultural employees did not pay taxes on a pay-es-you-earn basis. There was only limited use of the Internal Revenue Code provising for voluntary withholding of Federal income tax from agricultural wages.

Fladings/Canclusions: In the four IRS districts reviewed, about 75% of the agricultural workers did not have income taxes withheld. leasure tax reports for agricultural employees showed that many of them were not filing income tax returns; were not reporting all or part of their agricultural wages; owed large (relative to their earnings) yearend Federal income tax payments; or were not paying tax due when filing their tax returns. Few agricultural employees required to do so filed a declaration of estimated Income tax or made quarterly necessaria. Withholding Federal income taxes from agricultural wages would case the problems of agricultural workers, lessen IRS collection problems, and reduce revenue loss resulting from unreported agricultural wages. Recommendations: The Joint Committee on Taxation should initiate legislation revising chapter 24 of the

Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, to include remuneration received as agricultural wages in the Federal income tax witholding system (SC)

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[The Need for Daily Deposits of Alcohol and Tebasco Excise Tax Payments Made Directly at the District Insteam Revenue Service Officer]. GGD-75-112; B-137762. August 1, 1975. 2 pp.
Report to Rep. Al Ullman, Chairman, Joint Committee on Internal
Revenue Taxanonce by Elmer B. Statts. Committee Committees.

Organization Concurred: Internal Revenue Service.
Congressional Relevance: John Committee on Internal Revenue
Tourston.

Taxation
Authority: 26 U.S.C. 5061. 26 U.S.C. 5703. Internal Revenue Code.

A review of alcohol and tobacco exerce tax payments received by the district offices of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) showed that deposits were not made on a timely basis. Investigations made at the San Francisco District Office showed that deposits of alcohol and tobacco excise tax payments were made to the Federal Reserve Benk shout ones a week rather than daily. Findings/Countscient Denosits were not made until there were from 70 to 100 items recorded on the certificates of deposit. Review of conittance data on six companies accounting for \$104,840,519.95, or 36% of the taxes deposited by the district director in San Francisco over a 9-month period showed that in no instance was a tax nevment from any of these companies denosited on the date at was received. The denosit delays samped from 1 to 9 days after receipt at the district office. The estimated additional horrowing cost to the Government because of the undeposited tax revenues from the six companies was about \$64,000 for the period reviewed. Corrective action has since been taken and deposits are now being made daily. IRS internal auditors reviewed the deposit practices at 14 other district offices and found that 7 of them were not making timely denotics. All district directors have been notified that existing guidelines prescribing daily preparation of certificates of deposit for sleekel and tebacco tax payments should be followed. (SC)

# 200

[Recommendation for the Elimination of Hazard Insurance Coverage on Grade for Which the Counselity Credit Corporation Pays Storage Charges]. RED-76-12; B-14824. August 6, 1973. 39 Report to Richard E. Bell, President, Commodity Credit Corp. by Heasy Eschwege, Director, Recourses and Eccusomic Development

The Commedity Credit Corporation (CCC) has reservations about CCC's assumption of the insurable risks on crain on which it pays storage charges. However, the principle of risk assumption by CCC is valid and offers on excellent opportunity to adopt a selfinsurance policy. Findings/Covolusious While CCC officials argood that elimination of the insurance requirements would have minimal effects on storage rates since the rates offered by weethouse operators would be competitive, all warehouse operators interviewed indicated the fessibility of a reduced storage rate to CCC if they did not have to insure CCC grain. The operators reported that they diffinitely would not pay insurance premiums on CCC grain if CCC slid not require insurance protection. Not a sincle operator laterviewed said that CCC's assumption of risks would be contrary to usual trade customs or would disrupt normal business practices as elaimed by CCC officials. Although CCC claimed that assumption of the insurable risks would place an administrative burden on CCC, the elimination of the insurance requirement would present no proceduest problem and CCC would incur only a nominal expense to inform weedwanten on the status of warehouse recojuls upon marrily of price-support beam it would seem to be advantageous for COS to the state of the state

[Bitagreeness about Cost Estimater regarding the Proposed Tone Substances Control Acr], OPA-76-12; B-109650 December 4, 1975. 8 pp. Report to Sen. John V Tunney; by Elmer B Statts, Comptroller General.

Congrassional Relayonte: Srs. John V. Tunney, Authority: Toxic Substances Control Act; S. 776 (94th Cong.).

A Manufacturing Chemists Association's (MCA) study on the economic impact of the proposed Toxic Substances Central Aca overestimated the costs to industry. The cost estimates researed in the MCA study were significantly higher than those made by the Environmental Protestion Agency (EPA) in its draft economic innact assessment of the promoted logislation. The basic varies were estimates of the number of chemicals to be tested and the series costs per chemical; the "maintenance of impovation" cost; the methods of data collection for the MCA report; and the economic impact estimates. Points of disagreement were discussed with representatives of MCA. Findings/Canchesions: There continues to be succertainty shout the cost estimates MCA representatives were concerned that the legislation would require testing costs substanticily greater in score than those envisioned by ERA. The response legislation may need to include more specific requirements for later evaluation of the testing requirements and economic impacts of the not as a whole. A major source of overestimation of costs was the "maintenance of innovation" cost Three objections to this cast were: (1) firms would not necessarily ineur these extra costs: (2) even if these costs were incurred, they should not be counted as costs of the not: and (3) the costs did not appear to be estimated accurately by MCA. The economic impact estimates made by MCA, based on a "broad" econometric model, were at least twice as high as they should be. An accurate estimate of costs would yield estimates of price increases significantly lower than those of the MCA study. The act would have some effect men the gross estional product but the MCA report greatly exaggerated that offect, (SW)

# 2022 Plennolal Disclosure System for Employees of the Food and Bug Administration. Needs. Tighteeing, FPCD-76-21; B-103987; B-10228, January 19, 1976. 14 pp. + appendix (1 pp.).

Report to the Congress; by Elmer B. Stauts, Compitoller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Health, Education, and

Welfare; Food and Drug Administration; Civil Service Commission Congressional Relevorce: Congress Authority: 18 U.S.C. 208 45 C.F.R. 73, 735. Executive Order | 1222

In regulating industry, the Pood and Drog Administration (FDA) must be sure that its employees maintain the highest standard of eithical conduct. A review was conducted to desermine the difference of the agency financial disclusions system and to constitute the filments in Interests reported by employees. Flankfug/Constitutes The review of financial disclusions statements (filed in 1974 indicated that 114 employees owned interests prohibited by regulations.) Addition, 2013 regulatory employees that on filled filmental disclusions residently and the filed filmental disclusions.

statements. FDA had not developed a nolley on real estate holdings. and as a result 50 employees owned formland interests which had not have adomistally reviewed to determine whether a real or notes. tial conflict existed The General Counsel, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), had not promotiv seted on several exception requests referred by FDA for review and consideration FDA does not have adoquate procedures to insure timely reviews of the statements. As a result, employees with prohibited interests retain such interests for a considerable nerved of time before home notified that they must divest of their interests. EDA had not followed up on divestiture requests to insure employee sotion Recommendarions: The Secretary of HEW should insure that the department takes timely action on employee requests to retain prohibited interests and consider having the interest audit samey periedically review the FDA financial disclosure system. The Secretury should disset the Commissioner of EDA to devalor effective space. dures for collecting employee statements; insure that all employee financial disclosure statements are reviewed within 60 days often they are filed develop policies concerning employee property interests; develop procedures to insure certification of the review of the statements: develop followup procedures to insure prompt action on divestiture requests and on faitures to comply with regulations; and provide midelines to employees (SW)

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Audit of the Food Service Contract with Marriott Corporation. GGD-77-10; B-166850. December 14, 1976. Released January 23, 1977. 4

pp.

Report to Rep. Lindy Boggs, Chairman, Joint Committee on Arrangements for Commemoration of the Bicentennial; by Robert F.
Keller, Denuty Comptroller General.

Organization Contamed: Marriott Corp.

Congressional Relevance: Jour Committee on Arrangements for Communication of the Rivestennial.

The Marcial Corporation's recent of the food service facility of the Congressional Vision's Reception Are were suited. In the Congressional Vision's Reception Are were suited. The sunday of the Congression Vision's Reception and the Congression Vision's tember 6, 1975, was \$121,387; the cont of state was \$12,050. The Congression Vision's Reception of the Congression Vision's Reception of the Congression Vision's Reception Vision's Reception Vision and Reception International Congression Vision's Reception Vision Visio

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[Farmer House Administration\*] Determination of the Value of the Government's Equity Transferred to the Agricultural Credit Insurance Family, BED-75-34S; B-114873. April 7, 1977. 5 pp. Report to Secretary, Department of Agriculture; by Elmer B. Stasts, Comptroller General.

Organization Censemed: Farmers Home Administration.

Authority: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, §
309(g) (7 U.S.C. 1929(g)). Rural Development Act of 1972. Treasury

Chruster 966.

A review of the Formers Home Administration's (FmHA) determinution of the value of the Government's courty transferred in Sentember 1972 from its Direct Loan Account and Emergency Credit Revolving Fund to the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund indicated that, because of deficiencies in FmHA's accounting system, the amount may not be accurate. Following the transfer of assets and liabilities, the Direct Loan Account and the Revolving Fund were sholished. The Secretary of Apriculture is required to new from the insurance fund into the Treasury interest on the value of the Government's equity transferred to the insurance find at least once a year. Findings/Conclusions: Because the account and the revolving fund have been sholished and their assets and habilities are now comminsted with those of the insurance fund, the equity value on which interest should be computed cannot be determined. As a result, GAO cannot approve the Department's determination of the Government's equity on which the interest is commuted. Because of these problems and because continuation of the present interest commutation procedures may result in FmHA's eventually paying excessive and inequitable interest, FmHA has proposed that the Congress repeal the legislation requiring the navment. (SC)

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# APPENDIX SECTION



# Appendix 1

# Congressional Documents on Food

Citations in this appendix are extracted primarily from committee prints. Documents are included for fiscal years 1973 through 1977.

## SASE AND MITRITIONS FOOD

# School Food Program Needy State School Food Service Directors'

Response: A Working Paper, 73-8582-5. Sentembar 1973, 79 no. Resort to the Scrate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Presided by the staff of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, United States Senate,

Orangization Consumed: Department of Assigniture Congressional Relevance: Screet Scient Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Recent increases in the cost of food and labor which affect individual families across the Nation also affect food programs sunported by the Foderal Government. State Food Service Directors were sent a questionnaire to obtain information on this year's school food costs to compared with previous costs and the effect of these increases on the quality of and participation in the program. There are indications that more recent cost increases will result in some-What higher estimates than those contained here. Responses from the States were as follows the cost of producine a lunch (37 States) was a high of 80-85 cents, a low of 50 cents, and an average of 61.7 cents. The cost of producing a breakfast (33 States) was a high of 44-45 cents, a low of 10 cents, and an average of 30.6 cents. The increase in the cost of producing longh over the last year way, for 4 States, less than 5 cents; for 16 States, 5-9 cents; for 12 States, 10-14 cents; and for 1 State, 20-24 cents. The increase in the price of lench to students was no incresse for 1 State: 5-10 cents for 30 States; over 10 cents for 1 State and an unspecified increase for 6 States. For 12 States, the effects of not increasing reimbursement rates was to degreate participation in the School Lunch Program, (SW)

"Hunger 1973" and Press Reaction, 73-8582-6. November 1973, 26 pp. + appendices (92 pp.).

Report to the Senste Select Committee on Nutrition and Human

and Human Needs

Needs. Congressional Relayance: Senate Select Committee on Nutrition

Pederal food programs have expanded nearly threefold in the past several years and now reach about half of those in poverty. Poverty in America is measured by means of a "poverty line," which assumes that any family with a yearly income less than three times the cost of a minimal diet is poor. Therefore, by definition, to be "poor" is to be improperly nourished. Families that have yearly incomes below the poverty line do not have the resources to purchase an adequate diet, and it is these people to whom the food assistance programs are directed. Poverty levels in the inner cities, where the cost of living is higher and even full-time employment does not assure an escape from poverty, are higher than in other areas. A 1968 Citizens' Board of Inquity Into Hunger and Mainutrition in the U.S. identified 280 "hunger" countles which had more than twice the national average of poor persons in addition to high infant mortality and poor participation in Federal food programs. This study provided impetus to many State and local officials to uncrowe and expand their food programs for the noor, resulting in a dramatic increase in family food program participation in the rest five years. Yet the incidence of poverty and hunger have rises since 1969, and food assistance is minimal at best and still does not belo about half of the noor. There are various regional differences with respect to the success of food programs: the most noteworthy are the progress made by the South as a whole and the failure of much of the Midwest to feed its noor.

To Save the Children: Natritional Intervention through Susplemental Feeding, 74-S582-4, January 1974, 56 pp. 4 appendix (102 pp.). Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Organization Congresse Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Department of Agriculture Congressional Relevance: Senste Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Questions have been raised about the Government's role in supplementing diets of mothers and infants at natritional risk. Existing information demonstrates the benefits of good nutrition on physical health and indicates possible long-term benefits to mental development. The extent of mulautrition in the United States is not fully known but there are indications that it is a serious problem and that the greatest problem is among new and expectant mothers with insdequate income and their young children. Programs dealing with this problem are the Supplemental Food Program, the Pilot Food Certificate Program, the WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) Progreen, and the Department of Health, Education, and Wolfare's Maternal and Child Health Services. The progress of these programs was assessed, and notritional assistance was found to be cost effective. Recommendations were made to: continue commodity authority for the Secretary of Agriculture, modify regulations, include consumer and mutrition education in projects, fund outreach programs, evaluate food delivery and medical systems, allow for greater flexibility, improve administration and guidelines, and integrate with other amgrams, (HTW)

Congressional Research Service.

National Nutrition Policy: The Food Industry, Its Resources and Activities in Food Production and Nutrition: A Working Paper, 74-8582-8. April 1974, 158 pp. Resert to Sen. George McGovern, Chairman, Senate Select Committee on Natrition and Haman Needs; by Cyathia B. Chapman,

Congrussional Ralayeness: Senote Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

The food industry, aside from being one of the most significant contributors to the U.S. economy, directly influences the health and well-being of the populace as it sets the parameters within which the consumer must select a dietary regimen. There has been growing criticism expressed over the food industry's alleged lack of responsibility in providing nutritionally sound food products and in promoting normanal awareness to the public and over just what the food industry's role should be. While the industry deserves at least a poreion of the negative review it has received regarding maky additives and mulcading advertising, it supports and promotes advancemeans on behalf of the consumer as well as or better than other industries. The structure and functions of the food industry are contimustly undergoing revision. The food industry is very competitive, and as addition to profit from sales, other constraints imposed on its activities are: industrial secreey; technical problems of food safety, shelf life, and distribution; and lasting productivity. Pederal and State povernments have not been consistent in passent regulations which the food industry most follow in nutntional labeling. Relations between the food industry and governments are generally poor and reflect a dilettitis concerning the regulatory responsibilities of each sector. Most food processors and retailers have found it in their interest to demonstrate advertising honesty in providing nutritionally sound and safe foods. The public must rely on industry integraty to provide an adequate, diverse, and safe supply of food; when this trust wavers, consumer reaction forces the industry to take corrective measures (DS)

Guidelines for a National Nutrition Policy, 74-8582-9, May 1974, 7 Report to the Senate Spicot Committee on Nutrition and Human

Needs. Prepared by the National Natrition Consortium, Inc.

Contrassional Balayanas Source Scient Committee on Nateirion and Human Needs.

A national nutrition policy is needed to ensure that food will be available to provide an adequate dist at a reasonable cost for everyone The goals of such a policy should be to: provide the dier, maintain food resources for emergencies, develop a level of sound public knowledge of nutrition, maintain a system of quality and safety control, and support research and education in foods and nutrition. These goals can be achieved by maintaining surveillance of the nutritioned states of the population, developing programs to insure nutrithoral quality and heelth, disseminating better and more information on nutrition, and cooperating with other countries. Appropriate Federal agencies and boards should be established to plan and implement programs, (Author/SS)

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National Nutrition Policy: National Natrition Policy Experiences. 74-S582-11, May 1974, 101 ca. Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Neods; by Froeman H. Quimby; Cynthia B. Chapman.

Congressional Relevance: Sensor Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs

Papers dealing with contemporary issues in food and nutrition are divided into two main categories: international nutrition policies and U.S. nutrition policies. Papers in the section on international nutrition policies cover: program planning, criteria for success in mutrition programs, neglect of nutrition, and economies as an sid to nutrition change. Papers in the section on U.S. policies involve: aptrition in comprehensive health care, national matrition policy, multidisciplinary manpower, patterns of food consumption, and findings of the 1971-72 Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, (SS)

National Natration Policy: Nutrition and Food Availability, A Working Paser, 74-S5E2-14 May 1974, 69 pp. Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs; by Freeman H. Quimby; Cynthia B. Chapman, Congressional Research Service.

Congrassional Relavance: Scrate Scient Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

In light of the increasing concern over the issues of both nutrition and food availability, seven articles dealing with the subjects are presented: "The Changing Food Market-Notrition in a Revolution," "Peod-Related Energy Requirements," "The New Food Chain," "Energy Use in the U.S. Food System," "The Plough, Harrow and Harvester Hold the Key to This Year's Inflation," "Maximum Production Capacity of Food Crops," and "National Food Situation."

National Nutrition Policy: Nutrition and Health, A Warking Paper, 74-S582-15, May 1974, 132 pp. Report to the Senato Select Committee on Natrition and Human

Needs; by Freeman H. Quimby; Cynthia B. Charman. Prepared by the Science Policy Research Div., Congressional Research Service

Congressional Relevance: Street Scient Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

A compilation of articles on nutrition dealt with the basic issues involved in the relationships between nutrition and health. Evidence from clinical data and animal experiments indicates that many preblens in programcy and fetal development result from autritional deficiencies. Malnutrition is also a contributing factor in retardation and learning and behavioral problems. Nutrition directly affects health, and the relationship between malnutrition and succeptibility to infectious disease has been established. Nutrition also affects especity and productivity and has an impact on economic development. Papers are presented in the general areas of malnutrition and early development; malnutrition, loarning, and behavior; and health. (HTW)

National Nutrition Policy: Natrition and Special Groups, A Working Paper. 74-S582-17. May 1974. 182 pm. Report to the Sonate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs; by Freeman H. Quimby; Cynthis B. Chapman, Congressional Research Service.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Indian Health Service Congressional Relevance: Senate Select Committee on Nutrition

and Human Needs. Authority: Older Americans Act, title VII.

The literature on national and international food and nutrition policy was reviewed, and key articles were compiled on the national autrition policy and special groups. The contents of this compiletion deal with three special interest groups in American Society-the sged, Arreviese Indians, and blacks. In the section on the aged, the articles are concerned with nutrition and health for older people. Nutrition is the focus of the papers in the section on Indians, and nutrition and diet are discussed in terms of black Americans. A section dealing with nutrition and special groups includes discussions on food habits

of migrant workers, nutrition sids for migrant workers, and the nutritional status of Mexican Americans. The final section is concerned with such special groups as preschool children, teenagers, and handicapped children (SW)

Notional Nutrition Policy: Nutrition and the Consumer: A Working Paper, 74-S582-12. May 1974. 63 pp. Resort to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department of Agriculture; Food and Drug Administration; by Froeman H. Quimby: Canthia B. Chapman, Congressional Research Service.

Congressional Relevence: Senore Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. Authority: Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (P.L. 89-755). Truth in Food Labeling Act Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [of] 1938.

Arnoles were compiled on nutrition and health, special groups, consumer issues, and Government research. Articles on food labeling are: "Nutrition Labels. A Great Leap Forward" by Arletta Beloist; "Nutrition Labeling: What, Why, How" by Joan L. Bergy; "Food Dating-Now You See It, Now You Don't" by Consumer Reports; "The Food and Drug Administration and Labeling" by O. C. Johnson; and "What's Happening to Pood Labeling?" by Margaret L. Ross. Articles on other issues are: "Improvement of the Nutritive Quality of Foods" by the American Medical Association Council on Foods and Nutrition; "Expensive Eating: Processed Vegetables, Fruits Are Expected to Become Costlier" by Norman H. Fischer; "Food Safety A New Look at Corporate Responsibility;" "Nutricional Influences on the Toxicity of Environmental Pollutants" by Robert A. Shakmon: "Vitamins, Minerals, and PDA:" and "Grassroots Nutrition or, Consumer Participation" by Cicely D. Williams. Articles on Additives are "Food Additives: Health Question Awaiting an Answer" from Medical World News; "Food Additives" from Postgraduate Medicine; and "Food Additives as a System" by Richard J. Ronk (SW)

National Nutrition Policy: Nutrition and the International Situation. 74-S582-13. May 1974, 86 pp. Resort to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human

Needs: by Freeman H. Quimby; Centhia B. Chapman, Congressional Research Service. Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; United Na-

tions: Food and Agriculture Organization. Congressional Relevance: Senere Scient Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs Authority: P.L. [83]-480.

Literature on national and international food and nutrition policy was reviewed, and key articles were compiled on nutrition and: health, special groups, consumer issues, and government research.

The contents of the compilation are: "The Next Crisis? Food." by Loster R. Brown; "The Politics of Pood," by Stephen S. Rosenfeld; "An Exchange on Food," by Charles G. Billo and Lester R. Brown: "Nutrition and Weeld Health," by Grace A. Goldsmith; "Food va. People: What Will Happen in the Next 10 Years?" by Omer J. Kelley and Howard B. Sprague; "The World Food Problem," by Prances Moore Lappe; "The Ecology of Malnutrition," by Jacques M. May and Hoyt Lemons; "The World Pood Problem: Principal Pindings and Conclusions," by the President's Science Advisory Committee; "Potentials for Incerasing Food Production in the Western Hemisphere," by Harold F. Robinson; "Running Out of Food?" by "Newsweek," "World Food Crisis," by Sen George McGovern; "A World Food Action Program," by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey: and "A Response to the World Food Crisis," by the Washington Post. (SW)

National Nutrition Policy: Background Rending Document, 74-8582-24. June 1974 26 pp + 11 enclosures (93 pp.). Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human

Needs Prepared by the Subpanel on Nutration and Disease of the Fanel on Nutrition and Health.

Congressionel Relevance: Street Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Obesity is considered to be an important contributor to many different health disorders, including coronary heart disease, hypertension, strokes, diabetes, gall bladder disease, arthritis, pulmonary dyafunction, sleep disorders, social disabilities, and decreased ability to withstand trauma or surgery. Many, if not all, of these health hazards can be decreased by weight reduction or by prevention of weight gain during childhood and middle age. In 1967, 54.1% of all deaths were attributed to diseases of the cardiovascular system. Statistical evidence is presented to demonstrate; that the problem of the econary heart disease component of cardiovascular disease is relatively a more serious problem in the United States than in many other countries; the direct and indirect economie costs of cardiovascular diseases in the United States; the contribution of obesity to the cause of cardiovascular disease in the United States: the contribution of obesity to the problems of hypertension, disbetes, and the psychological problems of children and adolescents; the prevalence of obesity in the United States compared to other countries; the secular trends in obesity in the United States during the past two decades; the prevalence of obesity in the lowest accroeconomic groups; that weight reduction is of benefit in reducing eardiovascular disease risk factors; and that new forms of medical care and public health education are of value in achieving weight reduction in normal populations or in high risk overweight groups, Several key publications related to obesity and health are included in their entirety. (SC)

National Nutrition Policy: Nutrition and the Consumer, II: A Working Paper: 74-S582-19. June 1974. 208 pp. Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Compiled by the Panel on Nutrition and the Consumer, National Nutrition Policy Study.

Congrassional Relayance: Sengar Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Nurrition education should develop knowledge to enable each individual to choose a nutritionally adequate diet. This acrd can be accomplished by: a concerned food industry regulating food and nutrition labeling and advertising: improved nutrition education programs in schools; providing resources for nutrition education throughout life training to provide leadership for implementing programs; and development of a National Nutrition Education Council to coordinate efforts. Papers in this compilation include information. on: popular nutrition education in the areas of dist, school programs, nutritional labeling and advertising, and policy considerations; nutrition education and the media; Action for Children's Television; children's milk intake; applied research; frozen dinners and breakfast foods; malnutrition; the role of the Food and Drug Administration; and trends for the future. (HTW)

and Human Needs.

National Valence Palicy: Natration and the International Situation, Ill-A Horking Paper, 74-S582-16, June 1974, 193 pp.

Report to the Strate Select Committee on Notificial and Human Cornelled by the Panel on Nutricion and the International Singation.

National Nutrition Pelicy Study Congressionel Relevance: Smale Select Committee on Nutrition

The international scarcity of major agricultural commodities which emerged in 1973 reflected unportant long-term transfe as well as the more temporary phenomenon of poor weather. The world appears to be extering an extended period in which slobal arein reserves which provide a crucial measure of safety when crop failures occur will generally remain on the low side and in which little, if any excess cropland will be held lifte in the United States. The world has become overwholmingly dependent on North America for exportable food supplies and is likely to be in a vulnerable situation with cespect to food in years ahead. Consequently, the United States must work, both internationally and at home, toward solving the food porblem. This report presents 10 papers on nutrition and the international situation "The Need for a World Food Reserve," "A Sing-American Soybean Research Institute," "Food. Growing Global Insecunty," "Pepulation, Food and Economic Adjustment," "Feod Grains, Feed Grains and Oilseeds What Should be the National Policy\*\* "Weeks Food: Prices and the Poor." "Weeks Pood Situation-Trends and Prospects," "Statement of the Director of the International Center for Marte and Wheat Improvement, Mexico City," "The World Food Situation and How Others See It," and "How

National Nutrition Policy: Nutrition, Health, and Development. A Working Paper, June 1974 70 cm. Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human

Well Will the Warld Est Tomorrow!" (DS)

Needs Compiled by the Subpatel on Numtion and Health Services, Panel on Nutntien and Health.

Organization Constraint American Dietetic Association; Departmeat of Agriculture; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Congressional Refevences: Sense Seject Commissee on Nutrition and Human Needs. Authority: Diabetes Research and Education Act. Economic Op-

Articles and position papers were compiled on a National montion policy. The contents are as followy: Subcommittee on Numrities. Brain Development and Bulavior position paper entitled, "The Re-

to Brain Development and Rehavior \* Louis.

National Nutrition Policy: Selected Papers on Nutrition Information to Programs, 74-S582-20, June 1974, 16 pp.

Report to the Segate Solent Committee on Nutrition and Huger Needs: by Emms M. Blacken, Antivst, Congressional Research Se-

Congressional Relevance: Hoster Committee on Education and La ber Select Education Subcommittee; Sensor Select Committee of Nutrities and Human Needs. Authority: Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973. HR

13168 (93ed Cont.).

Two articles on nutrition and testimony on the school lends program are included in a working paper prepared by the Consult. stonal Research Service. "Programs to Combat Nutritional Quaciery," by LaVell M. Henderson, is a discussion of the problems of dealing with misleading information on mutrition and products the are fairely touted as nutritional. In "Pacificating Effective Investment in Nutrition," author F. James Levinson comments on the programs for improving nutrition in underdeveloped countries and offers explanations why little has been done to intelement them. The tertimeny of Edward J. Hekman, Administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service, is on the planting out of commodity distribution and realigzing domestic food assistance programs to fit the form market conditions. (SS)

National Nutrition Policy: Selected Papers on Technology, Agricultus Advances and Production, A Working Paper. 74-858-22. June 1974 Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Hawten

Needs; by Emens M. Blacken, Analyst, Environmental Policy Div. Congressional Research Service.

Congressional Relevance: Sense Scice: Committee on Notrition and Human Needs.

In spite of the possibilities of food shortages in about 10 years, the technological effects applied to food problems are still directed to modification of relatively primitive and inofficient systems. Benefit could come from an assessment of the potential of a more officient technical process of delivery of notritional energy from natural resources. Although agriculture has a strong influence on a nation's auditional status, agricultural policies are not generally directed to ward nutrition objectives. The less developed countries depend heavily on onreals for their reajor nutrients, and the "green revelution," by advancing cereal production, has had important nutritional implications. An indirect consequence of the green revolution has been the decline in production of food legemen; a need exists for developing higher yields of these crops. Most, milk, eggs, and fish are generally too coully for low-income people and may not represent the best source of investment for nations for improving nutrition. Nutrition may be enhanced by new technology in which nutrients and vitamins are added to foods. Long term trends in developing countries will be affected by population, weather, cultivated area, inproved seeds, fertilizers, irrigetion, machinery, institutional factors. and economic, political, and social factors. (HTW)

National Nutrition Policy Study Report and Recommendation 1 74-S582-25 June 1974 92 np

Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs

Prepared by the Panel on Nutrition and Food Availability. Organization Concessed: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relayance: Sensor Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs

Continued imbalances in the world agribusiness food system due to unpredictable production and constantly changing consumer food and nutritional wants and nords can be expected to load to perpetual price swings. The Secretary of Agriculture should use programs which will induce the retention on the farm and in the distribution system of ample stocks of essential grains. The U.S. private and public naribusiness economy should provide technical assistance as it is requested by developing countries to sid them in the development of their food production and distribution systems. All levels of government should renew their support of the research and productivity aspects of U.S. agriculture. Both private and public sectors of the agricultural industry should engage in more cooperative research with other nations. An international futures market should be developed as a means of strengthening the effective planning and risk taking in the-United States and world food systems. A closer link between agricultural production and more efficient use of the food stamp program should be developed in welfare and nutrition prorams. Food stamp premiums should be used as ineentives to estabish effective food outlets in the poor areas of the country. The rail transportation system should be improved in order to provide a sansary, safe, and efficient food transportation system. Acusculture and now protein sources should be explored through additional research and development programs. An international fishing code should be developed to protect the fishing rights of all nations, (SC)

# National Nutriting Police Study: Report and Recommendation, IL

74-8582-26. June 1974, 24 pp. Resert to the Sense Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. Prepared by the Panel on Nutrition and the Consumer.

Congressional Relayance: Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

The nutrition, ecosumer programs, and popular education compenents of a national food policy reach across and into all aspects of planning, implementing, and administering food and farm programs. The Panel on Nutritica and the Consumer, therefore, believes that a national food policy should: (1) affirm a totally adequate global food supply as a basic scal: (2) guarantee sufficient resources to insure the production and distribution of a food supply that will provide a nutritious diet for all Americans whatever their economic status: (3) recognize that decisions most likely to result in the best dies at the losst cost will necessarily involve professional competence and a greater concern for nutrition in all accments of the Nation's food system; (4) allocate national resources for agricultural and nutrition programs; and (5) require that the nutritional needs of consumers be the first among demestic food system goals. The Federal Government should: take affirmative steps to establish standards for food labeling which set forth nutrient quality and value; advocate price competition where it will efficiently allocate resources and contribute to stable food susplies; insure that neither poverty nor lack of information shall be a barrier to food availability; recast Pederal form programs to insure that nutritional needs of consumers are given a priority role in determinis programs that affect supply levels of firm products; and centralize in one seency the food policy programs now scattered among many agencies. (SC)

National Nutrition Policy Study: Report and Recommendation, III.

74-S582-27, June 1974, 36 pp. Report to the Sensie Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Prepared by the Panel on Nutrition and Government.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Soloct Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

A promery deficiency in the development of national food and nutrition policy and programs is the lack of the kind of information that would be supplied by a surveillance and monitoring system. Such a system needs to be designed to: randly monitor the general nature of food purchases and food consumption patterns in various areas and population groups; collect representative foods and diets for analysis of food additives, food contaminants, certain nutrients. and other materials of interest; and monitor nutritional status in different parts of the country and particularly in high risk groups. The development of a national food and nutrition policy will require increased numbers of professionally trained people. The current educational system transmits little nutritional information to physicians. or other health care personnel. A high priority should be given to the development and support of nutration teaching in medical schools. and the role of patrition and patrition services must be recognized in the development of health maintenance organizations and in the development of a national health insurance. If an effective nutrition policy is to be developed, there must be a Food and Nutrition Policy Board at a high level of povernment and an Office of Nutrition to implement and coordinate programs. (SC)

National Nutrition Policy Study: Report and Recommendation, IV. 74-S582-28, June 1974. 8 pp. + 2 appendices (6 pp.). Resort to the Senate Scient Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Prepared by the Subpanel of Health Care Systems of the Panel on Murrities and Health

Organization Concerned: Department of Health, Education, and Welfore. Congressional Relayance: Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs

Nutrition is a critical factor in the promotion of health and prevention of disease and in recovery and rehabilitation from illness or injury. Improvements in the nutrition of people will have a direct effect on the level of health. Any proposed system of health bare must address itself to early identification and intervention of persons at nutritional risk. To date, national medical care policy has not provided the basic nutrition services which people need to assume responsibility for their own nutritional health. The Subpanel of Health Care Systems of the Panel on Nutrition and Health recommends that national policy; mandate nutrition input into the planning, organization, and implementation of health care systems; assure the availability and accessibility of notritional care services to enable the population of the United States to achieve and maintain optimal nutrition health with high priority given to individuals with specific nutrition problems and needs; assure linkage of "non-health" netritional care services with the nutritional care component of "health care" services; provide adequate funding to study methods of developing, implementing, and evaluating nutritional care programe; and assure sufficient, competent nutrition personnel to provide nutritional care throughout the health care system. (SC)

Congressionel Documents on Food

National Natrition Policy Study: Report and Recommendation, V. 74,5197-19. June 1974, 15 pp. Report to the Senate Scient Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs Prepared by the Subpanci on Popular Nutrition Education of the Penel on Nutrition and the Consumer.

Organisation Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Department of Healt's, Education, and Welfare, Congressional Relayance: Senate Scient Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

in a time of changing food habits and rising food prices, the need for a unified and coherent governmental food and autilition policy is increasingly evident. An articulated solicy is necessary to the structuring and direction of programs both in the private sector and in the many areas of government, programs that help to equip the citizenconsumer to participate effectively in the food marketplace, mograms that work to encourage freedom of choice, and programs that work to promote good notrition and good health by guiding noneurs. ers in the direction of wise and informed choices. The Subnancl on Provier Nutrition Education recommends the establishment of an Advisory Commission on Nutrition to be composed of representatimes of Reviews and State poverrments, the leadership of scientific nutrition societies, consumer groups, and comomists. The pessage of a National Nutrition Education Act, which would provide for a autrition coordinator at the State level to assess existing resources within each State, gilet projects to guide the development of continuing programs, teacher training, and a national nutrition adjugation backup center, is niso recommended. Colleges and universities should be encouraged and furnised to recould courses in matrition for non-scientists, and autrition should be recognized as a legitimate area of science education in secondary schools and colleges. An incressed and specific allotment of public service advertising time should be devoted to nutritional matters. (SC)

National Nutrition Policy Study: Report and Recommendation, VI. 74-S582-30 from 1974 25 pp. Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human

Mande Proposed by the Panel on Nytrition and the International Situation. Omenization Conservado Agency for International Developments Congressional Relevense: Strate Select Committee on Nutrition

Department of Agriculture.

and Human Needs Even if Government food production projections for 1985 are realized, the improvements in caloric intake and the protein consumption in the developing countries would be too small to make a significant improvement in the dies of the average person in such countries. Food production needs to increase by substantially more than is likely with a continuation of present policies. The Panel on Nutrition and the International Situation recommends: that there be a significant increase in the support of agricultural research devoted to the problems of increasing food production in the developing countries and minimizing losses during storage and marketing; that the United States and other industrialized countries develop messures to provide an adequate supply of farm production imputs at low real cost and to assist the developing countries in obtaining the menos to electrice such ineutry and that, where feasible, assistance in expanding agricultural production and encouraging rural development focus on the needs of small farmers and employment. While the Panel does not recommend that the United States take on aggressive role in inducing the developing countries to activaly engage in pro-

grams to reduce birth rates, it does recommend that research to

improve contraceptive sechniques be adequately funded and that the United States have the capacity to provide technical assistance, when requested, for establishing family planning programs, it is improvative that a food reserve program be developed that would meet most of the emergency needs of the developing countries, (SC)

National Nutrition Police Study: Report and Recommendation, VII. 74-S582-31. June 1974. 7 pg. Report to Department of Agriculture: Department of Health, Educa-

tion, and Welfare. Prenared by the Subsanti on Nutrition and Disease of the Perel on Nutrition and Health.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Canareasional Relevence: Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

In 1969, the Panel on Nutrition and Health made a variety of recommendations with resord to obesity to the White House Confer sace on Food, Nutrition, and Health. None of these recommends tions has been implemented. The public is continually expose through the mass media to advertising of products which contribut to obesity and to products related to health and weight reduction Much of this advertising is misleading and unsatisfactory. Expansion of public and private industry-supported public health education of the socie of obesity prevention is needed. A vast expansion of r search into the root causes of obesity is utrent; it should focus children, on the poor, on the social factors that contribute to obesit and no the best educational methods for its provention. A machange in food advertising is needed, including abolishing all a directed at children. Federal regulatory agencies need to becomore effective in controlling mixeding advertising and ineffecti weight reduction methods. An adequate income to purchase no sions fearly that will prevent chesity and other illnesses should guaranteed to all Americans. The construction of bloycle lan parks, and recreational facilities that will encourage people to grosse their physical exercise should be encouraged. A nonpartipublic agency should be created to collect, evaluate, and discomin information on healthful nutrition to the public (SC)

# National Nutrition Policy Study: Report and Recommendation, V. 74-S582-32. June 1974, 178 pp. Remort to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Hu-

Nords. Prenamed by the Panel on Nutrition and Special Groups.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture: Departs of Health, Education, and Weifare. Congressional Relevence: Senate Scient Committee on Nutr and Human Needs. Authority: Food Stamp Act. Social Security Act.

There are special groups in the society for whom publicly ported food assistance is necessary either to maintain nutrie adequacy or to achieve socially desirable goals. In the first area America's poor-people for whom the Federal food programs matter of daily survival; in the second army are those whose monal status is successful because of a panelty changing and 3 complex requests the real sted elderly and sowing school childre combination of foot programs can do anything about why peop rung's: people are hanger because they are pour While the por the somersine reserve to need food partures, food proshould be made more so, essible and more effective. National

tion policies should promote the following ends: (1) an expanded food stamp program based on a more adequate diet plan at lower cost to recipients; (2) a national commitment to ensure a full range of nutrition services for all pregnant women and young infants, (3) availability of food service in all achools and institutions service children, especially school breakfast, day care, and summer feeding; (4) adaptation of all food service programs to most the special needs of migrants and Indians for whom the programs have been least responsive to their most severe hunger conditions; and (6) nutritional protection for the elderly, whatever their social or cumstances, (Author/SC3

Comprehensive Study of the Child Natrition Program, July 1974. 74-S162-16, September 10, 1974, 87 pp. Report to the Senate Commutee on Agriculture and Forestry. Submitted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Research Service: Food and Nutrition Service. Congressional Relayance: Sense Committee on Agriculture and

Forestry; Sengte Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee. Authority: National School Lunch Act of 1946. Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as amended. P.L. 93-150, P.L. 91-248, P.L. 92-433, P.L. 92-32, P.L. 93-326.

The child nutrition programs provide Federal cash and denated food assistance to nonprofit schools of high school grade and under and to child care institutions for use in serving well balanced meals and milk to children. Additional cash assistance is provided for meals and milk served free or at reduced prices to children who are determined to be unable to pay the full price under local family size and income standards established in accordance with minimum and maximum national income poverty guidelines. Federal contributions have risen from under \$600 million to \$1.7 billion in 1974. The overell Federal contribution has risen to about 41% of the total program costs, while the States' share has remained relatively stable and the children's share has declined. The number of children entering selectl age has stabilized with significant implications for particination in the school lunch program which is now at 25 million children per day. The Department of Agriculture and the President are concerned about the present Federal administrative structure for the food programs. There is a need for better recognition of the role of the States in child nutrition programs. Nutritional standards for the school lunch program need to be continually reassessed in light of notritional knowledge and the acceptability of the lunch by children. The current food distribution program needs to be assessed and consideration should be given to whether a single cash payment, increased to reflect past commodity support, may be preferable. There is also a need to improve program data for the costs of producing and serving meals. (SW)

Report on Nutrition and the International Situation, 74-85\$2-34. September 1974, 57 co. Report to the Senate Select Committee on Natrition and Human

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Agency for International Development; United Nations: Food and Agriculture Oceanization. Congressional Relayance: Senate Select Committee on Nutrition Aythority: P.L. (\$31-480

U.S. food and over the nest several years has not only been shrink. ing but, in the struggle over short supplies, political concerns have received a high priority. More than 50% of Food for Peace sharm-see in 1974 went to political-military-related countries. Critical fertilizer aid has also been affected by political-military concerns. In 1970, the United States shipped 6.1 metric tons of wheat to the hungry oversess. By 1973, the amount dropped to 2.5 metric tons, and the 1974 pomection was just under a million metric tons. Poor crops in 1979 created a heavy grain demand. In spite of favorable harvests worldwide in 1973, reserve stocks continued to fall. General grain stocks whether privately or publicly held, do not always provide adequate or appropriate famine relief. An emergency reserve stock is neededit could be created without disruption of farm or consumer prices. The size of the stocks needed for emergencies cannot be absolutely dotermined, but estimates based on average grain shortfalls and past experience in emergencies cut the range anywhere from 500,000 to 25 million tons of grain. A policy adequate to deal with global hunger should concentrate on food reserves, food aid, and growth of individual nations' productive caracity, (SW)

# Irralementation and Status of the Special Supplemental Food Program

for Women, Infants, and Children, 75-S582-1. October 1974. 81 pp. Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. Prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutration

Service. Organization Concerned: Food and Nutrition Service; Department

of Health, Education, and Welfare; University of North Carolina. Congressional Relavance: Sente Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs

Authority: Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as amended (P.L. 92-433: 86 Stat. 724; 42 U.S.C. 1786). P.L. 93-150. P.L. 93-326. 39 Fed. Reg. 13166-69.

The Special Supplemental Pood Program for Women, Infanta, and Children (WIC Program) provides cash grants to State health departments and approved local health clinics for the purpose of providing specified nutritious food supplements to program and isctating women, infants, and children up to 4 years of age who are nutritional risks because of inadequate family income. The program is administered by the Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service. In order to fulfill the Congressional mandate to assess the benefits of the WIC Program, the department is conducting two evaluations: a detailed medical evaluation designed to determine the nutritional and medical benefits of food provided to participants; and an examination of the efficiency, effectiveness, and operational costs of the various State and local food delivery systems being used to reach the target populations. The evaluation of the food delivery systems will be based on a stratified random sample of participating clinics. This sample will be representative of the various types of delivery systems, geographic locations, ethnic groups, and target population groups, including program participants, nonparticipants, and dropouts. Information will be obtained from approximately 4,-500 members of the target population through face-to-face interviews. Data will be obtained to provide a profile of the clieles, participants, and nonparticipants. For the detailed medical evaluation, as of August 1974, preliminary data had been collected on 17,659 initial clinical forms, \$206 dictary forms, and 20,697 plasme samples (SW)

and Human Needs. Food

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Report on Nutrition and Government, 75-2582-3. April 1975, 58 pp.
Report prepared by the Staff of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, United States Senate

Organization Concarmate Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of Agriculture, Office of Management and Budget. Contrastional Relevance: Sense Scient Committee on Nutrition

and Human Needs

Authority: Nutrition Education Act; S. 3864 (94th Corg.). P.L. (83)-

480.

A comprehensive national nutration policy is necessary to coordinate and monitor the varied nutrition-related programs now dispersed throughout the government Tax policy, agricultural policy, and even foreign policy all have nutritional implications. A national nutrition plan should be developed, as a written document, to enable each agency to submit nutrition-related budgetary and legislative roposals for marition activities to the proposed Federal Food and Nutrition Office as part of the regular planning and budgetary process. As an agency develops its proposals to submit to the Office of Management and Budget for incorporation into the budget, those objectives or activities with nutritional implications will be tagged and compared with similar objectives of other federal agencies. This totality of objectives, placed in a single document, is the National Nutrition Plan. The Federal Nutrition Office would not administer nutrition-related programs, it would be responsible for coordination and monitoring of nutrition programs throughout the government and for providing the President and Congress with interpretation of data collected as part of the national autrition surveillance offort. A National Nutrition Center should be created to administer nutrition education programs, coordinate and monitor all federally-funded nutrition research, and administer agerition mannower ecograms. Nutrition research is needed concerning the special dietary needs of preschool children, toenapers, and the elderly. Busic research is indicuted on nutrient-nutrient interaction, long-term accumulation of minerals in the body, and the effect of malnutrition on mental as well as physical development, (SW)

# 234

School Food Program Nords, 1975. 75-S382-8. April 1975. 213 pp. Report to the Senate Solcet Committee on Natrition and Human Needs.

Congressionel Relavores: Sensir School Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. Asthering Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1431). Food and Agricultura Act of 1965 (7 U.S.C. 144s-1). National School Lunch Act. Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

In order to determine the most pressing problems facing administrators of the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs and to gather recommendations for strengthening the program to feed as many children as possible, the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs sent a question raire to School Food Service Directors in each State and American Samoa. From 30 to 38 States responded to each question. Most States reported some increase in the price of meals over the past year; the increases ranged from less than 5 cents to more than 10 cents for lunches and slightly less for breakfress. The average cost of producing the meals increased 13%. Most States reported an incresse in participation in reduced price meels over the year, less for breakfasts than for lunches. State support per meal above the required matching funds ranged from more to over 10 cents. Equipment needs for new and existing programs totalled \$33,-516,000 for the responding States. The Ford Administration's blocgrant proposal on child nutrition programs would increase the cost of meals by about 22 cents, thus reducing the number of children able to partitipate. Legislation has been introduced to amend the National School Leach and Child Natisition Acts in order to assess discussed the special food service program for children, the special supplemental food pregues, and the school breakfast program, and the streament has been limited and full notificing programs. (DS)

# 235 WIC Program Survey: 197X. 75-SS82-9. April 1975. 291 pp. Rener to the Senate Select Committee on Nucrition and Human

Nexts.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture: Department

of Health, Education, and Wolfare.

Congrassional Relevances Sensor Scient Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Authority: S. 850 (94th Cong.).

A survey was conducted in 34 States. Puerto Rico, and the Virgin

Islands to determine the progress of the Special Supplemental Food Program known as WIC (Women, Infants, and Children). Under this program, high protein diet supplements are made available to low nrume pregnant women, infants, and children determined to be nutritional risks. Survey responses indicated that the total number of unfunded WIC project applications was 63; this represented 201,904 people and would have cost \$35,188,110. The estimated number of people eligible to participate in the WIC program was 4,036,002, and the budget needed for this number of participants was \$576 million. In 31 States, vouchers or checks were used for food delivery, in 12 States, there was direct food distribution; in 6 States, there was home dairy delivery. Six States were entirely satisfied with the nutritional value of the WIC food package. The most often recommended change was for more flexibility in the choice of certals. Bight States had either no nutritional aducation or a limited program because of inadequate administrative funds. (SW)

### 23

Compositive Analysis of the Rood Stamp Act of 1964 and Proposed Reform Legislative. 75-S162-26. November 5, 1975. 102 pp. + 6 appendiese (332 pp.). Report to Herman B. Talmadge, Chaleman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Congressional Relavances Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Aubarity: Food Sharep Acc of 1964, as amenaid (54 Stat. 2018; 7: USC. 2012(6)). PL. 88-525. USC. Department of Agrisditare v. Mesens. 418 U.S. 528. U.S. Department of Agrisditare v. Misray, Mesens. 418 U.S. 528. U.S. Department of Agrisditare v. Misray, 1413 U.S. 508. Bennitt v. Buri, 368 F. Supp. 1199 (1902). C. J. Mira, 1914). H.R. 8145 (94th Cong.). S. 1993 (94th Cong.). S. 2451 (94th Cong.). S. 2197 (94th Cong.). S. 2197 (94th Cong.). S. 2197 (94th Cong.). S. 2197 (94th Cong.).

Comprisons were made between the existing food sterry act and the tills before Compress. The areas of compression were financial slightling criteria (discusse and resources), non-dramachic slegibility control (extegorical allegibility, sould accountly income, attoches, two registeration, nutleon, bousthold suspensition, continuing eligibility, and could have been applicated process guestion regularization compressions and control of the compression of control of the compression of the compression of the compression of the cyclescents, Redemit prostiles, funding, operational authority, and food datheritors, Chauther (SS) The Role of the Federal Government in Human Nutrition Research. 76-S582-5. March 1974. 112 pp. Reportby Cynthia B. Chapman; Frorman H. Quimby, Congressional

Research Service

Organization Cesseames Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Department of Agriculture Department of Defense Veter.

nea Administration.
Congrussional Retweenes: Sessir Schoot Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
Authoritys: Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C 427).
Recognization Act of 1949 (3 U.S.C. 133s-13). (P.L. 85-837; 38
U.S.C. 4101). Hatch Act. Omnibus Medical Research Act. Public Health Service Act, § 301. Pool, Drug, and Committee Act.

89-106, 6 2, 7 U.S.C. 22201.

Nutrition research in the Federal Government involves four depertments—the Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), and the Veterans Administration. The evolution of Pederal nutrition research, the expenditures, decisionmaking policies, and resource allicoation of each agency are outlined. In fiscal year 1975. HEW led all departments with a total expenditure of over \$60 million for notrition research out of a total of \$73 million for all departments USDA expended \$9.7 million in fiscal year 1974. DOD expended \$2.6 million and the VA expended \$450,000 in fiscal year 1975. About 2.6% of the total USDA agricultural research hydrest was spent on human nutrition research in fiscal year 1974. If State funding is counted, agriculture departments in the United States mend for more for animal than human nutrition research. USDA sponsors basic research on nutrients and applies these research results to understanding food consumption and improving foods and dietary habits. DOD human nutrition research includes studies on nutrient enquirements of sedentary, training, and combat military personnel in various climates. The broad purpose of human nutrition research conducted by HEW is to advance knowledge to prevent and treat diseases. Neither HEW nor the individual Public Health Service proposes seem entirely owers of the progress or Federal support for human nutrition research in the department. Human nutrition research projects of VA hospitals in 22 states were performed with other academic, medical, and non-profit institutions. (SW)

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Commodity Supplemental Food Program Survey. 76-SS\$2-7. April 1976. 8 pp. + 3 appendices (114 pp.).

Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Congrassional Relevances Sensis Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Novels.

Anthesity: Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935, § 612c (40 Stat. 705, 6 Stat. 747, U.S.c. 612), Agricultures and Cossumer Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-147). Agricultural Act of 1949 (P.L. 91-897, U.S.c. 114). Child Nutrition Act of 1964 (P.L. 91-897, U.S.c. 114). Child Nutrition Act of 1965. Postarm Act of 1976. Social Society, Act, § 1616. R. 19-560, P.R. 1-74-20, P.R. 92-32.

31 U.S.C. 714. 31 U.S.C. 712. 7 C.F.R. 250.14.

The Commodity Expinements Peed Prayram (CSIPF) was established to provide tree and protection-field food to low-income pregnate women, nursing or peap partnam nonlene, and children under in. The Departness of Agriculture (USDA), which estimistions the strength of the peace of the commodities of the programs and the proposed from a high act 30 to G Stateshy bits 1971 to its present level of 100 (15 Statesh) with a detailer reduction in the most for approximation of the programs would be considered to the high consistency of the property of the proposed from a high continued for the property of the pr

year to generate the property of the property

Notifies and Health It: Nutrition and Health Revised with a Sudy of the Inspect of Nutritional Health Considerations on Food Patics, 76-5582-9, July 1976. 69 pp. + 16 appendiance (20) pp.). Report prepared by the Staff of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, United States Sensitive.

Gegonization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Department of Health, Education, and Wolfare Congressional Relavance: Senate Solect Committee on Natriston

and Human Needs. Authority: Public Health Service Act; S 3239 (95th Cong.), Nutritional Health Service Act, S 2547 (95th Cong.), S, 2867 (95th Cong.).

The Senant federa Committee on Nutrition and Henras Nutrich Education in Nov 170 to rescove the Progress wheth the Senant Manching the pash set at the 1959 White Henras Conference on Pool, Meritains, and Felish and the Senantinea on the ender of Pool, Meritains, and Felish and the Senantinea control of the Senantinea of the Senantinea Control Conference of Senantinea Control Control Control Conference of Senantinea Control Con

Ongonization Concerned: Department of Agreesiture.

Congressional Relayances Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs Authority: Food Stamp Reform Act of 1975 S. Res 58 (94th Cong.)

There has been much continuent over the Food Stamp Program. especially since President Ford's attempts to increase the amount that low income families would have to pay for the stamps. Data from studies by the Department of Agriculture and the House Agriculture Committee have belied to refute some of the charges made about the program. Most food stamp recipients had incomes below the poverty level and only 1 1% earned more three \$10,000 a year. Only about 1.3% of program beneficiaries were students, and an instanificant number were strakers. Most working households qualified by deduceing work-related expenses, and 16.9% of eligible households contained an elderly member. Program complexity rather than fraud was responsible for the high rates of certification and sturm distribution. errors; recipient fixed was estimated at no more than 1%. Benefits of the program include its effect as a stimulus to the oppnomy by increasing jobs and business receipts. Although program reform is necessary, large cuts are not juspified by the facts. (HTW)

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Food Stamp Program Profile. Part 2: Appendiz. 76-SSE2-12. August 1976 93 pp. Report to the Senste Select Committee on Natrition and Human Needs.

Organization Concerned: Food and Nutrition Service.

Congressional Relavance: Schale Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

The Department of Agricultures 1373 were of the characterists of foot first them beneated extended rates from the case filter of a foot frost them beneated extended rates for the case of the case of

Congressional Relevance: Scient Select Committee to Nay, and Human Needs.

Authority: Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as amended (P.L.N.)

6 Sur. 724-42 U.S.C. 1786).

The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women ich and Children (WIC Program) provides cash grams to Shaving departments and approved local health clinics for the manproviding specified autritious food supplements to pregnature tating women, infents, and children up to 4 years of age she nutritional risks become of inadequate family income. The suis administered by the Department of Agriculture's Food and S. tion Service. A medical evaluation of the program, condensed. a 2 1/2-year period, showed that a Pedentl program of deplementation can desmatically improve birth weights, being to circumference, and reduce anemia among low incate lates, children. Other results of diet aupplementation were at leasts mean contracular hemoglobin concentration for inferes and a dren; an increase in the consumption of pretein, crician planous, iron, vitamin A, shiamine, ribloflavia, nincin, ascerbicasis, foliation by participating mothers; and a relative increase is not gain during programmy by participating mothers. In the occurred evaluation, a total of 41,300 infants and children were essent total of 9,867 women, including 4,125 with completed pressuiwere investigated. The present evaluation was concerned sing short-term benefits of the WIC program. The loos-term elecnutritious food appolements on growth, development, motive mortelity, behavior, and learning are still unknown and shad! investigated, (SW)

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Food Stamp Program. 76-H162-6. September 1976, 9 spenio (565 pp.).

Report to the House Committee on Agriculture. Prepared by the staff of the House Committee on Agriculture. Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Congressionel Raisvonca: House Committee on Agricolare.

Authority: Food Stemp Act of 1954, as anteoded (7 U.S.C. 20)

H. Res. 228 (95th Cong.). H. Res. 974 (95th Cong.).

Basic information was collected about the operation of the festamp program and the characteristics of food stamp recipites. It following erges of concern and interest to the House Convince Agriculture are covered: the amount of time it takes to precest plications for fond stamps; State and local administration of their stamp program; program quality control, including participation; certain classes of people in the food stamp program; student price pation in the program; the reaction of local community store wild have had direct contact with food stamp regislents and applicable the program; the rationale for criteria for food atames. Aid to Peri lies with Dependent Children, and Supplemental Security Irons State administrators' evaluations of the quality control processor illegal abuse of the food stamp program; the evolution by Feini agencies of the fliegal activities in the food stamp program asith detection, investigation, and disposition of suspected cases of the activities in the program. The document includes: reperts by fit Comptroller General; responses and analysis of responses to 985 tionnaires sent to State administrators of the program, local conmunity groups, and Pederal agencies; and copies of questionable sens to these various groups, (SC)

the and Killer Diseases with Press Reaction and Additional Information 77-8582-1 January 1977, 320 nm. Baser to the Senato Soloot Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Congressional Relayance: Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Authority: National Consumer Health Information and Health Pro-s. 3570 (95th Cong.).

Hearings of the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Humention and order of diet in preventive health own the degree to which diet affects the causation of the killer diseases, and the need for studitying educational, research, and hostit delivery systems to include nutritional factors. Six of the ten leading causes of death in the United States have been connected to diet heart Acres, cancer, stroke and hypertension, diabetes, arteriosclerosis. and cirrhosis of the liver Obesity, which is a form of malnutrition. on substantially contribute to coronary artery disease; a 10% income is weight results in a 30% increase in the probability of comsary disease. Coronary heart disease is statistically the number one titer disease: aftered nutrition has much preventive potential Chesty is a risk factor in hypertension, diabetes, and arthritis Subcertial recliminary evidence indicates that nutritional imbalances in the det contribute to at least 30% of the cancer cases in men and 50% is women. There has been a positive correlation between high fat consumption and breast cancer and colon cancer and between lack of fiber in the diet and concer of the lower intestinal tract. It must be emphasized that correlation and contribution do not recan causeties. Since food patterns are established in infancy, it is important but to meet the nutritional needs of children and to develop sound food lubits. Elementary and secondary school curricula should provice information on nutrition, food purchasing, and food consumption. Public attention needs to be directed to the antecedent causes of preventable diseases. (SW)

Diet Related to Killer Diseases: Part 2. Obesity, 77-S581-2. February 1, 1977 746 no Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs

Contractional Relayances Sexute Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Paradoxically, obesity is the number one mainutrition problem in the United States, Thirty million, Americans are overweight, and Sizen million are obese to a degree that actually shortens their lives. Moreover, the obese are getting fatter, and the number of obese Americans is increasing each year. Treatments for obesity are a Sintifice-a-year industry, and yet the record of success in losing and keeping off the weight is abysmally poor. It has only been in this century that obesity has become a significant health problem. While it is a problem peculiarly associated with our affluent Western culture, it is more prevalent among low sociocomomic groups. A person is defined as obese if he or she is 20% overweight based on height, ser, and age. Obseity becomes a major risk factor for individuals who are 10% or more overweight; there is a significant correlation beoven chesity and ill health, including cardiovascular disease, hypertension, disbetes, and arthritis. Even though research and therapy have shown that the problem of obesity is more readily solved by preventive measures than by curative approaches, we still have not been able to reverse the ourrent trend toward a more obese society and must begin now to cope with this major health problem. Reports ere presented dealing with various aspects of obesity as it relates to health. (DS)

Diet Related to Killer Diseases: Part 1, Cardiovasculor Disease. 77-S581-1. February 1977, 774 no. Report to the Senate Select Committee on Number and House Needs.

Congrassional Relayance: Sevete Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Nords.

Heart and vascular disease account for 50% of all death in the United States almost 3 times as many as cancer. Each year almost 2.5 million Americans suffer major cardiovascular events which resolt in over \$50,000 deaths. This primary killer costs the Holtad States an estimated \$57 billion in health care and lost productivity annually. These flattes convincingly illustrate the estasteachic affect that cardiovascular disease has on the Nation's health and economy: however, cardiovascular disease need not be an inevitable many Scientific research has pinpointed a number of risk factors, including many which are disturblated which if shated or eliminated would significantly decrease the mortality rate of the number one killer. The simple feet that 20% to 30% of heart strack victims die before than secreive any medical cometally reinforces the importance of institution preventive measures to reduce continuescular deaths. A Department of Agriculture study estimates that an improved diet would posestially reduce heart and vocator disease mortality by 20% to 25%. which would save over 200 000 lives and \$14 billion annually. Seen, rate reports are presented deciling with various projects of cardiovascular disease and its link with diet in an attempt to provide sufficient knowledge to formulate legislation for a Rederal health maintenance and promotion initiative to espectaln how research priorities are determined, and to ascertain whether nutrition research has received emphasis commensurate with its role in cardiovascular diseases

Dietary Goals for the United States 77-S582-2. February 1977. 79 Report prepared by the Staff of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, United States Senate.

Organization Concurred: Department of Agriculture, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Congrassional Relavance: Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

The eating patterns of this century represent a critical public health concern. The public is confused about what to eat to maximize health. The Government, in order to reduce health costs and maximize the quality of life, should provide practical guides to the individual consumer as well as act national dietary goals. Government and industry response is required regarding the content of nutritional information provided to the public, the kinds of feeds produced, and how foods are processed and advertised. The following are suggested U.S. dietary soels: (1) increase carbohydrate consumption to account for 55% to 60% of the energy (caloric) intake; (2) reduce overall fat consumption from approximately 40% to 30% of energy intake; (3) reduce saturated fat consumption to account for about 10% of total energy intake and balance that with polyunsaturated and monounsturated fats, which should account for about 10% of corrgy intake each; (4) reduce cholesterol consumption to about 300 mg, a day; (5) reduce sugar consumption by about 40% to account for about 15% of total energy intake; and (6) reduce salt consumption by about 50% to \$5% to approximately 3 grams a day. To achieve these goals the following changes are suggested: increase consumption of fruits and vogetables and whole grains; decrease consumption of sait, sugar, butterfat, aggs, and foods high in fat; decrease consumption of meat and increase consumption of poultry and fish; substitute nonfat milk since the lifting of price controls in the full of 1973, U.S. fertilizer demand in 1973/74 exceed available supplies. Projections for the availability and prices of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash fertilizers for 1975, 1976, and 1980 are presented. Fertilizer prices and use estimates for 1974 are included. The use of separate materials and of dry bulk materials is increasing, and plant nutrient use is up in most regions. The current and expected fertilizer situation in major developed and developing countries is explored. In spite of high sales, producers have restricted mitrogen fertilizer exports to supply domesme demand. In addition, the Agency for International Development restricted the tonnage and the time of shipment of the fettilizer it financed in 1973/74, (SC)

Report on Nutrition and Food Anniholities, 75-S582-2. December 1974 82 pp. + 3 appendices (11 pp.). Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Congressional Relevances Senser Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. Authority: Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973.

While weather and inflation are principal causes of the current food shortage and resultant high prices, governmental policies-perticularly U.S. foreign and agricultural policy-have also been a major factor. The Russian wheat sale, by reducing U.S. carryover, resulted in increased global dependence on annual food supplies and fostered ioushillry and high prices. The increase in farm production costs which have more than doubled in the last few years has more than offset any increase in farm profits. This is reducing the number of farms and is driving the small farmer out of business. Though farm productivity has increased 5.8% over the past 15 years, the trend toward larger farms, with increased corporate involvement, may reduce productivity and the consumer price advantages that have come from competition. Declining farm prices are having little effect on food retail prices; infistion in fans-to-retail price apreads is due in large part to the structure of the food industry where a small number of firms controlling over 60% of sales enjoy considerable discretion in setting prices. To avoid further global increases in malnutrition and starvation and because current shortfalls indicate a large market for U.S. exports, the U.S. Government must provide greater monetary incentive and support to encourage its farmers to expand productivity. In addition, it must provide financial security should overproduction occur, insure that adequate supplies are available on a priority basis at a fair price, and confront the marketologe in which the farmer sells and the consumer buys. (DS)

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Multhus and America: A Report about Food and People, 74-11162-2. 1974. 17 co. Report to the House Committee on Agriculture

Prepared by the Subcommittee on Department Operations, House Committee on Agriculture.

Congressional Relevence: House Committee on Agriculture: House Committee on Agriculture: Department Operations, Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee.

By the end of this century, we can expect 6.5 to 7.5 billion people on our globe if the present rate of growth continues. In nearly every developing country of the world, the unrelenting geometry of human growth continues at an alarming pace. The combined effect of poculation growth and dsing affluence is accelerating world food demand at rates without precedent in history. The initial collision between soaring population and limited food supply is already beginning: conservative 1974 estimates are that between 200 and 460 million people will face starvation and that over 10 million will die as a result. Whether those "local famines" sproad will depend, among other things, on the responses of our own and other governments. Worldwide programs of consumer education on birth control increased consus-taking in developing countries (to aid in planning), increased research on the effects and control of population growth and is food production, and universal international awareness of the problem are all arged. Three factors affect world food output: sechnical and fine acial constraints, short supply of resources (land, water, exergy, and (ertilizer), and ecological disruption. These is an argent gred to incrosse present would grain inventory levels, but there is much uncertainty over the most advantageous method of developing reserves or correspond stocks and how to determine an equitable and feasible sharing of the true costs of maintenance. An important question U.S. policymakers must face is whose interests are to be served or sarrifited before any conclusive food policy can be forthcoming. (DS)

Patential Effects of Application of Air and Water Quality Standards on Apriculture and Rural Development, 75-S162-5, January 2, 1975,-331 pp. Report to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Rangi Development Subcommittee, by Joseph P. Biniek, Analyst, Environmental Policy Div., Congressional Research Service.

Organization Concerned: Environmental Protection Agency. Congressional Relevances Senate Committee on Agriculture and Posestry: Rural Develorment Subcommittee Authority: Federal Water Follotion Control Act Amendment of 1972 (P.L. 92-500). Clean Air Amendments of 1970 (P.L. 91-604). Rural Development Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-419). Poderal Water Pollution Control Act of 1956, as amended. Air Pollution Act of 1955. Clean Air Act of 1963. Clean Air Act of 1972.

Farmers are concerned about the economic impacts of Redeal sir and water pollution regulations. The Federal Water Pollution Cortrol Ant Amendments of 1972, which sock to control officents, sequire increased investments for runoff control facilities and added operational costs. However, since regulations apply to loss than 1% of farmers, primarily large producers, the impact of this legislation on production costs is minimal. The Clean Air Act of 1970, especially the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality, has reater implications for agriculture and the use of rural resources Related papers include discussions of: anti-pollution regulations, legislation, and programs: environmental economics; farm autralwaste management; economic impacts of effluent and runoff control on the dairy, beef, and hog industries; and issues involved in previsiing deterioration of air quality, (HTW)

# Agriculture in a World of Uncertainty: The Potential Impact of Riving

Costs of Production on Agriculture and Rural America, A Compilation of Cost Production Data and Associated Economic Studies, 75-3162-15. April 14, 1975. 149 pp. Report to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Porestry.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Agriculture and Porestry. Authority: Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973.

Although operating expenses of agricultural production have been increasing for some time, total production expenses increased about 49.8% in the past two years alone. Further cost increases for most inputs are expected to occur this year, intensifying an already

difficult cost-orion squarze. Current target prices for many commoditira are below variable costs of production. However, total posts of production are substantially above tarent prices in virtually every ores. Although only a small share of all agricultural land is incomhered by debt, the incidence of debt is concentrated in commercial ngriguiture and especially with young farmers who are attempting to establish themselves. For agriculture to continue to be vishin, land must continue to be transferred from older farmers ready to retire to yourser formers. The returns to serioulture must be adequate to meet these transfer costs. The current target price for corn, which is the largest single crop and is the feed base for much of the livestock industry, in \$1.38; this would cover the variable posts in most States but would full short of total costs projected for 1975 in all States Data presented for cotton, soybeans, grain sorghum, witest, and other muscellaneous cross show that most target prices fall within the range of variable costs. The entire livestock sector of American pariculture is on the brink of economic disaster as a result of an extended period of cost pressure on all segments and declining prices in most. The complexity of the overall agricultural situation is exnested to slow rural development and to retard general comomic activity for rural America. (SC)

Studies in Price Stubility and Economic Growth, Paper No. 3: Food Prices In 1975, 75-1842-24, July 18, 1975, 10 pp.

Report to Joint Economic Committee; by G. B. Brandow, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Posssylvania State Univ.

Organization Concamado Department of Agriculture. Congressional Relayages: Joint Economic Committee.

Consequences Sowing from the poor crops of 1974 and prospects for continuing inflation in the economy at large dominate the food price outlook for 1975. The supply of concentrate feeds for livestock will be sharply reduced at least until 1975 crops are available. Production and consumption of all finances except beef and yeal will be lower. Merket supplies of boof and youl will increase as the rapid expansion of cattle herds slows down. The index of retail food prices may average about 10% higher is 1975 than in 1974 and 10% to 12% higher in the fourth quarter of 1975 than in the fourth quarter of 1974. Some price effects of the poor crops of 1974 will carry forward at least through the third quarter of 1976. Not much more than half of the expected increase in retail food prices seems to be attributable to poor 1974 crops. Costs of processing and distributing food probably will continue to rise with general inflation and will be reflected in the retail prices of many foods. Grains are among the leading commercial exports of the United States and are the principal products needed for food aid for noor countries. Where grain production cannot be enlarged, an increase in grain exports amounting to 5 smillion tons can be expected to raise the index of retail food prices by 1.0% to 1.5%. If crops are good in 1975, the stage may be set for a marked decline in the rate of food price increases in 1976. (SC)

Impact of Russian Grain Purchases on Retail Food and Farm Prices and Farm Income in the 1975 Crop Year. 75-J842-34. September 29, 1975 8 nn. Report to Joint Economic Committee; by G. E. Brandow, Professor

of Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State University.

Organization Concamed: Department of Agriculture; Department of State Congressional Relevance: Joint Economic Committee.

Prices, production, and income in agriculture in the 1975 crop year are projected for three different export situations. With exports at levels expected about July 1, 1975 form mores of feed evalor wheat, and soybeans in the 1975 crop year are projected to be 10% to 30% helow their averages for calendar year 1974. Prices of livestook products, except beef, are projected to increase. Projected realized not form income is 22% lower than to colerator year 1974. The combined affects of changes in farm release and of accidated increases: on costs of processing and distributing food raise the projected averand retail food price index during the 1975 grow wear by 8% or 9% above the level of January through March 1975. The projected effects of exports which include an additional 10 million tons of grain. shoot the amount nurchosed by the Soviet Union in July 1975, are to raise farm prices of feed trains and wheat by 10% to 12%, to reduce stocks of grains remaining at the end of the 1975 crop year, and to decrease livestock feeding during the year Realized net form income in the 1975 coon year is projected to rise 10% and the retail food gross index to rise an additional 1% over the first situation. The projected effects of an export situation including 20 million more tons of graps. and 25 million more bushels of soybeans than the first situation are similar to those of the second situation, but somewhat larger. Farm prices of food grains, wheat, and soybeans could rise 13% to 17%, the realized net farm income 14%, and the retail food price index 1.4%

Apricultural Research and Development: Background Papers. 75-H702-19. September 1975, 179 pg. Resert to the House Committee on Science and Technology:

above the figures projected in the second nituation. (SC)

Science, Research and Technology Subcommittee; the House Committee on Science and Technology: Domestic and International Scientific Planning and Analysis Subcommittee.

Congressional Relavonce: House Committee on Science and Technology: Science, Research and Technology Subcommutee: House Committee on Science and Technology: Domestic and International Scientific Planning and Analysis Subcommittee.

The field of agricultural research and development has been given high priority by Congress which realizes that recent food shortages in various parts of the world may be part of long term trends which could lead to increasingly severe global food problems. It has been said that improved technology is the world's only hope of substantisily incressing food production; if this is the case, the United States' principal contribution to world food production in the long run will be through sharing of our technology to help other countries increase their agricultural production. This technological contribution may be in the fields of agricultural production efficiency, post production losers, biological efficiency, energy, nutrition, remote sessing, and other areas. A Working Conference on Research to Meet U.S. and World Needs will meet in July 1975 to identify research issues related to the capacity of the United States to meet its domestic and international fixed needs. The world food crisis has its origins in long term economic, political, and social trends; bad weather is only an immediate cause. Food supply and demand projections assume that food production and distribution technology will continue to improve as a result of research and education in both developed and developing countries. Other factors under man's control which can shape the world's future food needs are: population policies; resource use and consumption patterns; research and education; political, social, and economic organization; and international trade and food reserves. (DS)

Cangressional Documents on Fo

Needs

Porestry.

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1975 Food Price Study, Part 1: Food Prices, the Federal Role.
75-5581-15 October 1, 1975. 198 pp.
Resert to the Senate Science Committee on Nutrition and Human

Congressional Relovance: Smale Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Authority: P.L. 88-354 H.R. 9182 (94th Cong.).

Testimony before the Scrate Soloct Committee on Nutrition and Hussan Need was presented by members of the seadernio, firm, Federal, private, and congressional communities who were concented with lead prices. Discussion included the concentrics of food pricing, and offects on consumers and farmers. Antitrust legislation before the House of Representatives was discussed. (SS)

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1976 U.S. Agricultural Outlook, 75-S162-19. December 18, 1975.
434 pp.
Report to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Porestry.
Paters recented at the National Aericultural Outlook Conference.

Wishington, D.C., November 17-20, 1975.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relevance: Sware Conmittee on Agriculture and

The National Agricultural Outlook Conference is supercord each year by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to provide the agricultural industry with the latest information on production, prices, input supplies, and the demand situation. Continuing uncertsinty for agriculture and a virtual reversal in the trends for many commodities between 1974 and 1975 make the projections aired at the Conference particularly significant. Topics covered at the conferonce included: the 1976 U.S. economic outlook and the changing world recommy: the world agricultural sheatien and outlook and the outlook for U.S. agricultural trade; the outlook for food supplies and prices; the outlook for USDA food programs; projections with regard to the cost of producing agricultural commodities; women in agriculture and the implications of International Women's Year on agricultural extension work; and commodity autiooks for wheat, rice, feed isseds, fots and oils, investock and meet, poultry and oges, which, fruits and tree nots, vogetables, timber products,

succes, reuns one tree muce, vegetables, timber products, tion, sugar, and cera weredences. A variety of topics in benily living were also explored, including clotching and titions, family septenditures, the impact of inflation on sing strends affecting the family, use of energy by orities for USDA research to most family reach, deber food states families, and the Nursine Done Rank.

2006
1975 Food Price Study, Port 2: A Quastiococire Approach to Determine Food Price Factors, 75:5582-15. December 1975, 194 pp.
Report to the Senate Select Committee on Notrition and Human

Organization Canosmodi Massachusetts Special Legislative Committee on Food Prizing and Marketing Procedure of Food Chaise. Congressional Relevances: Sensir Select Committee on Netrition and Hearins Necots. Authority: Costsian Protection Act, Missachinetts Octobril Laws,

ch. 93, para. 1-2. H. 6581, Massachusetts Legislature. Feir Trade Law, Massachusetts General Laws, ch. 93, para. 14. A questionnerse was developed to elicit price informatika fin, mast spackers and retail outdoes, but these members of the food and to you continued to the relations it was believed the questionant is marked priced the questionant is marked to the questionant is a proposed to could result in two significant sub-regard years (priced breadforws) of data and of careful priced for practic indexes of market is best own some indexes of market is best own some indexes of market is best own in the priced by the proposal breakforw own in the priced by the priced of market is best in beginning to result in the priced by the priced of market is best in the priced by the priced

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1975 Food Price Study, Part 3: Concentration in the Beef Industry 75-8582-16. December 1975 22 pp. Report to the Sensee Select Committee on Nutrition and Hume Needs.

Congressional Relevance: Shorte School Committee on Nutritio and Human Needs. Authority: United States v. Yon's Grocery Co. (384 U.S. 270).

The relationships between price and situaghter in on whether before stated were composed reflecting conditions in two in time of the little price of the little price of the little price of the little price of the other price of the little price of the little price of the little price of the price and simply hard and birth price of the little pr

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1973 Food Prior Study, Part 4: Economic Organization of the Millisy and Broad Industry, 75-8582-17. December 1975, 39 pp. + appead dices (106 pp.).

Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Huster

Congressional Relevance: Scient Select Committee on Netrition and Human North

Bread prices have risen more rapidly in recent years than those for many other food items. Between 1967 and 1972, demostic shipments of bread-type flour rose 6.2%, and the value of shipments of all primary flour milling industry products rose about 3%. Capital expenditures were up 14.1%. The number of mills decreased by 18.7% overall. After a period of declining industry concentration, the share of the market for the largest millers increased rapidly. The overall increase in wheat flour production since 1967, combined with mill closings, seemed to indicate a greater rate of plant ospecity utilization. The average value added to a bushel of whose increased between 1963 and 1967. An examination of grain elevator ownership by the large milling firms revealed no significant trends. Profits could not be properly assessed. Several larger milling companies began to buy into other non-food related fields, and capital expenditures resc dramatically. The volume of sales of white pan broad has decreased, but the price increased. In each of three census years, members of a subindustry group accounted for 99% of all national sales of bread. Several instances of violations of antitrust laws were found. (Atther/\$50

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1975 Fond Price Study 5: A Preliminary Evaluation of USDA's Form to Retail Price Spread Series, 75-8582-18 December 1975, 30 pp. 4-9 approxices (19 pp.).

Report to the Senote Select Committee on Nutration and Human Prepared by the Staff of the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition.

Organization Consumed: Department of Azoculture Congressional Relayance: Sensor Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Nords

In recent years there has been a rapid rise in food prices with an socompanying increase in the spread or difference between prices received by farmers and priors paid at the retail level. In 1972, an annual market basket for a family of four was estimated to cost \$1,310.82. By 1974, this figure increased by 33% to \$1,749.56. During the period from January 1974 to March 1975, farm values deprepared from 1857 to 170 5 Oused on a 1967 index), while rotail costs increased from 155.5 to 168.5. The Department of Agriculture has attempted to explain the increased costs and profits at the processing, wholesaling, and retailing levels, but estimates on spreads involve many uncertainties. Cost components of the following prodnot groups were chosen for analysis: beef and pork, including assembly, processing, and wholesaling; bread, including millers and baker/wholessler and retail spreads; apples, including packing, wholesoling, and retailing; potatoes; fresh milk; and butter, including farm value, manufacturing and wholesale, and retailing. (HTW)

Do Retall Food Prices Adjust to Farm Price Changes without Under Lag? A Report on the Data Available and Required to Answer That Question. 75-H162-3, 1975, 12 pp. + appendix (7 pp.). Report to the House Committee on Agriculture: Demestic Marketing and Consumer Relations Subcommittee.

Organization Concerned: Federal Trade Commission; Department of Agriculture: Economic Research Service; Council on International Economic Policy. Congressional Relavances House Committee on Agriculture Domestic Marketine and Consumer Relations Subcommittee.

There is congressional interest in information regarding how retell food prices respond to changes in farm prices, and in particular, where in the food marketing chain the lags occur between changes in the farm price of commodities and comparable changes in the retail price paid by the consumer. Data presently collected by the Government are not sufficiently specific or timely to allow meaningful interpretation of price changes and profit margins throughout the system and, therefore, to determine when undue lass in price adjustments occur. The minimum data needed are gross margin data collected on specific foods at each stage of the food marketing chain where significant pricing discretion is exercised. There are several problems relative to industry's ability and willingness to report the data necessary for computing gross margins. These problems include confidentiality of data, availability of data in the form needed, and costs of data reporting. The Roomanic Research Service is the logical agency to assume primary responsibility for expanded data collection. The line-of-business reporting program of the Federal Trade Commission, while useful in fulfilling the antitrust enforcement responsibilities of that agency, could not be readily adapted to the detailed monitoring needs required. There is a need for expanded data collection on beef and pork margins. The collection of new data on beef and perk should be instructive for decisions about expanding new techniques of data collection to other foods. (SW)

Earl Industry Studies 26-\$592-2 Tenuary 1976 507 Report prepared by the staff of the Select Committee on Notes. tion and Human Needs, United States Senate-

Ossestration Concerned: Department of Agriculture Congrassional Relevence: Sensir Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Moads

The Senate Scient Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs drafted insidenth constiguings on the wholesaking and retailing of heef in an effort to investigate the reliability of proxent data bases and to obtain data on time factors. However, industry officials in scricial offered only aggregated information which cannot provide an adequete basis for assigning costs factors. A questionnaire present by the Special Commission Relative to the Pricing and Marketing Procedures of General Store Chains in the Commonwealth of Masearthmeter was also resisted by industry officials. Both of these ouestionnaires are printed without the requested data. An analysis of the monthly changes in the setad costs, and the farm-to-estail "anicad" of a market basket of food for the period January 1974 through March 1975 showed that, while farm values decreased, retail costs increased. This caused the difference between the prices which farmers received and the prices paid by consumers at the retail level, or the "spread," to increase substantially. A major shift has occurred in separat times with respect to the size of the "specad" figures Specific oost increases, such as those for energy, labor, and packaging, have had a significant immet on the food processing and retailing industries. It is necessary to acquire more reliable figures in order to devotors a cleases picture of the varying nature of each segment of the food industry and greater understanding of the responsibility for and justification of rising food costs. (SC)

Surrey of Retail Food Industry Pricing Practices. Summary Results of Continuer Shapping Behavior Pricing Study, 76-S262-9. May 26, 1076 60 nm Report to the Senate Committee on Commerce.

Printed at the direction of Son. Warren G. Magnusco, Chairman, Senate Committee on Commerce.

Congressional Relevances Senate Committee on Commerce Authority: Price Disclosure Act; S.597 (94th Cong.) Fair Packaging and Labeling Act.

A letter of inquiry was sent to the retail food industry requesting information on the use of automated check out systems, current limitations on item pricing, and planned elimination of item pricing. Responses from about 50 grocery chains are included. The results of a Consumer Shopping Behavior Pricing Study conducted by researchers at Michigan State University and the University of Vermost for the Ad Hoc Committee of the Grootry Industry for the Development of the Universal Product Code (UPC) indicated that there are significant negative impacts on the consumer concurrent with the removal of individual stem pricing in food products. There were significantly fewer price comparisons made in UPC-Scenner Priors Off stores than in conventional stores and significantly incrossed price awareness in conventional stores. The public Policy Subcommittee of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Universal Product Code issued a statement following the conclusion of the study recommending that all stores retain traditional methods of item pricing Most of the chains responding to the retailers' questionnaire indicated that they would retain unit pricing idefinitely. Comments by the retail food industry's trade association and a copy of the staff working draft of S. 597 (94th Congress), a bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require the disclosure of retail unit prices of consumer commodities are included. (SC)

Coas of Producing Milk in the United States, 1974, 76-5162-12. June 11, 1916 15 pp +8 appendices (58 pp) Report to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Prepared by the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department. of Agriculture

Congressional Relavance: Senste Committee on Agriculture and Authority: Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 92.861

The Economic Research Service conducted a survey of dairy farmers in 24 major multi-producing areas to obtain information for estimating the average cost of producing milk in 1974. Several estiristes of average costs per cow milked and per hundredweight of strik were computed, based on different methods of valuing feed and land. Two methods were used to value homegrown feed fed to dairy livestock, at the cost of producing the feed and at average prices received by the farmers. Two method were used to value owneroperated fund oursent value for agricultural use and average acquisition value. Direct costs averaged \$6.74 per hundredweight of milk valuing harnegrown feed at cost of production and \$7.61 per lumdredweight valuing feed at priors received by farmers. An imputed cranagoment charge and overhead onto averaged \$1.32 per hundredweight. Imputed hard allocations, depending on the method used, were an additional SO 52 of \$0.59 per hundredweight. The average price received for milk in 1974 as reported by the farmers surveyed was \$8.39 per hundrodweight. Direct costs varied widely among astrogious, ranging from \$5.54 in Missourts to \$9.24 in Florida Feed comprises the largest component of direct cost, averaging \$3.57 per hundredweight when valved at costs of production. The second argest component of cost is labor, which eversped \$1.23 over all tubregions and ranged from \$0.75 to \$1 63. The remaining onefourth of direct costs is composed of building and equipment costs, interest and decreciation on Evestock investment, interest on operating ospital, and misoellaneous costs. (Author/SC)

nology Assessment Board.

Food Information Systems: Summary and Analysis, 76-7952-22. August 1976. 76 pp. + 4 appendious (9 pp.). Report to Rep Olio E. Teague, Chairman, Office of Technology Assessment: Technology Assessment Board. Propered by the Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Con-

Organization Concurred: Department of Agriculture; United Notions: Food and Agriculture Organization. Congressional Relevance: Office of Technology Assessment Tech-

The major food information systems are operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (PAO). The systems maintained by individual countries, international organizations, and the private system either are limited to their specific needs or use USDA and/or FAO data as their benchmark. The Poreign Agricultural Service, Rosnomic Research Service, and Semistical Reporting Service are the key USDA units responsible for operating national and worldwide systems. Some of the improvements made in these units since the apparent informational breakdown of 1972-1973 included modilying the agricultural attache system, improving staff analytical competence, apgrading publications and climinating duplication, attempting to get better information on the Soviet food situation, releasing more timely crop forecasts, collecting data from new areas, reasons have there over present, containing uses from few artes, and using modeling and remote-sensing technologies. Definitioning which pensist includes poor national information systems upon which USDA must depend, collection of Inadequate mid/or obsolete data;

madeeune analysis, especially by the oversess network of agricultural attaches: and USDA's fragmented organizational atructure which hinders effectiveness and promotes institutional conflicts of interest. The eclacinal improvement in the FAO averters has been the increased attention being given to the establishment of an Early Warning and Agricultural Information System. The United States can play a key role in helping FAO and the developing countries to improve their information systems. (Author/SC)

Prices Subcommittee.

Marketing Attenuations for Agriculture: Is There a Better Way? 76-S162-10. November 1976, 109 pp. Report to Sen. Walter D. Huddleston, Chairman, Sonato Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee

Organization Concurred: Department of Agriculture. Congressional Relevences Sexuse Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of

An ad hoc committee of 26 agricultural economists from land great universities and the U.S. Department of Agriculture was formed to assess the question, "Is there a better way for farmers to market their products?" The initial paper in the collection attempts to identify the real or imagined concerns that farmers, agribusiness, and the public have about the marketing system. Each of the 10 papers then discusses one or more specific policy issue which could affect substantially the market options open to farmers. Some proposals involve rather narrow and specific proposals of interest to a few commodities; others propose sweeping changes which could affect everyone in the economy. Some of the proposals suggest making the competitive open market work better, while others, in effect, suggest abandoning the competitive open market through the deveiopment of farmer group action and market power. Most of the proposals focus mainly on the domestic market, although one proposal considers the possibility of a more controllized control of export made. Three papers suggest institutional presuggements designed to improve market access, increase and improve the amount of information available concerning markets to farmers, and improve the process of price determination. The market institutions discussed in five papers would involve group action and, in some cases, substancial changes in legislation to make more group action possible.

1977 U.S. Agricultural Gutlook, 75-S162-18. December 10, 1976.

Aspert to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Papers presented at the National Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D.C., November 15-15, 1976.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture. Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Agriculture and

Potestry. Authority: Farm Bill of 1977. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Morrit Land Grant College Act. Pederal Farm Loan Act. Smith-Lever Act of 1914. Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. Agricultural Merketing Act of 1929. Soil Conservation and Domostic Allotment Act of 1936, Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973. Agricultural Act of 1949.

The National Agricultural Outlook Conference is apensored auqually by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to provide farmers and those serving farmers, and those who process and market farm products with up-to-date information on prices, production, input supplies, and demand. The conference also projects the direction and magnitude of agricultural trends for the coming year. The overall topics which were addressed in the 1977 conference on the national agricultural outlook were: U.S. economic and agricultural outlook: food-supplies, demand and consumption; agricultural inputs and productivity; U.S. agriculture in the world; U.S. agricultural nolicy: commodity outlook and family living. This conference also dealt with the interrelationship of formerly distinct policy areas of agriculture, domestic food, and foreign food. (SW)

Costs of Producing Selected Crops in the United States: 1975, 1976, and Projections for 1977, 77-S162-1 January 21, 1977, 46 pp. Report to Sen. Herman E. Talmadge, Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Prepared by the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of

Agriculture. Congrassional Relavance: Smare Committee on Agriculture and

Forestry. Authority: Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93.86)

While farm product prices have been relatively favorable in recent wears, the cost of producing the Nation's food supply is of continuing importance. A comprehensive program of research on cost production is carried out by the Commodity Economies Division of the Economic Research Service. Data for the cost of production estimates come from a variety of sources, but the primary source for major crops is the 1974 survey of over 4,000 producers. Production costs very significantly over time, from farm to farm, and scross States and regions. In 1976, changes in per acre production costs from 1975 levels varied from an 8% increase for cotton to a 2% decrease for corn. In general, declining fertilizer prices helped offset cost increases for most other input items. Yields per plant zere in 1976 were below 1975 levels for all crops except cotton. Because yields decressed relatively more than costs, unit costs incressed for sil of the 10 crops examined. Per planted acre costs are expected to increase for all ten commodities in 1977 over a projected range of from 4% to 7%. Slight reductions in per unit costs could occur for corn, grain sorghum, peanuts, and soybeans if projected planted sorn vields are realized. Significant reductions in costs per bushel from 1976 could result for flux and oats. Per bushel costs of wheat and barley may be about the same. Slight increases in costs per unit for cotton and rice can be expected if projected yields materialize. (Author/SC)

Costs of Producing Milk in the United States, 1975 and 1976. 77-S 162-3. February 25, 1977. 45 pp. Report to Sen. Herman E. Tulmodge, Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, Prepared by the Economic Research Service of the Department of

Agriculture. Organisation Conterned: Department of Agriculture. Congressional Relayance: Senate Committee on Agriculture, Natri-

tion, and Perestry. Authority: Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. (38.20

Rapid increases and fluctuations in the prices of inputs used by farmers have increased the need for current and consistent information on the costs of producing major agricultural commodities. A comprehensive program of research on the cost of production is carried out by the Commodity Economies Division of the Economic

Research Service. Data for the cost of production estimates come from a variety of sources, but the primary source for dairy information is the 1974 survey of almost 1,600 producers. It cost an escimsted weighted average of \$9.48 to produce a hundredweight of milk in the United States in 1975. The preluninary estumate for 1976 is \$9.40 The cost per cow, including replacement heifer costs, incressed almost \$85 from 1975 to 1976. The cost per hundredweight decreased \$0.08. The average price received per hundredweight of milk, for the production areas covered by the study, was \$2.59 in 1975 and an estimated \$9.57 in 1976. The average return per hundredweight in 1975 to the operator and family's labor, management, and risk was \$0.99. In 1976, the estimated return to the operator was \$2.03. Direct costs, which include total feed costs and most cash costs, account for 64% of total costs. They varied widely among farms and regions, but averaged \$6.05 per hundredweight in 1975 and \$6.06 in 1976. Feed comprises the largest component of both direct and total costs, and isbor costs are the second largest component. (SC)

The Profit and Price Performance of Leading Food Chains, 1970-74. 77-5842-17. April 12, 1977. 82 pp. + 6 appendions (50 pp.) Report to Rep. Richard Bolling, Chrisman, Joint Economic Commit-

# Congressional Relevance: John Economic Committee.

There has been a long-term trend towards larger and fewer stores and increased concentration in food retailing. Greecy chains have gained a steadily increasing share of grocery store sales, from 34% in 1948 to 57% in 1972. Taken together with increasing concentration among grocery wholesalers, the result is a relatively small and declining number of buyers who Isrgely determine which products will gain access to supermarket shelves. The share of procery store sales held by the largest retailers in metropolitan areas has also gradually but steedily risen. This is particularly important because competition among retailers as sellers occurs in local markets rather than in regional or national markets. The following factors have been found to be positively related to changes in market concentration: the number of large chains in a market; the entry of large chains by internal growth; entry by large chains and by large nongrocery store firms through acquisition of an existing grocery retailer; and horizontal mergers that increase the market share of the top four retailers in a market. Statistical analysis of chain profitability revealed that profits are significantly higher in markets where a few firms control most grocery store sales. The analysis also found that when a chain has a dominant share of a market, it enjoys substantially higher profits than in markets where it has small shares. There is strong evidence that "monopoly overcharges" are likely in markets that are dominated by one or two firms and/or where sales are highly concentrated among the largest four firms. (Author/SC)

Conservation of the Land and the Use of Waste Materials for Man's Benefit. 75-S162-16. May 25, 1977. 69 pp. Report to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Porestry.

### Congressional Relayance: Sense Committee on Agriculture and Porestry. Authority: P.L. 92-500.

The acreage in cropland in the United States is increasing, and most cropland is being used more intensively, particularly by increased use of row crops. As a result, exposure of the soils to crosion is increasing. Land that has been shifted from agricultural use to the open market is often of high quality. Planning and legislation may be

required to in-me that the long term interest of the public is given consideration and hard use decreases. In developing and intolementaria considered that use notes, the return and diversity of soils, water a-arighter, cluster conditions, and the potential contributions of exercised and affected concess should be given consideration. Soil energy center a remova sedimentation problem which pollutes surface waters. Notice of the highest rediment yields come from the most pro-locuse and most intensively cultivated sails. Actions are needed that will promote the beneficial use or incressed efficiency of use of seware sludges and normal manures. The land remains the most suble alternative for disposition of the waste products through land-60 or analyston to combands. The beautymetal content of animal manures dues not usually create a problem with land use, whereas the heavy metals in sowage studies represent a presental hazard for long term use. Both materials meate adors and austinees if improperly managed Research data have demonstrated that properly totaled or now-yeed named manures can be effectively used to feed atimals. No harmful effects are imposed on people or livestock though the use of animal massines as feet (SW)

## INTERNATIONAL FOOD

## 279

Impacts of Domestic and Foreign Food Programs as the U.S. Agricultural Economy 73-S582-1 October 1973, 18 pp.

Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs Prepared by the Economic Research Service, Department of Assistance

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Department of Agriculture Economic Rosearch Service.
Compressional Relevances Secure Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs

and Human Needs
Aufheilty: Food Aid Act (P.L. [\$3]-489), Food Stamp Act Food for
Peace Act of 1966 S. Res. 157 (93rd Cong.).

Boston food

Foreign food programs, in addition to serving humanitarian purposes, have provided economic inputs for developing more visible economies in many nations and opened new trade channels for U.S. agricultural producers. Foreign and, to a lesser extent, domestic food distribution programs have provided outlets for more than \$20 billion in foods sequired through price stabilization and surplus removal programs, benefiting both the U.S. facmer and consumers at home and abroad. With borns food stamps increasing food expenditures of low income families by at least \$1 billion or more annually and approximately \$500 million being spent for free or reduced-price school lunches, it appears that total demsed expansion from the domestic programs may approach 2% of total U.S. food expenditures. Producers of steat, other protein foods, fruits, vegetables, and milk sociar to be the primary beneficiaries of expanded domestic demand resulting from current types of demestic food programs. Impacts extend over the full spectrum of food production including added requirements for feedstaffs needed in producing the increased amounts of animal products. Rice producers appear to benefit relatively more than other commodity producers from foreign food programs, with over one-chird of the domestic rice supply being expected under those programs. The quantity the farmer produces and the price he receives often see determined largely by price support program criteria which are affected by food program operations. Impacts on the agricultural economy would be reacity discernible only if food programs were discontinued without replacement. (Au-

# 280

U.S. and World Food Security. 74-S162-6. Murch 15, 1974. 71 pp. Report to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Porestry: Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee.

Congressioned Relevence: Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Prices Subsemmettee.

The medium-term food outlook for the world has never been so unpredictable and notentially unstable. As a safeguard against unnertainties, a more systematic world food security policy and a classer specifination of national adjustment, food aid, and stock policies are required, U.S. grain reserves are by far the lowest since World Wer-II. and carryover stocks are dwindling and are expected to an even lower. The current issues are whether stocks should be stabilized within some boundaries and how to recomplish this. If the U.S. is to reap the advantages of being a major supplier to the world orain market and avoid the disadvantages, it must develop a food and agriculture policy which enables it to suspain and increase lie or nors sales while at the same time insulating itself from adverse worldwide market forces. Trends in U.S. and global grain production since 1950 are analyzed to find relationships between size of stocks, proportion of shortfalls that could have been met, and storage costs. The world food and agricultural situation is belanced precariously between a little too much and a little too little, "feast or famine, " and it is impossible to predict the supply-disposition situation beyond the current crop year. The World Food Conference, scheduled for November 1974, offers an opportunity to plan cooperative action toward minimum world food security, including food aid and disaster relief; the success of the Conference will depend upon how offentively the involved governments cooperate in turning a proposal into an effective system. (DS)

# 251

National Nutrition Policy: Selected Papers on Food Security and Avallability, 74-5582-21. June 1974, 19 pp. Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human

Needs; by Emma M. Blacken, Analyst, Congressional Research Service.

# Congressional Relavances Sessel Scient Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

In the first of four papers included in this working paper, Addeke H. Boerme, "Solving the World's Food Problem," urges swift action to insure sufficient food for the weeks's population to lead healthly, active lives. He recommends extensive population control, globalization of food production, and increased foreign aid. The second paper, "Global Food Insecurity," by Lester R. Brown, is a discussion of increasing world affluence and population effects on food supply. The suther comments on the possibility of a period of drought in North America causing extreme food shortages. The third paper is a "Declaration on Food and Population" presented to the United Nations, and contains an outline of the food problems of the world. The final paper, by David Spurgeon, entitled "The Nutrition Crunch: A World View," is a commentary on the withdrawal of grein supplies from the world food supply to feed snimals which will raise grain and meat prices. Also discussed are the climatic and environmental changes which affect food production. (Author/SS)

The World Food Conference: Selected Moserials for the Use of the U.S. Congressional Delegation to the World Food Conference, Rome, Italy, November 5-16, 1974: 74-S162-20. October 30, 1974 378 pp Report to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Fo-

reign Agricultural Policy Subsommittee. Organization Contamad: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; United Nations: Food and Agriculture Organization; Agency for International Development.

Congressional Relavance: Strate Committee on Agriculture and Porestry: Porcigs Agricultural Policy Subcommittee Authority: P.L. 83-480.

The present world food crisis suddenly emerged in a pronounced form in 1972; it was the first time in more than 20 years that the output of food in the world declined. In particular, world output of cereals fell by a large amount, 33 million tons. It was also the first time in recent decades that adverse weather affected production in several parts of the world. The tight food situation was accentuated by a boom in contomic activity in the developed countries which led to a high demand for commodities. With dwindling food reserves, the food aid programs to developing countries were cut. There was also a fortilizer shortage which was related to the rise in petroleum prices in late 1973. To meet the contingency of a worldwide food shortage, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization has endorsed the proposal to build up a worldwide network of national stocks of cereals. There is also a need to establish an emergency reserve, mainly of cereals, to be used when scute shortages occur in a perticular country or region. The worldwide food information system needs to be strengthened in order to have notice of possible local food crises.

Existing nutritional programs to countries whose people are mal-

nourished should be given high priority. The vital demand for fertil-

izer in developing countries should be met by specific measures to

bring about a better balance between growing demand and supply.

Food production needs to be expanded more rapidly in developing

countries. The import financing problems of most developing countries need to be dealt with, perhaps by price stabilization schemes and

Global Commodity Starcities in an Interdependent World. 74-H382-44. 1974. 36 pp

trade barrier reduction, (SW)

Report to Rep. Thomas E. Morgan, Chairman, House Committee on International Relations. Report by the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Organization Concerned: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Congrassional Relavance: House Committee on International Relations; House Committee on International Relations: International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee.

An inquiry into global commodity searcities focused on supply deficiencies and increased prices of petroleum, other minerals, and food. Artificially contrived petroleum cutbacks by the Organization of Petroleum Experting Countries (OFEC) have contributed to recession and balance of payments problems, with the most serious impact on less developed countries. Although the formation of OPEC-type eartels seems to be unlikely, exporting nations have taken actions to raise world commodity prices. There are differences of opinion as to whether scarcities are due to long term depletion of the world's resources. Market adjustments may involve time lags with dispraportionate impacts on low income groups. Action should be taken by the United States dealing with: access to supply, research and development of substitutes, formation of international institutions for recycling petrodollars, resonstitution of the strategic U.S. stockpile, improved detection of shortages, technical assurance to improve agricultural productivity, population control programs, international food reserves, and improved monitoring of farm expects. (HTW)

World Food Conference, 74-H382-1 1974, 16 no. Report to Rep. Thomas E. Morgan, Chairman, House Committee on International Relations: by the Special Mission to Europe November 6-17, 1974, House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Congrassionel Ralevente: House Committee on International Rela-Tons.

Authority: P.L. (83)-480.

The special mission attended the World Food Conference held in Rome from November 5-16, 1974, with Congressmen Clement Zablocks and Pierre S. duPont serving as congressional advisers to the U.S. delegation. Agreement was reached at the Conference on the need for mereased food production and priorities to be given to agriculture. Participants at the Conference approved a fund for aiding developing countries to excend food production, recommended a commitment by donor countries to food aid of at least 10 million tons of grain a year, and endorsed international connerstion for setting up grain reserves. They decided on establishment of a global information and early warning system and stressed the need for eliminating trade barriers. The conference called for creation of a World Food Council to provide coordination. To most immediate needs, the mission believed that the United States should recycle increased food aid for short-term emergencies. Disagreements about U.S. emergency food aid centered on the levels of shipments and on how much food should be allocated according to humanitarian needs and how much on the basis of political considerations. The mission recommended; meeting urgent hunger needs, efforts to enlist the sid of food exporters and nations who can contribute financially, followthrough action on Food Conference recommendations, efforts to increase agricultural production, and a basic review of #P.L. 480 legislation to determine what changes may be needed to undate the U.S. food aid system. (HTW)

Hunner and Dinfomacy: A Perspective of the U.S. Role at the World Food (154 pp.).

Conference, 75-S162-6, February 4, 1975, 14 pp. + 7 appendices Report to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry Forolen Aericultural Policy Subcommittee.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; United Nations. Congressional Relavance: Sense Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Poreign Agricultural Policy Subcommittee. Authority: P.I., [83]-480.

The World Food Conference was held in Rome, Italy, November 5-16, 1974. A framework was developed for concerted international action on the food problem, and U.S. objectives were almost completely achieved. The World Food Council will be a high level, limited-membership United Nations (UN) organ charged with overall review of followup action in all food policy areas. While assigned a paordinating role, it will have no authority beyond morality to force action on the part of governments of UN bodies. A slobal information and early warning system on food and agriculture was agreed to by the conference. The system would provide nations with timely and improved information on anticipated crop and stock levels. weather difficulties, ususual demand, and other factors affecting

would fined examinitary. A system of nationally hold but interpationally coundinated food reserves was proposed. A proposal was endused calling for the establishment of a global network of nationally beld grain reserves, canading the negotiation of rules and guidelines for naturnal stock holding policies, access to grain supplies, international consultations and exchange of information. A recommendation was adopted providing that food aid denor countries should make all efforts to provide food commodules or the financine of food commodities to insure the availability of ten million tons of food aventance annually to the developing world. Developing countries were asked to renother their erograms, originates, and former morntives to stimulate their demestic food production. (SW)

# Femuer Presention and Freedom from Hunger. 75-H382-38. August

15, 1975 39 per Report. Fortions of the Report of the House Communice on listernational Relations.

Organization Concurred: Agency for International Development. Congressional Relevence: House Committee on International Rolepoos Authority: International Development and Food Assistance Art of 1975, H R. 9005 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. P.L. [83]-480.

H.R. 9005 seeks to consolidate the pains of the reform of the foreign aid program passed by Congress in 1973 by: giving the Agency for International Development further guidance in carrying out the "New Directions" mandate; eliminating or recrienting funding categories which represent more traditional accroaches to develegment sid; integrating "New Directions" policy into oversom distribution aspects of the P.L. 480 food aid programs; and providing an identification for the program spart from military assistance and short-range political and Innovations in the bill would: use the capabilities of America's agricultural universities for providing resuits of research to small farmers in developing countries; give clearer focus and a special source of funding for aid to diseater victims; help countries solve their energy problems; and expend efforts to develop and dissertinate "intermediate technology" for loss-developed countries. The bill would add to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, title XII, Famme Prevention and Freedom from Hunger, Sections under Title III, Development Assistance, deal with policy, autobion, foreign currencies, loans, agricultural research, population planning. technical assistance, energy research, cohestion, human resources development, reconstruction, the role of weents, hospitals, housing, and reimbursable programs, (NTW)

## The U.S. Proposal for an International Grain Reserves System. 75-H182-60. November 1975, 9 pp. + 3 appendices (9 pp.). Report to Rep. Thomas E. Morgan, Chairman, House Committee on International Relations; by a Staff Study Mission to the September 29-30, 1975 meeting of the International Wheat Council Properstory Group

Organization Concerned: International Wheat Council Preparatory Group. Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Instructional Rela-

Authority: H.R. 9005 (94th Cong.) H. Res. 1399 (93rd Cong.).

Because of concerns over world food shortages, the United States has adopted a position favoring negotiation of an international food reserve system provided that each occurry could choose its own method for holding and controlling reserves. The Propertiesy Group

was established to consider possible bases for an agreement to replace the present International Wheat Agreement. The principal features of the U.S. proposal to the Preparatory Group were: reserves totaling 30 million metric tons of wheat and rice in excess of working stocks would be established; each participating nation would be responsible for holding an equitable share and would pay for costs of managing reservor; reserves would be built up or relessed according to guide lines for excedinated action; shortage situations would be met first through a warning stage and then, if necessary, through rolease of seastves; participants would receive assured access to reserves; and Asseluning mountains smalld receive sid. No estimates of the cost to the United States of this system have been made public, but advantages and increased price stability would result from spreading costs of reserves among nations. Many problems remain in reaching interentional agreement, but the United States can encourage progress by reeffirming its position and focusing public attention on fissues

## The United States, FAO and World Food Politics: U.S. Relations with an International Food Organization, 76-\$582-8, June, 1976, 68 pp. 4 accendix (7 pp.). Report to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human

impeding progress. (HTW)

Needs

Organization Concerned: United Nations: Food and Agriculture Organization Congressional Relevance: Street Splect Committee on Nutrition

and Human Needs. As the world's largest agricultural producer, the United States should play a more active role in combating worldwide hunger and malautrition. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations was established to raise levels of nutrition and stands acds of living, to secure improvements in the officiency of production and distribution of food and agricultural products, to better the condition of rural populations, and to contribute to an expanding world economy and strive to assure freedom from hunger. For such internstional organizations to be effective, they must work together with national governments to create a global strategy to combat hunger and maleutrition through increased food production. This is not being done at present. The United States has no coherent, rational and explicit policy consisting of goals, objectives, and priorities for FAO and for the United States as a member of FAO; instead, it has fragments of policy which tend to be situation or issue-apositic and negative rather than positive and creative. The U.S. has supported FAO and its programs in general, but only so long as it does not expand too rapidly or become too expensive. Americans participate in FAO at many different levels and in many different ways, ranging from taking part in the governing bodies and their committees to working in the field in developing nations. In general, U.S. policymaking apparatus has not adapted to FAO's changing role, its growth in size and financial resources, and its increasing importance as a

Forestry.

American Fereign Food Assistance: Public Law 480 and Related Materials. 76-S162-15. August 13, 1976. 43 pp. Report to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

development-oriented agency. (DS)

Organization Concurred: Agency for International Development, Department of Agriculture. Congressional Relevence: Sensir Committee on Agriculture and

Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. [83]-410) International Development and Food Assusme Att of 1975

Antrica's Foreign food assistance is provided under the authority of Pablic L.aw 420, popularly called the Food for Peace program Under little I of the law, the Commodity Credit Corporation makes lant on highly favorable terms to finance the sale of U.S. agricultural convolition to developing nations. Title II provides authoray for the President to buy American farm products and donate them to Asseries voluntary agencies, the World Food Program, or to foeeign gottiments for distribution to needy individuals abroad. The objecgies of the Food for Peace program are: expanding international grids; developing and expanding overseas markets for American has products; preventing or alleviating malnutrition and hunger thoughout the world; encouraging economic development and improving food production in less developed countries; providing an sidilizad Outlet for the products of American farms and ranches, especially in times of surplus; and advancing the objectives of Americus fereign policy. Experts under P.L. 480 agreements in the past have incremated oversil U.S agricultural experts when there has been anced to do so. In recent years, P.L. 480 shipments have leveled off at about \$1 billion, down from a high of \$1.5 billion in the mid-sixties. Howove, considerably smaller quantities are being shipped due to usistatially higher prices for the commodities programmed. Wheresithe average annual volume of shipments between 1968 and 1972 was over 1.1 rm 1116cm metric tons, the sverage between 1973 and 1975 fell to about 5.5 million metric tons, (Author/SC)

## Instruction of Recommendations of the World Food Conference: A Reset to Corner pers, 76-H462-3, December 1976, 77 pp. Reser to the House Committee on International Relations. Sebnitted by the Agency for International Development.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Agency for International Development; United Nations: Food and Agriculture Outsinstion: Consultative Group on International Agricultural Re-Congression at Relayones: House Committee on International Rela-

Authority: 1nternational Food and Development Assistance Act of 1975, 8213 (P.L., 94-161). Foreign Assistance Act, as amended. P.L. \$33.480 title I.

Delegates of 130 governments and representatives of international organizations and private agencies participated in the World Fised Conference to adopt a common set of goals and objectives for the climination of hunger and malnutrition and to agree on a range of measures clessigned to carry out these objectives. The U.S. Government played a leading role in structuring the conference and in formulating the action program described in 22 resolutions. Now, 2 wars later. the world as a whole and the developing countries in periodic have experienced 2 successive years of improved crop traduction. Food prices have eased, stocks are up, fertilizer and other serie ultural inputs are more available, and their costs have tabilited or even declined. In part, these results reflect the sraduo the conference helped to mobilize. Overall, improved ceiters have arisen primarily from more favorable weather conditions in a number of the main producing countries as well as in the large food deficit areas. U.S. foreign sid directed toward agricultural development has increased very substantially, and the International Find for Agricultural Development was established to promote Wiedland development. The focus of new development projects his been on the small farmer and rural development. The target titual average growth rate for developing countries has been set at 4% Pood aid to the developing countries, although slightly under the on rund asci to target set by the World Pood Conference, has into maken to an adversor by the work room conterence, and inby the United States. (SW)

Use of U.S. Food Resources for Diplomatic Purposes: An Examination of the fisses. 77-H462-6. January 1977. 66 pp. + 2 appendices (19

Resort to the House Committee on International Relations. Prenaged by the Congressional Research Service, Library of Con-

Organization Concerned: Department of State.

Congressional Relayonce: House Committee on International Rela-Authority: Export Administration Act (P.L. 81-110; 50 U.S.C. App 2401-13). Equal Export Opportunities Act (P.L. 92-412). P.L. 87-515 P.L. 89-63. P.L. 93-372. P.L. 93-500.

Food power is the diplomatic influence that a food-exporting country exercises over the decisions and activities of other nations either because of the control that the exporting country has over a specific market or segment of a market or as a concomitant to the ability of the food-expecting country to provide food aid to needy countries. The exercise of food power can take a number of forms, including diplomatic negotiating positions on terms of commercial sericultural trade, entering into long-term supply agreements, unifateral restrictions on or embargoing of exports to specific countries or segions, or various forms of food aid transfers to individual countries. Food nower can be based either on market control or on the dependence of specific countries on food aid imports. As a result of its recent paramount position in world food markets for wheat, feed grains, and sovheans, the United States has had opportunities to exercise food nower over specific countries based on market control. Recent opnorthelities for the exercise of food power by the United Staes lave resulted primarily from world weather patterns rather than from U.S. administration policies or legislative action. With few exceptions, past limitations on export of U.S. agricultural commodities have not proven to be effective mechanisms for exercising food power. To use IIS, market control food power effectively in the future would require a major restructuring of existing mechanisms for the conduct of ILS, foreign spricultural trade in order to increase governmental control over the availability, pricing, and disposition of commodities. (Author/SC)

# 202

Commodity Storage Conditions in Banglodesh. 76-S382-25. Septemher 1977, 6 pp. Report to the Senate Committee on Poreign Relations: Poreign Assistance Subcommittee: by Rudolph Rousseau, Staff Member.

Organisation Contemed: Agency for International Development Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Foreign Relations: Possign Assistance Subcommittee. Authority: P.L. [83]-480.

During the first 9 months of 1976, the United States provided about 250,000 tons of Food for Peace wheat, rice, and soybean oil valued at more than \$50 million to Bangladesh. Knowledgeable observers in Bungladesh estimate that 100,000 to 200,000 tons of total food supplies will be lost to insects, rodents, and mold in the granas les of that nation this year. The physical cause of this unusually high level of food spoiluge is that bumper domestic crops combined with a large volume of imported food are overtaxing the storage capacity and managerial capability of the Government of Bangladesh, Food stored in inadequase facilities has been exposed to the weather and pests. The Government has not been able to maintain the food stocks properly and has not adequately managed their rotation and distribution. This situation is the direct result of the policies followed by the Governments of Bangladesh, the United States, other donors, and international organizations. Although responsible officials of the Government of Pangladosh are aware that food is spoiling in Government wacehouse, the Government continues to maximise the importation of dozsted or concessionally filamond food since the Government is finally dependent on this food. In 1976 about 40% of the instead budget of Basgladesh derived from the dozsestic sales of imported food for the Covernment of Basgladesh, the costs of speciage of dozseted or concessional food are minimal compared with the filamental sand political implications of a food shortupe. ISCO.

# FOOD POLICY

293
International Food Rennet: Background and Current Proposals.
74-H352-39. October 1974. 32 pp. + 5 appendixes (115 pp.).
Report to the Hosse Committee on International Belations Interna-

tional Organizators Subcommittee.
Propared by the Foreign Affairs and Environmental Policy Divisions, Congressional Reference Service, Library of Congress.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on International Relations' International Organizations Subcommittee.
Authority: Food Fore Food Act of 1956 (P.L. 83-839), Agricultural Trade, Development, and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-880). National Food Basic Act; S. 2577 (94th Cong.), Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1918, sche III.

The serious world food situation, equalled with the 1974 demarks and resulting poor grain harvest, has renewed somiety over the possibility of a disastrous forning and has revived interest in the reachilish. ment of a coordinated world food reserve. Sharp reductions in forecasts of U.S. grain production indicate a wassening in grass balance in 1974-75 There exist now, and have existed in the past, various efficial and semiofficial organizations which have considered the question of world food reserves. The most recent of these are the World Food Program, established in 1962 to help carry out development programs and to meet emergency needs, and the Food Aid Convention, established in 1967 to provide grass to developing countries. In addition, the World Food Confesence, whose purpose will be to strengthen world food security, is scheduled to meet in November 1974. The following international food reserve programs have been proposed: "World Food Security Proposal of the Director General of the FAO;" "Toward the Integration of World Agriculture: A Tripartite Report by 14 Expects from the European Community, Japan, and Nerth America," "An laternational Grain Reserve Policy," "Feast or Portine: The Uncertain World of Food and Agriculture and its Policy Implications for the U.S.," "Decisration on Food and Population: A Call to Governments and People for Action by Concerned Citizens from Many Parts of the World." "World Food Authority Proposal of the Secretary General of the Pending World Food Conference," and "President Food's Proposal Concerning International Food Reserves." (DS)

294
Form and Food Policy, 1977, 76-S162-15. September 15, 1976, 277

Report to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

organization concesses: Department of Agriculture.
Congrussional Ralavantes: Sinuse Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry.
Authority: Agricultural Act of 1970. Agriculture and Consumer
Protection Act of 1972. Act of 1970.

Protection Act of 1930. Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1933. Copper-Voltend Act. Federal Agricultural Marketing Agronness Act of 1937. Agricultural Act diffusioners Act of 1938, as mended. Agricultural Act of 1943. as amended. Agricultural Act of 1930. National Wood Act of 1934, as amended. Stamp Act of 1964.

Questions central to farm and food policy are addressed to assist Congress to prepare for legislative action on these issues, including IIS. Department of A ericulture recommendations concerning legis lation to amend and extend basic form support programs. The papers in this document address factors to be considered in developing a national fixed policy which can assure food for the future: the interrebecoming of agriculture and the national economy; and the objectives of U.S. food and pericultural policy and the implications for commedity legislation. Reviews are included of, general farm organ-nations, including the American Form Bureau Federation, the Nations Farmers Organization, the National Farmers Union, and the National Grange; consumer organizations, including the American Freedom from Hunser Foundation, the Consumer Pederation of American, and the National Consumers Congress; commodity or ganizations, including the American National Cattlemen's Associa tion. The American Soybean Association, Great Plains Wheat, Inc. the Grain Sorghum Producers Association, the Midcontine at Page. ers Association, the National Association of Wheat Growers, and others; and Federal emergency and disaster relief programs that affect the agricultural producer, agricultural marketing agreement and orders, and agricultural adjustment during the period 1933 through 1975. Information is provided on the legislotive authority and program provisions for 1976 for specific commodities and en various commodities, including feed grains, wheat, cotton, soybears dairy products, peoputs, rice, and wool, (SC)

# Appendix 2

# Federal Information Sources and Systems on Food

Citations in this appendix are extracted from Federal Information Sources and Systems; a Directory issued by the Comptroller General for the period through June 30, 1976. (1977 Congressional Sourcebook Series) PAD-77-71 1977

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Administrative Services Division Leased Wire System OMB Funding Titla/Code: Marketing Services / 12-2500-0-1-352. Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture; House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Sengte Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Senste Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee,

Date Bess Reference: S-00204-003

Purpose: The leased wire system is utilized to gather and disseminate information on supplies, prices, demand, and movement of farm commodities. Through speeding the transmission of this information over the lessed wire system, the market news program can help keep all parts of the farm production and marketing system equally well informed, keep products flowing to the markets where they are needed, and prevent unnocessary gluts and shortages and consequent wild price swings. The users of the system benefit directly by having timely information available upon which to base market decisions. Input: Marketing information is obtained by trained Federal or State reporters who visit trading points at the time of transactions or gather data by telephone. Information collected by these reporters is analyzed and sent immediately over the leased wire network. Content: This notionwide network consists of eight separate teletype ciroults, carrying appropriate information: Eastern Livestock Circuit, Midwestern Livestock Circuit, Western Livestock Circuit, Bestern Proit and Vegetable Circuit, Southern Fruit and Vegetable Circuit, Southern General Circuit, Central General Circuit, and Western General Circuit. The major information carried is prices paid for commodities, quantities traded, and supply and demand for each commodity. Output: The lossed wire system provides reports of daily, weekly, monthly, and annual market conditions on a local, regional, and national basis. At local market news offices, national information received over the teletypewriter is integrated with local information. The information is disseminated to agricultural producers, handlers, and shippers by the news media as well as by mimorgraphed reports, telephone tape recorder, and telegraph.

Availability: The information is publicly available.

Agency Contacts Administrative Services Division; 14th St. and Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-2104.

Agricultural and Rural Economic and Social Information. OMB Funding Title/Codes Economic Research Service / 12-1700-0-1-352.

Congressional Relavance: House Committee on Agriculture House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee: Senste Committee on Agriculture. Nutrition, and Forestry: Senste Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

# Data Base Reference: S-00219-001

Purpose: The mission of the Economic Research Service is to develop and disseminate economic information for use by public and private decisionmakers concerned with the allocation and use of resources in agriculture and rural America. Input: Principal sources of data are the USDA's Statistical Reporting Service and the Bureau of the Cengus. ERS also uses a wide variety of data sources in carrying out its analyses. Content: The Service develops and maintains national and worldwide estimates of current resource use and availability, output and distribution of food and fiber. 2) identifies the interrelationships among oconomic forces, institutions, and governmental policies and programs affecting resource use, production and distribution of food and fiber; 3) develops short term forecases and long-range projections of resource use, production and distribution of food and fiber for both probable and possible future events; 4) evaluates the performance of the food and fiber sector in meeting the needs and wants of consumers and goals of society concerning such matters as resource ownership and use, quantity and quality of goods and services, income and income distribution, and quality of life; 5) identifies probable and possible adjustments in the food and fiber sector and rural America and evaluates their economic and social impacts on all segments of society, 6) evaluates and provides planning assistance on the use, conservation, development and central of water and land resources as they affect economic growth and the environment; 7) maintains current information on the principal social and economic factors and their interrelationships affecting life in nonmetropolitan areas and identifies and evaluates alternative public and private actions which impact on these areas; 8) provides direct assistance and coordinates the USDA's program to aid agricultural development in lower income countries; and 9) disseminates economic information on a timely basis for use by individual consumers and decisionmakers in the food and fiber sector and rural areas. Output: Twenty-three separate periodicals are published; frequency of publication ranges from monthly to annually. Numerous other publiestions are produced each year to disseminate the research results. Augiliability: Any individual or organization is eligible to receive the Agency's publications.

Appeney Contact: Economic Research Service; 503 12th St. SW. Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-8066.

# riculture On-Line Access (AGRICOLA).

OME Funding Title/Code: National Agricultural Library / 12-0303-

Congressional Relavence: House Committee on Agriculture; House Committee on Appropriations. Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Senaw Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Porestry; Smale Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

## Date Sere Reference: 8:00217:002

Payroose: AGRICOLA (formerly CAIN On-Line) was established in 1973 as an on-line intersetive bibliographic search and retrieval service to provide information on publications in the National Agricultural Library to scientists and researchers. It includes a family of data bases created by NAL; CAIN, FNIC, and AGECON (a data base created by the Economic Research Service, USDA). Input: Data are derived from estaloging-indexing receeds pertaining to books and journal articles acquired by the National Agricultural Library through purchase from publishers and dealers, gifts from Individuals, societies, and other noncommercial sources, and exchange with foreign research organizations and governing bodies. Content: Records include NAL cell numbers, ID number, title of article, language, author, journal title abbreviation, volume, number, pages, date, and type of document. Tapes are up-dated monthly. Geographic coverage is worldwide. Output: Principal products are the magnetic tapes issued monthly for sale. Derived from the sale tages are the commercially published Bibliography of Agriculture and the National Agricultural Library Catalog. The uspes are also loaded in several commercial on-line information services which are used for current awareness service and retrospective licerature searthes. Availability: Monthly tapes are for sale; the data base is online with Lockheed Information Systems, Systems Development Corporation, and Bibliographic Retrieval Services and can be searched by remote terminal. The data base can be queried ensite at

Agency Contest: Library Services; 10301 Baltimore Blvd. Beltsvolle MD 20205- (2011 144-1814)

Arrie Breeding System. 01 OMb Fonding Title/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-1403-

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture, House Committee on Appropriations. Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Associature, Nutrition, and Forestry, Senere Committee on Appeopriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee,

## Date Bose Reference: 5 00213-018

Purpose: This is a system that reports the progress in apple quality improvement. Apart lisput comes from coding sheets, cards, magnetic tape, and data acquired from James M. Thompson, USDA-ARS. Byron, GA Content: The system is goared for the southern apple conducing areas. The file is updated annually, contains data back to 1963, and includes 10,441 accessions and 35 descriptors. These reclude Farm, Orchard, Row, Tree, Year Planted, Seed Number, Frun Clameter, Fruit Depth, Fran Poras, Fran Symmetry, Fruit Color, Color Pattern, Color Imensity, Maxim, Average, Russet, Appeacance, Flower Color, Coerseness, Tenture, Acidity, Aroma, Sweetness, PO Solution, Quality, Harvest Date, Scab Reaction, Cork Reaction, Bloom Year, Number Blooms, Bloom Date, Number Fruit, Generation, Boot-Canker Reaction, and Progressy. Output: Output is produced sensually and includes all data polypoles to date. Analisbeliege Output is for internal use only.

Agency Centect: Osta Systems Application Division; National Agricultural Library Bidg., Room 13, Belaville, MD 20705; (301)

# ASCS Prome Village Commodity Office

OME Funding Title/Code: Commodity Credit Corporation Pand / 12-4336-0-3-251; Fends for Strengthening Markets, Income, and Supply / 12-5209-0-2-604.

Congressionel Reference: House Committee on Agriculture; Bouse Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agracies Subcommittee; Sensre Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Secure Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

## Data Base Reference: S-00000.001

Purpose: The Penirie Village Commodity Office is to manage the grain, rice, processed commodities, and cotton inventory programs. These programs are necessary to carry out the mission of Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). The cotton inventory system is a margal system. The processed commodities and grain and rice inventory systems are automated. The systems all record data relating to the sequisition, storage, handling, and disposition of commodities arquired by CCC. In the case of processed commodities, certain products may be purchased, processed, or reputkaged. The information is utdized by managers at the commodity office and Washington Offices Other data are sent to others extaids the agency. The Praise Village Commodity Office also supports Title II of Public Law 23-480 primarily for Diffee of the General Sales Manager and the Demestic Denstion Programs for Pood and Nutrition Service. Input: Input for grain, rice, and cotten acquisitions from CCC loans to farmers is provided by Data Systems Picial Office. Other intent is internal from documents submitted by bidders, transportation organizations, warehousemen, contractors, and processors. Content Commodety acquaitions may occur anywhere in the United States. Update and processing cycles vary from duly to annually. The records relate to investory description, inventory quantity and value,

bids, storage, handling, transportation, processing, packaging, and sales. Examples of elements in the system are the name of the commodity, where stored, quality factors, quantity, storage rates, handling rates, specifications for bids, submitted bid data, sale prices. summary totals of inventories, transportation data, loss in transit data, and accounting information. Operational program reports are prepared to control the day to day operations. These reports are primarily status reports on purchases made or to be made, inventory and meechandizing lists, deliveries, and the like, Program management reports primarily contain summaries of program activity. Gutpar Most reports are microfishe, microfilm, hardcopy computer printouts, or other hardeopy medium. Frequency varies from daily to annually. Most operational reports are weekly or monthly, and most management reports are monthly. Analiability: Most output is available to the public under the Freedom of Information Act. Reports containing personal information about individuals are generally not available to the public. Trade secrets and commercial or firanacial information are not generally available to the public. None of the reports are classified.

purcy Contact: Data Systoms Division; P. O. Box 2415, Room 5741-S, Washington, DC 20013; (202) 447-7561.

# 0-1-352.

Been Germplann System. 03. OMS Fending Title/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-1400-

Congressional Raleyances House Committee on Agriculture House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Senses Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

## Date Base Reference: S-00213-011

Parpose: The system records inventory of the world bents collection. The system contains historical information, itxonomic and agrenomic data. The file is used by bean improvement sciently is from all over the world. Input: The data are compiled by the USDA-ARS Western Regional Plant Introduction Station at Poliman, WA. Consent. The content is international in score. The file is updated periodically throughout the year. The file contains been accessions developed from bean improvement programs throughout the world The file contains 6,300 accessions and 43 descriptors. These include P.I. Number, Prefix, Family, Gonus, Species, Variety, Hybrid, Polidy, Country, Locality, Name, Plant Habit, Plant Size, Leaf Size, Petiol Size, Internede Length, Plant Erect, Plant Branch, Plant Stem Color, Flower Color, Flower Concentration, Flower Receme Length. Ped Concentration, Pod Length, Pod Constrictions, Ped Curve, Pod Cross Section, Ped Fibre, Ped Wall Thickness, Ped Beak, Ped String. Pod Color, Ped Type, Seed Color, Seed Pattern, Seed Size, Maturity, Longitude Alphs, Longitude Degree, Latitude Applis, Latitude Degree, Altitude, and Latitude Minutes. Output: A cutalog is produced at intervals when sufficient data have been ackled. The multifield search capability is used to answer queries such as, "Please send the seed and list of information on all beans grown close to the equator and below 2000-feet elevation.". Availability: Output is publicly

Agency Contact: Data Systems Application Division; National Agricultural Library Bidg., Recom 13, Beltsville, MD 20705; (30)

# Brecallonis Incientality Cloims System (BICS).

OM& Funding This/Code: Animal and Plant Houlth Inspection Se-Congrassional Relevanta: House Committee on Agricultus, Home Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related

Agencies Subcommittee; Servic Committee on Agriculture, Nané tice, and Porestry; Sensee Committee on Appropriations: Agricoltere and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

## Date Bose Reference: S-00205-001

Purpose: The system is to provide an automated data renegation facility to keep track of slaughtered infected animals in order to indemnify their owners. The major functions of this system are to validate daily input data; merge new data into the master file; and produce audit listings, monthly reports, sotive animal ledgers, paid animal lodgers, available payment animal ledgers, and various control counts and numbers Input: The data are derived from Veterinary Services reports of slaughtered brucellesis-infected animals and related test data and from the indomnity claims of their owners. Consent: From July 1976 the master file contains a record for each and mal branded as a reactor, including test number, hard number, county, date branded, date tested, date slaughtered, type slaughter claim date, and paid date. The file is updated weekly. Output: Complete audit lists of all data are produced daily. The monthly output includes active animal ledgers, paid animal ledgers, and available payment animal ledgers. All documents filed by batch number can be retrieved by a computer listing of batch numbers. Assilebility: Output is used to meet internal information requirements, those of State Departments of Agriculture, and selected other proncies, e.e., Treasury Department, to whom indemnity payment forms will be

Agency Contact: Management Improvement Division; 6525 Belerest Rd., Hyattsville, MD 20782; (301) 436-5058.

### 302

## Crop and Livestock Estimates.

OMB Funding Titls/Code: Statistical Reporting Service / 12-1808-01-352.

O-1-352.

Relavence: House Committee on Agriculture, House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Relaxed Agencies Subrommittee; Sonate Committee on Agriculture, Northition, and Percettry, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Northition, and Percettry, Senate Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture, Northition, and Percettry, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Northition (Northition Committee) (Northition C

# ture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Purpose: The system is to provide statistical and economic data on food and agriculture essential to farmers, processors, and handlers in making production and marketing decisions and to legislators, administrators, and others concerned with developing and administering programs. Input: The data are obtained through sample surveys of formers and persons who do business with farmers. Contents The SRS administers the Department of Agriculture's program of collecting and publishing national and State agricultural statistics. It is also responsible for the coordination and improvement of the Department's statistical practices. Survey work performed for other Pederal. State, and private agencies on a reimbursable or advance payment basis is also a significant part of the SRS program. The Service maintains a central office in Washington, DC, but a large part of the crop and livestock estimates program is carried out through 44 State offices serving the 50 States. Most State statistical offices are operated as joint State and Federal services through opportunities arrangements with various State agencies. Data are gathered on such subjects as field gross, fruit and vegetables, cattle, hogs, poultry, prices received by farmers, prices paid for commodities and services. indexes of prices received and paid, parity prices, farm employment, and farm wage rates. Output: Forecasts on approximately 150 crops and 50 livestock items are included in 500 national reports and 9,900 official reports issued each year. Availability: Reports of crops and livestock estimates are distributed to persons on mailing lists and in response to individual reconsts.

Agency Centect: Crop Reporting Board; 14th St. and Independence Ave. SW, Room 0231-S, Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-2130.

## 303

## Cros Concer, 03.

OMS Funding Tale/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-1400-0-1-352.

Congressional Relevences House Committee on Agriculture;
House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related

## Agencies Subcommittee; Senore Committee on Agriculture, Nutritica, and Forestry; Senore Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

# Data Base Reference: SJ80013-004

Purpose: This system is designed to create, maintains, and provide corrections on a collection of plants parts and materials to which have been sampled for the purpose of testing their resistance to consert. Searchea can this doth share provide corp. concert researchers residy access to a collection of over 50,000 cests. Psyste: Inputs is from a shipping its proposed on the plants treated. On market: Updating is not a random ball, on the average of five times per year. Output: The reports not build, on the average of five times per year. Output: The reports not contain to middle very which do not an excluded balls in Audie Milly. Outputs it is middle very which do not an excluded balls in Audie Milly.

Agency Contects Data Systems Application Division; National Agricultural Library Bldg., Room 408, Beltsville, MD 20705; (301) 344-3817.

# Crep Directification Matrix. 03. OMB Funding Titla/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-1400-

0.1-152. Commassionel Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture, House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Potentry; Sound Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture,

# ture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Arupeer: The system provides a worldwide crop Offereity survey. The system depicts various nears in the vorid where cross are grown. The system depicts various nears in the vorid where cross are grown. Some offered provides the control of the system of t

# Sate Lass Enforcers 5 (6021) 984

Parmer. The system was created in testionise to the recordicec-\*\*/por 1 = 5) seem was created to temperate the following of the \*4 = cedit | the co-p insurance program. The makes functions of the sectors are to secure or reject applications for innatance, process a rease reports, bil soured producers, process indemnity civinas for A COMPT TO POST OF THE WARREST PRODUCED AND PROPERTY CONTRACTOR OF THE PROP ing and watering data. Aspec. Data are derived from insurance apof any one arrange repeats, promium collections, claims, and or from a payments. Content: The coop ensurance system is a comgretely and rested system for program services. Every acceptable and attended in the state of th removed contract change, or cancellation of a policy schemated by a farrest to a vested by the communer system and a notice of acceptat a se change traced from the National Service Office in Kantan City Arrival cettification or reporting of planted screege of each the rested it processed through the system; premium dollars are contracted and extered into accounts receivable; highlity is calculated and stored for the preparation of annual statistical tables and analwas Premum biling utilizes a turnsround seannable document. The County Office accounts receivable file (debt register) is also a scannable of a uttern to be transmitted with any premium payment. Principal subject matter areas in the files include contract number, name and address of insured, crop endorsements, acreage insured, socounty recentible, premium collections, indemnity payments, and statement and actuarial data. Guiput: The frequency of system outour years with the particular output, but most internal peopeds are and yet weekly. Representative output in Accounts Receivable Detal (Intermittent), on microfitm). Accounting Posting Media «Manshiy, in hardcomy), Notice of Indemnity (Weekly, in hardcopy), Bitting Summary (Weekly, in hardcopy), Summary of Protection (Weekly, in hardcomy), and Report of Contracts in Foore and Cross [roused (Assurably, in hardcopy) Anniability Outsid is not subto by available as it is primarily uplized to meet linernal requirements of administence the coin issurance through and producing required esternal summers removes

Agency Contact: Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; 14th St. and Independence Ave SW, Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-7665.

### ous Crops Replacement (1), OMB Ferriling Title/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-1400.

0-1-552
Conpressional Relevance House Continues on Agriculture;
House Committee on Appropriations Agriculture and Relevant
Agencies Subcommittee, Seeare Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forerury, Senate Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

## Date Base Balances Scott 2 con

Propose Use of the system could not ASS or practice criticals as with representation of the control proteoms of the control pr

Agrecy Cortects Data Systems Application Division; National Agricultural Library Bldg., Room 408, Belaville, MD 20705; (301) 344-3817.

# 307 Current Americans Literature Service (CALS), 03. OMB Funding Title/Code: Agricultural Research Scrvice / 12-1400-

6-1332
Compationel Relevances House Committee on Agriculture House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agrecies Subcommittee, Committee on Agricultura historica, and Forestry. Sease Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agreenies Subcommittee.

# Dete Rase Reference: S-00213-010

Payment: The system provides retrospective and current coverage of the scientific literature through user-defined, compater processed search profiles. The retrospective coverage provides lists of bibliseraphic citations from the past, and the current coverage provides searches of each data base issue as received. Users receive individual printests by data base. Zapat: CALS includes sejentist-written profiles and vendor-created data bases. The data bases include Biological Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts, Food Science and Technology Abstraces. World Textile Abstracts. Engineering Index, the National Technical Information Service flit, and the CAIN tapes of the National Agracultural Library. Content: The system attempts to cover the melor, mathing readable data bases available to support all areas of agricultural research. Coverage is international, and the earliess files date back to 1969, Files are updated with the same frequency as the vender tapes are issued: weekly, biweekly, and escathly. A complete user's guide for the system is available from the Date Systems Application Division. Output: The output output is the periodic lists of citations sent to each user. These are hardcopy and are issued with the same frequency as the data base being searched. Queries are accepted from any individual in USDA. Availability: Output is available only to USDA personnel and formal cooperators

Agency Contests Data Systems Application Division; National Agricultural Library Bidg., Room 408, Beltsville, MD 20705; (301) 344-3817.

# 308 Current Research Information System (CR1S). OM3 Funding Title/Code: Consenting State Research Service / 12-

1500-0-1-322.
Congrusianest Raisventes Hoxe Committee on Agriculture, Congrusianest Raisventes Hoxe Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Sonate Committee on Agriculture, 147-1500, and Forestry, Swarte Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Ancesies Subcommittee.

### Pate Base Reference: \$-00214-001

Purpose: Begun in 1967, the system exists to serve as the USDA-State research project system, improve communications among agricultural scientists especially in regard to engoling rescorch, and provide agricultural research planners with un-to-date coordinated planning information on the programs of USDA and the State Agricultural Experiment Stations. Japan: The data come from forms submitted by the 6 research seencies of the USDA, 55 State Agricultural Experiment Stations, 13 forestry schools, 16 1890 institutions, and Turkages. All agricultural research sponsored or conducted by the preceding organizations is listed in CRIS. Content: Buch worl unit/project consists of one fixed length administrative record and five variable length sextual records. The administrative record includes items such as project number, performing organization, responsible organization, investigators and coinvestigators, location, title, classification, and various fund and staff support data. The text records include such Items as: objective, approach, keywords, progress, and publications. The system has nationwide coverage and is updated at least twice a month. Output: Both technical and management reports are provided on demand basis. Annually the system produces a publication entitled "Inventory of Agricultural Research, Volumes I, II, and III." Output is generally in hardcopy although computer type and microfilm can be provided as required by Output service is available to all scientists of the USDA-State research organizations Information is generally provided to all flowernment organizations as well as State colleges and universities. All text information is provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange for ovariability to the general sublice.

Agency Control: Cooperative State Research Service, 14th St. and Independence Ave. SW, Room 6818-S, Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-7273

Data Entry and Reporting System, 403/404.

OMB Funding Titla/Cods: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Ser-

vice / 12-16/0-0-1-533

Congrassional Balavanas: House Committee on Agriculture,
House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture, and Related
Agencies Subscommittee, Sware Committee on Agriculture and Related
Agencies Subscommittee, Sware Committee on Agriculture,
tion, and Porestry, Sware Committee on Appropriations: Agricultion, and Porestry, Sware Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Date Bose Reference: S-00005-002

Purpose: The system is designed to provide accurate, reliable, and timely statistics and other critical information bearing on the management and evaluation of the domestic most inspection program. The system maintains two major data bases: 1) Establishment data bese, which maintains data by individual meat establishment; and 2) State data base, which maintains the same data aggregated for each State. Input: Date are derived from the following Meat and Poultry Inspection Forms: 1) MP-403, Ante-Mortem and Post-Mortem Inspection Summary (from inspection at slaughter plants); 2) MP-404, Processing Operations at Official Establishments; 3) MP-407, Ment and Meat Products Condemned on Reinspection and Destroyed; and 4) MP-407-4. Materials Rejected for Use. Content: The data bases include the following files: Establishment (or State) Master Pile. Staughter Totals File, Product Totals File, Disease Totals File, and Meat Condemned on Reinspection and Materials Rejected for Use Totals Pilo, Primary information includes descriptive data such as name and address of establishment; and number of kills, nounds of processed most produced, incidence of diseased carcasses and parts. incidence of meat and materials rejected on reinspection by reporting period. Output: System output is produced weekly and includes: 1) The Missing Reports Report which lists those establishments falling to sambit a 403 and/or 404 report during report week; 2) the Slaughter Report which lists by species, and within species by State, the total slaughter reported for the report week: 3) the Products Report which lists by product code the total number of establishments reporting the products and the total pounds reported during the report wook; 4) a Year to Date Slaughter Report; and 5) a Year to Date Products Report. Availability: System output is used primarily to most internal information requirements.

Agency Contact: Management Improvement Division; 6525 Belerest Rd., Hyestsville, MD 20782, (301) 436-8058.

## 310 Export Sales Reporting

OMB Funding Titls/Code: Commodity Credit Corporation Fund / 12-4336-0-3-999.

Congrassionol Rahavonte: House Committee on Agriculture.
House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related
Agencies Subcommittees; Sensir Committee on Agriculture, Notificion, and Forestry; Sensir Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Data Base Reference: S-00210-001

Parpose: The system is to provide automated support for publications on workly basis, of "U.S. Export Sales." Section 312 of the Agricultural Act of 1970 as amended by the Agriculture and Comsumer Protection Act of 1971 requires all exporters of wheat and wheat floor, feed grains, olitectals, cottom and products thereof, and other commodities the Sorretary may designate produced in the United States shall report to the Socretary of Agriculture, on a weekly basis, various information reserving any contract for expect spics entered into or subsequently modulied in any manner during the reporting period. Junus Exporters submit one two or three forms giving various export sale and experiation information. Content Forms list such information as commodity name; country; marketing year; exporter name and number; quantity sold during reporting week: quantity exported, as well as other types of changes, e.g., change in destination or cancellations. Numeric codes are shown on the forms for commodity, country, and marketing year for entry into the data system. Weekly updating of the data base occurs after publication of the "U.S. Export Sales" report and upon receipt of reporting forms indicating changes in the status of previously reported sales and/or new sales. Output: All reports are produced weekly. Ralance Shoet, Zero-Flus, Audit Summary, Firm Listing, Audit Summary, and Camera Copy are produced as hardcony. Camera Copy is rhotographed and made into the publication "I.S. Export Sales." Intersotive query of the data base is accomplished through a terminal voles. a variety of programs to provide various output formats. Audiobility "U.S. Export Sales" is mailed to addresses on a modine list maintained by the Department's Plant and Operations Division. The Audit Summary is available for public use under the Freedom of Information Act but is not widely disseminated as a natural course. The other reports contain detailed information from the individual reports and are provided by law to remain confidential

Agancy Contact: Export Sales Division; 14th St. and Independence Ave. SW, Room 6536-S, Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-5651

## 311

OMB Funding Title/Code: Extension Service / 12-0502-0-1-352.
Congressional Raisvource: House Committee on Agriculture,
House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related
Agencies Subcommittee; House Committee on District of Columbia;
Sessire Committee on Agriculture. Nettrition, and Prostetty: Smoot
Committee on Agriculture. Nettrition, and Prostetty: Smoot
Committee on Agriculture and Related Agencies
Subcommittees: on Congressional Affairs

Extension Management Information System (EMIS).

Date Baso Reference: S-C0215-C01

Purpose: The system is a composite of State Extension Management information Systems (SRMIS) designed to collect, store, and retrieve data for the needs of the State Extension Service acensies. The system provides program managers with data to make decisions related to priorities, resource allocation, and resource management; categorize planned and expended effort; and evaluate the effectiveness, impact, and efficiency of Extension's expended effort. Janus: The data are derived from plans of work, activity reports, personnel actions, and statements of accomplishments prepared by professional and paraprofessional extension employees. Content: Three of the five interdependent commonents are derived from and mirror the extension program development process. The components are: 1) Computer Assisted Plan of Work Pile-1976-related directly to the long-range Extension program. It sets forth the annual objectives planned for the next 12 months and is to be undated throughout the year. 2) Computer Assisted Activity Data File-1976-the daily activities of all Extension staff efforts toward the accomplishment of the annual Plan of Work objective(s). It is undesed every six months, 3) Accomplishment of objectives-a parrative qualitative and quantitative assessment of the situation and clientele change. Comprehensive reviews, program reviews, and program audits also provide information relevant to program accomplishments. It is updated annually. 4) The SEMIS Computer Assisted Personnel Subsystem-a current perpetual inventory of only the "professional" Cooperative Extension staff. It is updated monthly or as personnel action occurs; and 5) Optional Subsystem-State Special Use File-can be developed into specific data elements needed and used at the unit, area, or State level. Outsur Output is produced upon request only. It includes machine printouts for specific problems or questions and related display tables. Availability. Output is not publicly available since it is primarily utilized to meet internal requirements of the State and Federal Extension Services.

Agency Contact: Management Operations, 14th St and Interendence Ave. SW. Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-6781.

Federal Assistance Proprieto Retrieval Sistem (FAPRS). OMS Funding Title/Code: Retal Development Service / 12-0900-

0-1-452 Congressional Relevence: House Committee on Agriculture; House Committee on Appropriations. Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Sensie Committee on Appropriations Agricul-

## ture and Related Agencies Subcommittee Data Sava Reference: 5 00102-001

Purpose. The system identifies all Federal domestic aid programs that can be used to meet specific development needs of communities and of individuals. Programs whose basic eligibility requirements have been met by the requestor and that are funded for the fiscal year are listed. The system enables someone unfamiliar with the Federal and process to employ a single source of Federal program eligibility information rather than conducting extensive research. The system is carried nationwide by private time sharing networks and is assoluble in almost all State Cooperative Extension Services offices for a small fee. Japan The system is interactive in nature, requesting the user to make chooses from 37 subcategories of need. A data base of counties (by State) is used to assist the requestor in answering eligibinty questions concerning the county in which the sid program is to be applied. The requestor must supply the applicant type and population of the area in which the program is to take place. Contract The information consists of a list of the agency numbers and names of funded aid programs for which the requestor has mot the eligibility requirements. All progress sides and number identifications are keyed to the Catalog of Federal Dementic Assistance which is used in the initial screening of programs. At the user's request, the system will provide a modified text of a specific program as it appears in the catalog Coding of each program as to appropriate subcategories and eligibility criteria is verified by each program's manager prior to entry in the FAPRS data base Program eligibility criteria are undated a minutesm of every six mostles concurrent with the publication of the catalog and catalog update Additional updates to the system are made when necessary on a program by program beals. County eligibility updates are made through listings provided by the Federal agencies involved. Output: The frequency and amount of current are determined by the individual user. Do an overall basis, usage has averaged 3,000 queries monthly. The output consists of a hardcopy listing of the agency name and identifying number of each Federal program and, when requested, a hardcopy listing of the catalor text for a specific program. Availability: System output in

sailable in two ways: 1) By signing a contract with one of e sharine commerciae to aut

### Data Base Reference: S-00217-003

Purpose: The system is designed to disseminate information on food service training. FNIC was developed cooperatively by the National Agricultural Library and the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture. Agent: The center assembles and resintains a collection of materials useful in training personnel for food management of Child Nutrition Programs, School Lunch. Breakfast, and other nonschool food service programs. Contest: The collection includes films, video cassettes, programmed instructional material, audiotage manuals, guides, pamphiets, books, and journal articles. Outsid: Principal output is a hardcony catalog of current holdings, categorized to show the collection's coverage. Amilability: The staff provides training material for loan to school and other food service personnel. Users have access to the total resources of the National Agricultural Library, books, periodicals, microforms, and related materials on agricultural subjects and aciences, including food and sutrition

Agency Contact: Food and Nutrition Information and Educational Materials Center; 10301 Baltimore Blvd., Beltsville, MD 20705-(301) 344-3719.

Food Couses Accountability Report, 040-R-3188. OMB Funding Title/Code: Food Stamp Program / 12-3505-0-1-604.

Congressional Ralayonea: House Committee on Atricultures House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Sensee Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Sexute Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

# Date Base Reference: S-00207-001

Purpose: The Food Coupon Accountability Report is designed to account for coupon book inventory, transfers of inventory between reporting points, actual vorsus authorized issuance of food coupons, and deposits of cash receipts from the sale of food coupons. It is used to prepare numerous informational reports and in the billing process (State agencies are liable for lost and stolen compons and for compon overissuance and cash undercollection errors committed by issuance personnel). Aspair The data are derived from information obtained from Advice of Shipment, Advice of Transfer, and Food Coupon Remittance, prepared by local coupon vendors and storage points. Additional information is obtained from executed program authorization documents (Authorization to Purchase and/or Household Issuance Record Cards). Content: The report contains monthly date concerning food couper inventory, food coupen transfers, netuel coupen sales and collections, and authorized sales and collections. Output The Food Coupen Accommodity Report is produced monthly. Assisability: Systems reports are not publicly available, as they are utilized to meet internal information requirements along with those of selected external agencies such as the Treasury Department.

Agency Center: Food Stamp Division; 500 12th St. SW, Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-3932.

Pareign Agricultural Commodity Information System OMB Funding Titls/Code: Foreign Agricultural Service / 12-2900-

Congressional Relavontes House Committee on Agriculture; House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Rolstod Agencies Subcommittee; Sexule Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Porestry; Sensite Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

# Data Bese Reference: S-00212-001

Purpose: The system is required by the Agricultural Act of 1954. Public Law E3-690, Title VI, Its objective is to maintain an agricultural commodity intelligence system designed to: I) Provide information to assess foreign supply and demand conditions. 2) help promote foreign markets for U.S. farm products. 3) support effective participation in trade policy negotiations, and 4) contribute estimates of the current situation and forecast export potential for specific U.S. agricultural commodities. The scope of covernor is worldwide denending on the importance of the specific commodity in an individual country. The system is designed both to serve the laterests of the acnoral public and to convide analytical support to exerciprograms. Imput Worldwide agricultural information is obtained primarily through a continuous program of reporting by pericultural attaches assigned to 67 posts throughout the world, covering over 100 countries. In addition to the scheduled reporting system attaches alert Washingson to significant developments and problems to their areas of responsibility by cable communications. Communications Content and coverage include: Economic (production, consumption, imports/exports, stocks, prices); Scientific (weather conditions, disease and insect factors, market situation for production inputs); and Policies and Programs (tariff and nontariff barriers-subsidies-rebutes and export taxes, standards and regulations-sanitary and health measures labeling and narking). Commodity surely and distribution data are on an annual basis and at the country level of aggregation Undates range from monthly to annually. Trade data for major trade ing countries are on a monthly basis. The system uses a combination of disc, tape, and manual storage. Outsut: The primary output is published commodity specific circulars containing text, statistical tables, and charts. The commodity circulars are published on a reguler basis ranging from monthly to annually. In addition, historical series of production, supply, and distribution data are mislinly available on computer tage through the Department of Commerce. Production, supply, and distribution data are available for internal agency use on CRT display. Availability: "Foreign Agriculture" magazine is available from GPO. Commodity circulars are distributed to agencies. Production, supply, and demand tages are used within the Department of Commerce.

Agency Contacts Foreign Commodity Analysis; Department of Agriculture, Weshington, DC 20250; (202) 447-7233.

# Foreign Production, Supply, and Utilization Information System

316

OMB Funding Title/Codm Foreign Agricultural Service / 12-2900-0-1-352.

Congressional Relevance House Committee on Agriculture;

House Committee on Appropriations. Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Sessie Committee on Agriculture, Nortition, and Porestay, Sessie Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Data Base Reference: S-00212-003

Paypose: The requirement for the system is the Agricultural Act of 1954, Public Law 83-690, Title VI. Its objective is to maintain an agricultural commodity intelligence system designed to: 1) provide information to assess foreign supply and demand conditions, 2) help promote foreign markets for U.S. farm products, 3) support effective participation in trade policy negotiations, and 4) contribute estimates of the current situation and forecast export potential for specific U.S. agricultural commodities. The scope of coverage is worldwide, depending on the importance of the specific commodity in an individual country. The system is designed both to serve the interests of the general public and to provide analytical support to agency programs. Input: Worldwide agricultural information is obtained primarily through a continuous program of reporting by agricultural attaches assigned to 67 posts throughout the world, covering over 100 countries. In addition to the scheduled reporting system, attaches alert Washington to significant developments and problems in their areas of responsibility by cable communications. Content Content and coverage include: Economic (production, consumption, imports/exports, stocks, prices); Scientific (weather conditions, disease and insect factors, market situation for production input); and Policies and Programs (tariff and nontant) harmon-subsiders-rehotes and expert taxes standards and consistions contains and health measures, labeling and packing) Commodity supply and destribution data are on an annual basis and at the country level of aggregation. Updates range from monthly to sunually. The system uses a combination of disc, tage, and manual storage. Output: The primary outpat is published commodery specific circulars containing text, statistical tables, and charts. The commodity circulars are published on a regular basis ranging from monthly to annually. In addition, historical series of production, supply, and distribution data are publicly available on compater tape through the Department of Commerce. Production, supply, and distribution data are available for internal agency use through interactive display terminals. Assilabilin: "Foreign Agriculture" magazine is available from GPO. Commodity circulars are distributed to agencies. Production, supply, and demand tapes are used within the Department of Commerce.

Agency Contoct: Foreign Commodity Analysis; South Bldg., 14th St. and Independence Ave. SW, Room 5081-S, Washington, DC 20250: (202) 447-3510.

## 317

Grain Licensed Inspector Superstann System or Grain Mentoring System.

OMB Funding Title/Code: Inspection and Welphing Services / 12-

4690-0-3-352.

Congressional Relevence: House Committee on Agriculture, Blower Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Sease Committee on Agriculture, and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Sease Committee on Agriculture, and Forestry; Sease Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

# Date Base Reference: S-00223-001

Purpose: The system was developed to provide an accurate and objective method for monitoring the inspection activities of Licensed Inspectors (LPs) and Agricultural Commodity Graders (ACG's). This monitoring method is based on statistical methods of selection and is an aid in observing grading trends, identifying training speeds. and detecting and correcting grading problems before they become serious threats to the inspection activities. Japan: The primary serious threats to the inspection activities. Impair The primary source of input is the "Grain Sample Ticket." These forms are filled in by FGIS personnel in the field offices and at the Board of Appeals and Review (BAR) and are sent to the Washington office where the data are keyed to measurin ture. Back form contains information on one supervision inspection: where and by whom it was performed, grain, the type of carrier, and the results for each factor graded. A accordary source of input is data concerning the licensed inspectors, ACG's, inspection points, and field offices. These data are entered and applicated by people in the Washington office on an "Undate. Transmittal Sheet" and are keyed to magnetic tape for entry into the system. This file contains names and descriptions of the graders and offices. All input data are private. Content: The data from the forms are used to update the Control Chart Master File, Good GR-189 File, and the Supervision Workload Master File; the Update Transmittal Sheet data update the Names Pile and Inspection Point File. The Tolerance Table Master File is a statistical table which is used to normalize the differences in grading results so they may be plotted on a control object. This file was developed by the Statistical Services Group, Technical Services Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Densetment of Agriculture. The Control Chart Master File contains the grading data which are used to create the Control Chara. This file contains the grader code, location, and result of the original inspection; the grader code, location and results of the supervision inspection; as well as the grain, inspection date, and sample number. This file is updated every four weeks and contains the 60 most recent results for each inspection point and factor. Two years worth of historical data are contained in the Good GR-189 Data File. This file reflects all the data entered from the forms. The Supervision Workload Master File contains data on the numbers and types of supervision inspections performed by each field office on a current-period and warnto-date basis for each type of grain, movement, and carrier type. The file is updated every four weeks. The Names Pile contains current data on the bornsed inspectors. ACG's, inspection por and field offices, and maintains some relatively passe data (valid grains, factors) for data validation. Each entry contains a code number, name, and description (such as assigned field office or licensed grains). The file is updated every four weeks. Output: The system produces the following monthly hardcopy reports: Control Charts and Supervision Workload Reports for the current period. These handcory reports may be obtained on request: Historical Control Charts, Licensed Inspector Directory, Inspection Point Directory, Year, to Pate Supervision Workload Reports and Names Pile Listing The system has no on-line govern campbilities. Availability: Outbut is for internal FOIS one only and is distributed to Impection field +CC+++

Agency Contoct: Agricultural Marketing Service, 14th St. and Independence Ave SW, Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-3075.

## 910 Historic Wheel Disease Test Street 03

OMB Funding Title/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-1400. 0.1.251 Contressional Relayance: House Committee on Apriculture House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee: Sengre Committee on Agriculture. Notrition and Forestry: Senay Committee on Appropriatore: Agnoultere and Related Agrecies Subcommittee.

## Date Base Reference: S-00213-009

Payress: The system records responses of wheat varieties to maice diseases. The file is used in wheat improvement represent When potential commercial varieties are developed, the exposes of the parents of the variety to diseases are checked for disease suppossibility. Apar. The data are supplied on coding sheets and compiled by the International Rust Namery Program, USDA-ARS, Bultsville. MD. Content: The system is international in scope. Major updates occur annually, but many minor updates occur throughout the year when most demands. The file contains records on 46,165 wheat accessions, dates back to 1918, and has 13 descriptors. These include: Year Tested, Crop, Nursery, Years in Nursery, Entry Number, CI/PI Number, Source, Pedigree, Powdery Mildew Reaction, Stem Rust Reaction. Leuf Rust Reaction, and Strips Rust Reaction. Outsut: There is no schoduled report. The system responds to individual specific queries in batch mode. The responses are then forwarded to the requestor either via correspondence or computer listing. Autilability: Output is publicly available.

Agency Contock Data Systems Application Division: National Agricultural Library Bidg., Room 13, Beltsville, MD 20705; (301) 344-3937

# 319

Lurge Area Crop Inventory Experiment (LACIE) OMB Funding Title/Code: Foreign Agricultural Service / 12-2500-

Congressional Ralayones: House Committee on Agriculture House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Sessie Committee on Agriculture, Notriisen, and Perestry; Sesser Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

# Data Bese Reference: S-00212-002

Parsess: The LACIE is a joint effort by the Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NGAA) to improve the capability of the Foreign Agricultural Secvice to forecast world agricultural production through the use of sophisticated remote sensing and automated data processing technology. When operational, the LACIB will provide better and more timely information on the area, yield, and probable production of major crops around the world. Wheat has been selected as the groen for development program. Agus: Primary data sources for LACIE --- Ma Ca's Lenders establish World Meteorological Occasionation Network NOAA's environmental satellites, and current historical date and ground treth collected from USDA. Content When onerational a LACIE-based system would provide estimates of wheat some wield and production for major wheat producing countries The reports would be updated at least monthly throughout the growing season. Coverage could later be extended to other crops. During the assessed development phase coverage is limited to the U.S. Genet Pleies Canada, and selected regions outside North America. Que. rue. When executional, the reports will be monthly and will include wheat acreage, yield, and production estimates by producing country and/or region. In addition, special reports on unusual situations such as drought and flood, which significantly effect production, will be rencherd. Availability: Reports produced during experimental and developmental phases are internal to the project until they have been evaluated, after which they are available on request. In an operational

Asserv Cortect: LACIE Project Office; Auditors Bldg., Room 3203. Weshington, DC 22030; (202) 447-5937.

Limitock Management Reporting System (Livestock MRS). OME Funding Titls/Code: Marketine Services / 12/2500-0-1-352

system the reports would be available to the public

Congressional Relayance: House Committee on Agriculture: House Committee on Appendiations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee, Sesses Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Senate Committee on Appropriations: Agricultern and Related Agencies Subcommittee

## Data Base Reference: S-00204-002

Purpose: The Livestock MRS is an information reporting system which produces reports showing workload, achievements, and nersomel utilization at four levels of management, ranging from the plant to division level. Input: MRS input is extracted from the US-DA-AMS Accounting System. It includes payroll-number of hours reported by person and type; validation-waiting time, pouncis accepted, number graded, grading codes; receivables-revenue hours; billing code, time; and cost-clerical units of accomplishment. Cantene All files are updated every four weeks. The files are: 1) Plant Master File-number of animals killed, number of parcasses practed. grading volume, grade, yield, pounds and production hours for supervision and sampling, waiting time, travel time, revenue hours, days of service; 2) Assignment Master File-available hours, revenue hours, volume, production hours, supervision and sampling pounds and hours, types of hours (i.e., regular, standby, night differential); 3) Mainstation Management File-revenue conversion, performance index, men used to service assignments, number of permanent graders staffed, overtime hours, standby hours, intermittem hours. Market News hours, Consumer Protection hours, plenned and natural retraining hours, olerical pieces-hours-rate; and 4) Mainstasion Detail Pile-(current and ourmaintive) number of beef slaughtered, beef graded, yield, pounds graded. Output: The Livestock MRS generates the following reports every four weeks: Plant Workload Report, Reimbersable Hours Variance Report, Assignment Conversion Report, Revenue Conversion Report, Performance Index Report, Pederal Acceptance Program Report, Men Needed to Service Assignments Report, Beef Quality Grading Consist Report, Beef Yield Grade Pieces Report, Beef Yield Grade Tonnage Report, National Report-Meat Graded and Accepted, Mainstation Menagement Report-Summary of Factors for Mainstation, and Species Weight Report. This system does not have query capabilities. Availability: MRS reports are for internal Livestock Division use only.

Agency Contact Technical Services Division; 14th St. and Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-3075.

Monthly Report of Food Stamp Participation and Coupon Issuance 040-R-3220.

OMB Funding Title/Code: Fond Stamp Program / 12-3505-0-1-604 Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture: House Committee on Appropriations: Agreenture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Sessie Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Smale Committee on Appropriations: Agricul-

# ture and Related Agencies Subcommittee Data Base Reference: S-00207-003

Purpose: The system determines the extent of monthly certification and participation in the Food Stamp Program and provides date relative to the value of coupons issued to participants. Input: The data source is the transacted authorization to norchase (ATP) eards which indicate the level of eligibility of certified participants. Covput: The reporting document is based on source input from project arens, which may be a State, independent city, county, or construcfine of counties, and indicates total participation by public assistance and non-public assistance entegories and the value of coupons issued file, the total value of coupons less the nutchase remainment or cash received in payment for coupons). Output: There is a monthly report which provides estimates of current participation and accrued expenditures. Availability: The output is publicly available and unclassified

Agency Contact: Program Reporting Staff: 500 12th St. SW. Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-8275.

## 222

National Associational Labrary (NAL). OMB Funding Title/Code: National Agricultural Library / 12-0300-

Congrassional Relavances House Committee on Agriculture; House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Sessas Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Parestry; Smare Committee on Appropriations Agricul-

# ture and Related Agencies Subcommittee. Data Base Reference: S-00217-001

Purpose: The National Agricultural Library was established in 1862 under the Organic Act of 1862 establishing the Department of Agriculture. Its mission is "to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of the word.". Input: The library assembles and maintains a collection of published materials in all subjects pertaining to agricultural research. Commun: The resources of the library consist of books, periodicals, manuscripts, and materials in neuprint forms. Outsue The principal reports include: Agriculture On-Line Access (AGRICOLA) (monthly tapes); Bibliography of Agriculture (monthly hardcopy); National Agricultural Library Catalog (monthly hardcopy); Sorial Titles Automated Research (STAR) (updated monthly; computer paper printout, microfiche); Serials Currently Received (annual hardcopy); and various bibliographies in hardcopy published irregularly. Availability: The products and services of the National Agricultural Library are available to Department of Agriculture personnel, the worldwide agricultural community, other Federal agencies, lond-grant universities, and others with an interest in the library's resources.

Agency Contact: National Agricultural Library; 10301 Baltimore Blvd., Beltsville, MD 20705; (301) 344-3778.

# 222 0-1-352

National Seed Storage Laboratory (NSSL). 03. OMB Funding Title/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-1400-

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture; House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Sexual Committee on Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

# Date Boss Reference: S-00213-004

Purpose: The system is to create and utilize a commuter scoessible file for searching, publishing inventories, and laboratory management of the seed material stored at the National Seed Storage Laboratory (NSSL), Port Collins, CO. The ourrent inventory of 95,-000 plus samples is increasing daily. In addition to assisting in laboratory management, the system is an invaluable tool in providing reliable plant breeding information. Input: Data are compiled by personnel at the NSSL from submissions by seed denors, literature citations, and examination of material under scientific observation Content: Data are distributed throughout the national and internetional plant science community. Data are updated periodically, averaging four times per year. The system utilizes both customized software and the MIRADS data management package from Marshall Snace Flight Conter, Huntsville, AL. Owtout, Output is generated only on demand. Availability: Information is publicly available

Agency Contact: Data Systems Application Division: National Agricultural Library Bldg., Room 408, Beluville, MD 20705; (301) 344-3817

Participation in Food Programs by Race System. 040-R-3659. OMB Funding Title/Code: Food Stamp Program / 12-3505-0-1-604; Food Donations Program / 12-3503-0-1-604. Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture;

House Committee on Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Sesse Committee on Agriculture, Notntion, and Forestry; Senate Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

# Date Bese Reference: S-01207-013

Purpose: The system was established after enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI, sections 601-602) and the Code of Federal Regulations [Title VII, section 15.5(b)] which establishes a system for collecting participation data by racial/ethnic groups. Inour. The data are derived from forms submitted by State and/or local ocunterpart offices to the Food and Natrition Service. Contest: The information consists of the name of the State, name of the food program, name of the project area, name and address of the reporting welfare or distributing agency, reporting month, and the number of participants-by-race as follows: Nogro or black, Spanish suranmed, American Indian, Oriental, white (other than Spanish surnamed), all others, and total number of participants. Output: The semiannual output (Family Food Assistance Programs-Ramal participation) includes number of participants by program, State/region, and by racial estegory. It also compares family food assistance participation to the U.S. population, segmented by racial estagory and State/region. Anatiability: Output is available to the public.

Agency Contests Food Stamp Division; 500 12th St. SW, Room 650, Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-8982.

Peanur Germplasm Syssem. 03. OMB Funding Title/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-1400-

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture: House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Senate Committee on Appropriations. Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

## Data Base Reference: 3-00213-013

Papper. The system investoriate accomment to the to be wellparent offereion. The represents and dense information is used by parent offereion. The represents and dense information is used by Date are collected by the URDA-ARS Students Regional Fast la Date are collected by the URDA-ARS Students Regional Fast lateration in the Company of the Company of the Company of the System contains 22 descriptors and 4.10 occurried. These leastless system contains 22 descriptors and 4.10 occurried. These leastless system contains 22 descriptors and 5.00 beautiful produced. Contract Vigora. Doreston (French, Doreston († 1-4), Bassellage, 1994; Doreston († 1-4), Bassellage, 1994;

Agancy Contest Date Systems Application Division; National Agricultural Library Bidg , Room 13, Beltsville, MD 20705; (201) 244-7437.

# Peor Breeding System. 03

OMB Funding Title/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-1409-

Congressionel Ralavence: House Committee on Agriculture, House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Sanck Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Postestry: Seerie Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Areacies Strictormittee.

## Data Base Reference: S-00213-019

Purpose: The system reports progress, summarises results, and stones historical information on major near improvement research programs within the United States Aspat: Data are supplied by scientists at USDA-ARS stations at Wooster, OH; Byron, GA; and Beitsville, MD. Data are supplied on magnetic tape, forms, and coding sheets. Content: The system serves major near renducing areas in the United States and is updated annually. Subsystems are progesy numbers and parentage, cultivary and relactions, seedling tree data veedling fruit data, and cultivar fruit quality. The system contains 61 descriptors on 400,000 accessions. These include. Progray Number Seed Parent Code, Polen Parent Code, Location 1, Location 2, Location 4. Code Number, Name, Fire Blight Space, Species, % Parus Communis, Year, Flowering, Blossom Blight, Stem Dismeter, Twig Blight, Fabrea Leaf Spot, Pollen, Pear Paylle, Leaf Scorch, Trunk Swelling, Yield, Blister Mite, Harvest Date, Pressure Test, Date from Storage, Evaluation Day, Length, Width, Sample Size, Shape, Surface Contour, Stem Length, Stem Thickness, Stem Angle, Color, Blosh Percent, Blash Color, Russet Rating, Russet Type, Russet Location, Russet Color, Appearances, Flesh Color, Flesh Texture, Plesh Juiciness, Grit Rating, Grit Location, Grit Size, Player Rating, Flavor Description, Flavor, Atoms, Skin Thickness, Skin Teste, Core Size, Internal Breakdown, Scold, Block, Cultivar, and Tree Number. Output: A statistical summary report is produced annually from each of the five subsystems. Each report contains calculated pear quality indices, means, frequency distributions, analysis of variance, correlations, and chi-square analyses. The system possesses multifield search capabilities. Availability: Output is publicly available.

Agency Coston Data Systems Application Division; National Agrichted Library Bidg., Room 13, Belaville, MD 20705; (301) 344-3937.

# 127

Flort Introduction File (FI File). (3).

OM8 Funding Total/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-14(0-0-1-35).

Grigosaloni Relavence: Hose Committee on Agriculture; Georgesaloni Relavence: Hose Committee on Agriculture and Related Agencies Systomenities, Sante Committee on Agriculture; Nation, and Porestry; Sones Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Systomenities.

## Date Sase Reference: S-00213-005

Argone: The system multicine and secrebas a file of all plant matures introduced to the United States (1000 metrics) intended to the United States (1000 metrics) intended to 1956. The current file site now exceed \$5,000 plants. It is extended 1956. The current file site move accord \$5,000 plants and the special section of the second \$5,000 plants and the propose of the second \$5,000 plants and the second \$5,000 plants and \$5,0

Agency Contech Data Systems Application Division; National Agricultural Library Bidg., Room 408, Beltsville, MD 20705; (301) 344-3817.

# 328 Hant Pert Information System.

OM8 Funding Title/Code: Anissal and Plant Health Inspection Service / 12-1600-0-1-352.

Congravional Ralawante Houre Committee on Agriculture
House Committee on Appropriations Agriculture and Related
Agencies Subcommittee, Sense Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Sense Committee on Appropriations: Agriculters and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

## Data Lose Reference: 8-00205-003

Parasser The system is to provide necessary information to Plant Protection and Quarantine officials, State and foreign regulatory officials, and others having a need for plant pest information. Input: Data are derived from weekly reports from 44 States. The reports contain specific information concerning pest activity within the State during the reporting period. Other sources of information are catalogs, literature, and bulletins. Contest: The file contains descriptive information on observations of insect activity, populations, and controi setivity and trap data, including numbers and types of insects by trap locations. At present, there are approximately \$00,000 entries in the plant past file. Approximately 20,000 bits of information are added to the file each year. The information is recorded on microfilm. An attempt is being made to develop an automated plant pest information system, in occuperation with Agricultural Research Service. The system is not expected to be operational for at least three years. Output: The Cooperative Economic Issact Report is produced biweekly and summerized associaty. Amilability: The Cooperative Economic Insect Report is distributed to States, other Pederal agencies, and private individuals (including industry) having a logithmate interest in plant past information.

Apancy Contoct: Flant Protection and Quarantine; 6506 Belorest Rd., Room 665A, Hyattsville, MD 20782; (301) 436-8373.

### 329 Program Evaluation Statem.

OM8 Funding Title/Code: Departmental Administration / 12-0120-0-1-352.

Congressional Relavances House Committee on Agriculture; House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Seaste Committee on Agriculture, Natrition, and Porestry; Seaste Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Relayed Agencies Subcommittee.

## Data Busa References Scottinion

Purpose: The system was established to provide the Office of the Secretary and prepara policy celledas with information concerning the contributions of WDA operating programs in neithering that objectives and their impacts. Apart lepost is from program adtable objectives and their impacts. Apart lepost is from program and minimizative receives for program costs, cumpts, and program editantic characteristics does from SUDA and other general purpose assistiation street, and, where appropriets, days from apacital surveys of program clientele or users Input varies by type of program and some of specific evaluation studies Content: Program evaluation resoluinclude estimates of past and current program costs, benefits, impacts on teract arouns and others, effectiveness with respect to achieve ment of program objectives and the goals of USDA missions and other impacts. Commeltensiveness or depth and riming of evaluation output varies according to departmental need for program police decisionmaking purposes, information produced relates to parious programs of the LISDA or their major components. Guesse: Hand conv program evaluation reports are produced on an "as needed" basis. Report findings are also summarized and assessed in hard copy Program Evaluation Inventory Records. Assisability: Output is senerally not publicly available. It is primarily utilized internally but in made available to OMB, GAO, the Congress, and other users in the Government

Agency Centect: Office of Management and Finance: Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250- (202) 447-6667

Rainfall Date, 03. OMB Funding Title/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-1400

Congressional Relavance: House Committee on Agricultures House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Sware Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

## Data Sase Reference: S-00213-001

Purpose: This system maintains a series of tapes which contain data collected over a 20-year period from weather stations across the country. These data require periodic revision and excession. This collection of data is used by scientists to study and predict weather matterns. Fueur: The lerest is date from reingenees at 114 weather stations. Content: It provides a daily record for the 20-year period; 7.305 records for each station. The minimum and maximum temperatures for the day and the amount of precipitation are provided. Output: The principal reports are the count of records for each station and the report of sequences of wet days for stations for specific number of days.

Agency Contracts Data Systems Application Division: National Agricultural Library Bldg., Room 408, Beltsville, MD 20705; (301) 344-3817

Receipt and Distribution of Donased Commodities. OMB Funding Title/Code: Pood Donations Program / 12-3503-0-1-604; Elderly Feeding Program / 12-3511-0-1-604; Child Nutrition Program / 12-3539-0-1-604.

Congressional Relevances House Committee on Agriculture; House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee: Sensre Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Senate Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

## Date Bose Reference: S-00207-003

Purpose: This system was established to provide information rearding the distribution of food by the State distributing agencies. The major function of this system is to maintain an accurate record of the receipt, distribution, and inventory of USDA denated foods at the State level. Input: The data come from reports submitted by State distributive agencies. Content: The master record file provides information on the commodity, purchasing authority, package size, beginning and ending inventory, foods received during the month, transfers of food, gains and losses in inventory, and the distribution of foods by eligible outlet. Output: Output is produced monthly on a computer listing. Availability: Output is available to the public as well as all interested parties within the Department. Agency Contact: Pood Distribution Division; 500 12th St. SW.

Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-8406.

Rice Germolous Source 03

OMB Funding Title/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-1400-Congressional Relayance House Committee on Agriculture

Agencies Subcommittee on Appropriations Agriculture and Related tion, and Forestry; Senore Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

## Data Sasa Balansee: S.00213-014

Purpose: The system locates and describes major collections of rice germplasm both within the United States and abroad. The inventory control section of the system directs the requestor to where seed of desired not cultivars may be obtained. The agrenomic quality and disease resistance portions of the system aid in selecting potential parents for new rice cultivars. Japan: Data are compiled at three major locations on coding shorts. These are done by Prentiss Schilling. LSU, Baton Rouse, LA; Jack Oakes, USDA-ARS, Beltsville, MD. and T. C. Chaing, International Rice Research Institute, Philippines. Content: The content is interestional as scope. The file is updated annually. The subsystems are base classification file, agronomic file, disease file, chemical file, and seed characteristics file. The file contains 1,600 accessions and 26 descriptors. These include: CI/PI Number, Suffix, Name,Source Code, Source Name, Origin Code, Oelfin Name, Year, Day to Head, Kernel Length. Kernel Width. Karnel Ratio, Kernel Color, Endosperm Type, Amviose Content. Starth/Jodine, Alkaline Content 1.7, Alkaline Content 2.5, Bieret Protein, Parbeil Loss, Kyeldahl Protein, Lysine of Protein, Lysien of Sample, W.C. No., Hull Color, and IRRI Number. Output: The systom responds to specific queries and summaries using batch mode and is capable of multifield searches. Inventory catalogs are produced annually. Availability: Output is publicly available.

Agancy Contact: Data Systems Application Division; National Agricultural Library Bldg., Room 13, Beltsvalle, MD 20705; (201) 344.3937

# 221

School Feeding Programs Operations System OME Funding Title/Code: Child Nutrition Programs / 12-3539-0-1-604; Special Milk Program / 12-3502-0-1-604.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture; House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee: Sexute Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Senate Committee on Appropriations: Agriculturn and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

# Date Sesa Reference: S-00207-006

Purpose: The system is an electronic data base of management and fiscal information. The main functions of this system are to velidate all new input data by comparing them to the existing data base; review the data base for program trends and take appropriate action when necessary; make appropriate additions and reductions to the base; indicate inconsistencies between input data submitted by School Pood Authorities and accepted program practices; measure the level of program performance against Federal and State monetary expenditures, and produce various other fiscal, accounting, program control, and statistical records. Input: The data used to maintain the system are derived from fiscal and programmatic reports forwarded to FNS on a regular basis by those School Food Authorities participating in programs. The major categories of input data include the level of State and Federal spending, program participation, number and estegory of meals served and type of school food authority (public vs. private, neaprofit), and level of non-food assistance funding and commedity assistance. Context: The Performance and Monitoring System for the School Feeding Programs consists of a monthly listing of total schools operating and approved, participation levels, total mesis served, and Federal reimbursement claimed. Also listed are the number of needy schools and students participating in each program and the amount of additional reimbursement olsimed in terms of the number of free and reduced price meals. The system states the level of State and local funding used to match Federal expenditures and other non-Federal expenditures to operate the programs effectively. The system last total program funds available at the beganning of each month and subtracts total program costs during that period to give FNS a monthly closing net operating balance for each School Food Authority. This gives FNS the inforessure needed to make statistical companions from one month to the next. The system also lists on a monthly basis the total amount of non-food assistance made available by FNS to promote school feeding programs in areas which do not operate a program and to marade meal service in others. Also included is the level of commodity assistance provided to School Food Authorities to determine the level of ancillary benefit these foods provide. Output: System output is produced monthly and includes computerized mester reeard files for each of the programs. These files contain data on approved outlets, average attendence and participation, total racula served, and funding levels. Anniebility: Output is available to the poblic at all times.

Agency Contact: Child Notation Division; 14th St. and Independence Ave SW, Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-8130.

# Small Grams Rust Numerics 03.

QMS Funding Title/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-1400-

Congressional Refevence: House Committee on Agriculture; House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Ascretics Subcommittee: Small Committee on Assigniture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Sense Committee on Appropriations. Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

## Data Base Reference: S-00213-008

Purpose: The purpose is to maintain data resulting from research. to find new genes or combinations of genes in small grains which condition resistance to populations of rust fungi throughout the world and to test new varieties and promising selections of wheat, cets, and beriop developed by plant breeders and pathologists for resistance to rusts. Input: The sources are World Collection of Small Grains (USDA) and new cultivars supplied by plant breeders/pathologists Consent: The geographic coverage is weeklunde; the data are collected at 58 locations in 33 countries on five continents and include reactions of 600 varieties of spring wheat, costs, and barleys to various disease-producing organisms. Two major reports are produced annually, in Petruary-March and August-September. Updates to files are ongoing at all times. Owner The semiannual reports are preliminary reports, not for formal publication. The reparts are either photocopies of computer listings or xerox reproductions of computer produced print tapes with accompanying text. Anailstiffige Output is for staff use only

Agussy Centect: Data Systems Application Division; National Agricultural Library Bidg., Room 408, Beltsville, MD 20705; (301) 344-3817

Snow Surveys and Water Supply Forecasting (SNOTEL) OMS Funding Title/Code: Conservation Operations / 12-1000-0-1,302

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture; House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Smale Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Ferestry; Senate Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

# Date Base Reference: S-00218-001

Perpose: The purpose is to gather snow and other hydrometeorological data, validate it, and use it for forceasting available water at downstream points for agriculture water management, irrigation, flood control, and the like. Japur Data are collected from remote mountain sites in 11 Western States. Consest: Data are gathered during the snow accumulation period and through the spring anowmelt period. Data include-but are not limited to-temperature. precipitation, snow water equivalent, and bettery veltage. Outsut The principal output is monthly water supply forcests. There is a limited ad hoc query capability." Armilebility: Output is distributed to the public.

Agency Contect: Management Evaluation Division; P. O. Box 2890. Washington, DC 20013; (202) 447-2241

# Sarrium Germalam Sustan, 03.

OMB Funding Title/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-1400-0-1-352. Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture:

House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee: Sessie Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Senote Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

## Data Bese Reference: S-00213-015

Purpose: The system is being developed to service sorghum improvement scientists within the United States and to supply information to scientists working in sorghum producing areas around the world. The major functions are to supply lists of potential parents and disease resistant germplasm. Aspat: Data will be compiled from wational and international sources by either the USDA-ARS Southern. Regional Plant Introduction, Experiment, GA, or National Seed Storage Laboratory, Ft. Collins, CO. Coding sheets, cards, and ningnotic type will be the principal devices to record and enter data. Context: The content is international in score. Major undates will occur actually. The system will possess the following subsystems: Base file with identification information, microorganism disease file, egronomic file, chemical constituent file, enternological file, and morphological file. To date (March 1977), the files contain 16,000 necessions and 52 descriptors. In the pear future (1979) the file will contain 24,000 accessions and close to 200 descriptors. These include: Paniele Length, Paniele Breadth, Paniele Compactness, Glume Color, Glume Covering, Glumo Texture, Awaing, Tillering, Threshability, Early Vigour, Height, Loaf Broadth, Loafiness, Loaf Drying, Seed Color, Seed Size, Length of Primary Branch, No. of Whorls in Paulcle, Days to 5% Flowering, 100 Grain Weight, Wt. of Grain Per 5 Panelle, Vigour After 6 Works, Total Number of Tillers, Grain Hardisess, Group Number, Subgroup, Leaf Number, Stem Borer, Idenfification Number, Genus, Species, Source, Cultivar, Maturity, Tyne, Plant Uniformity, and Number of Nodes. Output: The system will respond to specific queries using batch mode and produce requested summaries. A catalog from the base file is planned. Availability: Output will be publicly available.

Agency Contact: Data Systems Application Division; National Agricultural Library Bidg., Room 13, Beltsville, MD 20705; (301) 144-1917

Scobean Germplann System, 03. OM8 Funding Title/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-1400-0-1-152.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture; House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Rolated Agencies Subcommittee; Senste Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Senate Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

## Date Base Reference: S-00213-016

Purpose: The purpose is to report inventory of current accessions of soybeans maintained in the continental United States. The report contains identifying information, disease, chemical, and agronomic data. Lepar: Input includes coding sheats, eards, and magnetic tape. Data are compiled by Richard Bernard, USDA-ARS, Urbana, IL and Edgar Hartwig, USDA-ARS, Stonoville, MS. Content: The content is national in scope, and the update cycle is "on demand." Subsystems include isolines; materity groups OO to IV-named varieties; wild soybeans; soybean genetic tape collection; maturity Groups III and IV-germolasm collection; and maturity Groups V to X-ecrmplasm collection. The file contains varieties developed from carly 1500 to the present, It contains 6,500 accessions and has 44 descriptors. These include: Variety Name, Maturity Group, Flower Color. Dubescence Color Bod Color Seed Cost Lustre Seed Cost Color Hillum Color, Prior Designation, Source, Year, Flowering Date, Maturity Date, Lodging Score, Height, Storn Termination Score, Branching Score, Seed Quality, Weight Per Seed, Yield, Protein Content, Oil Content, Methionine, SBTI, Linolenic, Lunoleic, Palmitic. Stearie. Ohie. Indine No., Phytophthora Rot. Chlorosis Score. Matting Score, Shatlering Spore, Variety Parentage, Bacterial Postale. Fromeye Resettion, Loaf Honner Immry, Salt Resotton, and Downy Mildew Reaction. Outsut The principal outsut is an inventory catalog, produced in hardcopy every four or five years. The system has a multifield search query capability usine batch mode Availability: Outnut is publicly available

Agency Contact: Data Systems Application Division; National Agricultural Library Bldg., Room 13, Beltsville, MD 20705; (301) 344-3937.

### 338

Special Feeding Operator Systems

OMB Funding Titls/Code: Child Nutrition Programs / 12-3539-0-

Gongravitonol Relevonces House Committee on Agriculture; House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Releted Agencies Subcommittee; Sousse Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Sousse Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

### Data Base Reference: S-00207-005

Paymer: The information system is an electronic data base of management and fiscal information. This system serves the same functions for the Special Feeding Programs as the data system for the School Feeding Programs. Input: The data are derived from fiscal and programmatic reports forwarded to FNS on a regular basis (monthly or quarterly) by participating sponsors in the Child Care Peod and Summer Pood Service Program. The major categories of input data include the daily number of children served; total food service operating costs to be claimed for reimbursement including food, labor, and any administrative costs; number and type of meals served; level of non-food assistance in the Child Care Food Program, and commodity assistance levels. Content: The Performance and Monitoring System for the Special Feeding Programs consists of monthly and quarterly listings of numbers of sponsoring organizations: children receiving free and reduced price meals; total children served; information on cash income to each child care and summer outlet including children's payments for meals, food service fees, or funds from other sources identified for use in the food service, records indicating amount of food used; program reimbursement; level of commodity assistance; and levels of funding for non-food assistance payments. The system includes the level of State and local funding and total program funding at the beginning of each month. Total program costs are subtracted to give PNS an operating balance. This gives FNS the information needed to make statistical comparisons from one month to the next. Output: System output is produced monthly for the Child Care Food Programs and quorterly for the Summer Food Service Program. Output includes computerized master record files containing data on approved outlets, attendance, meels served, and funding. Availability: Output is available to the Agency Contects Child Nutrition Division; 14th St.

Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-8130.

State Performance Reporting System. 040-R-3190.

OMB Funding Title/Code: Food States Program / 12-3505-0-1-604.

Congressional Raisvence: Mosse Committee on Agricultures

House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related
Aspencies Subcommittee; Service Committee on Agriculture, Nutri-

tion, and Forestry. Senate Committee on Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

### Data Base Reference: S-00207-004

Purpose: The Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended, requires the nacticinature States to report to the Secretary of Attracibute on their efficiency and effectiveness. The State Performance Reporting Systern was ecented to fulfill this requirement. Japan: The data file is derived from reports submitted to FNS by State presented. The data are submitted from each State as defined as the Food Stamp Act of 1964 as amended. Context: The master file consists of data from the following reports: 1) Quality Control Subsemple-statistically valid. national level report submitted monthly by each State; 2) Quality Control Semiannual Report-submitted by each State at 6-month intervals and covering error cases and dollar losses: 3) Semisonual Corrective Action Report-submitted on a suggested format as contained in FNS(PS) Handbook 300 and containing a) Consolidated corrective action plan for small project areas reviewed during the semiannual period; b) State corrective action plan based on quality control findings, FNS reviews of State operations. FNS reviews of State systems, statewide problems found during project area reviews, and contents from audits, investigations, and any other applicable sources; c) Unachieved corrective action; and 4) Large Project Area Corrective Action Plans-submitted for project areas with bonus issuances of \$500,000 or more during the last month of the preceding fiscal year. The report represents corrective action formulated from annual review findings and is submitted within 60 days after completion of the review. Cutput: The output is a subsample output freowners Quality Control forecast and analysis on a national basis (monthly); semiannual Quality Control Report with comprehensive, valid statistics for individual reporting States, and a semiannual Corrective Action Plans from individual States with comprehensive composites of corrective action on a State, regional, and national basis: and comparative and special analyses of affected standards and associated weaknesses on a State, regional, and national basis. Availshillip: The subsample (used for forecasting) is available to USDA personnel. The national semiannual report data by State is made available to the public. Semiannual Corrective Action Plan composites on a State, regional, and national basis are available to USDA personnel and State agencies.

Agency Contect: Food Stamp Division; 500 12th St. SW, Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-8755

Stealaster of Flormer Cooperatives.

OMB Funding Title/Code: Former Cooperative Service / 12-0400-0-1-352.

Coognessional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture:

Congressions Mayor Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Reissed Agencies Subcommittee; Server Committee on Agrouteure, Nutrition, and Forestry; Server Committee on Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommuttee.

## Data Sase Reference: S-00220-001

Purpose: The Parsent Congentive Service Intentions as a central intentions or date about finance congenition in the Intiline States of the American Congenition in the Intiline States.

Canamo Daniel Daniel Service of the Intiline Congenition of the Intiline States of Congenition Co

Agency Contact: Parmer Cooperative Service; 500 12th St. SW, Poors 550 Washington DC 20250 (202) 447-8254

### 341

Supareane Germplane System, 03.

Suggestion Formigument Spaces. Oct.
ONE Frending Title\*Codes: Agricultural Research Service / 12-14000-1-529.
One of the Spaces of the Space

# ture and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Paymer. The system is to report invertisely of current accessions of congruence accessions for the confinement throofs them. The opport of congruence accessions for the confinement throofs them. The opport coding stem by the Principal Plant Introduction Colline, USA-A, Entench, Mar On Ban (Mar 1923-A-A, San Ponts, Pf., Case Pf., Case

Agency Contests Data Systems Application Division; National Agricultural Library Bldg., Room 13, Beltsville, MD 20705; (301) 344-3637

### ...

Surrey of Characteristics of Food Storay Households.

OMB Funding Titla Codes: Food Storay Program / 12-3505-0-1-604.
Compressional Relavances / Busse Committee on Agriculture;
Reuse Committee on Appropriations Agriculture and Related
Agentees Subcommittee; Sensor Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture, Nutrition, and Footstry; Sensors Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture, Nutrition, and Footstry; Sensors Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agenties Subsemmittee.

### Data Base Reference: S-00207-002

Purpose: The system provides national and regional data on the characteristics of food stame households. Functions include the input, editing, tabulation, and statistical analysis of data. The system also interfaces with the TRIM model (Transfer Income Medel). Input: The input is document-containing data taken from a sample of administrative records of food stamp households. Contrar An anaual national update and replacement is obtained through sampling of households certified in September of the survey year. At present, the first update is being done (the second annual survey), and data include age, sex, employment status, student status of all household. members, as well as household's income and food stamp deductions by source and amount. Resource data and other miscellaneous questions are included siso. Output: The output includes the Agency publication, including analysis and several tabulations; special tabulations, as requested; and a micro-data file, available on request, Availabilities The output is publicly available and unclassified.

Agency Contacts Food Stamp Division; 500 12th St. SW, Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-9075.

# U.S. Agricultural Export-Import Data System. OMU Funding Title/Code: Foreign Agricultural Service / 12-2900-

Congressional Relavonces House Consultate on Agriculture, House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Seate Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Ferestry; Seater Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies. Subcommittee.

### Date Sace Reference: \$400213-004

Parasse: This information system is used to support the sericultural expects mission. It serves as the automated system of record for historical and current information about U.S. exports of arricultural commodities to all foreign destinations and impacts from all colains. It is used in publication of sericultural trade as well as for statistical analysis and projections of exports. Anaut Information is obtained monthly on magnetic tame from the Bureau of Census, Issuers data. originate from information reported on customs input documents and are based on tariff schedule (TSLISA) commodity dassification. Expert data originate with the shapper's export declaration from. Century This system carries monthly information for the most recent 30 months of U.S. imports and exports of sericultural commodities. The monthly information is carried to the lowest level of detail. For imports, the content of monthly import data includes commodity, country of origin, customs district of entry, import type, economic class, and rate provision. Export monthly data include commodity, country of destination, and customs district. Historical data are also carried in quarterly summary form from 1967 to date. The summary information for experts and imports parties information by commedity and country of destination/origin. Both quantity and value are carried in monthly and quarterly records. Output: A wide variety of output is preduced from the system. A generalized report retrieval system that allows users to specify report subject and stub content by parameters is used to vary report subjects and content. Fifteen different report formats are available. Reports are produced for publication in FAS circulars and other publications. Thoy are produced regularly for use by commedity divisions and agricultural attaches as well as FAS program managers and other USDA agencies. Angilability: Commodity circulars are publicly available.

Agency Contact: Foreign Commodity Analysis; South Bidg., 14th St. and Independence Ave. SW, Room 5081-S, Washington, DC 20250; (202) 447-3510.

### 344 World Small Grains Collection 03

OMS Funding Title/Code: Agricultural Research Service / 12-1400-

Congussionel Rulavamea House Committee on Agriculture, House Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Ageocles Subcommittee; Seasar Committee on Agriculture, Natultion, and Forestry; Seasar Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Rolated Ageocles Subcommittee.

### Data Sesa Reference: S-00213-007

Paymer The system maintain complete date on small grides, there, berief, res, and as being collected and supplied by the extent, berief, res, and such their specification and supplied by the extent perhaps the strength of the extent perhaps the extending of the extending the extending o

Agency Contock Data Systems Application Division; National Agricultural Library Bidg., Room 408, Beltsville, MD 20705; (501) 344-3817.

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Consus Bureau Agriculture Statistics. OMB Funding Title/Code: Salaries and Exponses / 13-0401-0-1-403: Periodic Censuses and Programs / 13-0450-0-1-403. Congrassional Relevances House Committee on Appropriations:

State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary Subcommittee: House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service; Senser Committee on Appropriations: State, Justice, Commerce, The Judiciary Subcommittee, Senere

### Committee on Governmental Affairs. Date Sese Reference: S-00309-005

Purpose: Agriculture censuses are conducted every five years in years ending in four and plac. Faust: Survey activities are sources of data. Content: Census of Agriculture reports contain data for States and counties including such items as number, size, and type of form; crops harvested; value of form products; and selected farm expenditures. Data are also available on machine-readable computer tapes. Each year statistics are collected on cotton ginning and production. Twelve reports on autton sinned prior to specific dates plus an and-of-season report are prepared and issued each year on dates prescribed by the Congress. Output: Printed reports and machinereadable data files are produced. Availabiling Reports are publicly avnitable.

Agency Contact: Agriculture Division; Bureau of the Census, Room 3015, FB 4, Washington, DC 20233; (301) 763-5230.

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WEIFARE

Health and Nutrition Examination Survey Statistics. HRS 003. OMB Funding Titls/Code: Hosith Resources / 75-0712-0-1-550. Congrassional Relevance: House Committee on Appropriations: Labor-Houlth, Education and Wolfare Subcommittee: House Committee on Interstate and Poreign Commerce; Senate Committee on Appropriations: Labor, Hosith, Education and Welfare Subcommitsee: Senste Committee on Human Resources.

### Date Bose beforence 5-00506-002

Parpose: This program is the sole source of national morbidity date obtained through direct examination and clinical tests of samples of the population to measure health status and collect data on untiliagnosed and untreated diseases. Input: The subject matter is gathered through direct examination and clinical tests of samples of the population. The information covered includes cardiovescular diseases, hypertension, nutritional defloiencies, respiratory diseases, arthritis, hoseing levels, visual acuity, eye diseases, and body measurements. Content: This program yields data that permit standardized assessment of nutritional status and other nutritional information on high risk groups as well as permitting generalization to the entire population between ages I and 74. This is an interactive and batch oriented system with continuous output requirements. Output The system produces continuous reports on hardcopy and has query capability. Availability: The reports are used internally and exter-

Agency Contests National Center for Health Statistics; 3700 East-West Highway, Center Bldg., Hyattsville, MD 20782; (301) 436-8539.

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### Food for Peace Tiele I MIS

OMS Funding Title/Code: Functional Development Assistance Programs / 11-1021-0-1-151.

Congressional Relavonce: House Committee on Appropriations. Poreign Operations Subcommittee; House Committee on Internstional Relations; Sensue Committee on Appropriations: Foreign Operations Subcommettee: Sense Committee on Forcian Relations.

### Date Boxe Reference: 5-01017-003

Person: This system provides for collection of historical informotion with regard to Public Law 480. Title I serrements with foreign countries. Information is used for preparing and reviewing program projections for future years. Input: Sales agreements between the Department of Agriculture, (USDA), suppler, recipient country, and AID and USDA Public Law 480 budget information by country and program comprise the system input. Contine. Data include terms of sales agreements and budgeting information depicting the country programs in terms of dollar value and commodity composition for prior year, current year, and projected year. Information is updated daily, and files date to fiscal year 1976. Data include country, commodity authorized, value authorized, date of agreement, nurchane authorizations issued against agreements, vessel name, date of departure, and port of departure. Output: Modules by budget, commodity, and program are prepared in hardcopy as needed. Availability: Reports are for internal use only.

Agency Contact: Office of Food for Peace; Agency for International Development, Washington, DC 20523; (703) 235-9649.

### Food for Peace Tale II MIS

OMB Funding Title/Code: Functional Development Assistance Programs / 11-1021-0-1-151.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Appropriations: Poreign Operations Subcommittee; House Committee on International Relations: Sengte Committee on Appropriations: Foreign Operations Subcommittee: Sensie Committee on Poreign Relations.

### Date Rese Reference: S-01017-010

Purpose: This system provides a tracking system for internal agency analysis of budget, program and approval, call forward and procurement, backing/shipping receipt, and distribution of commodities for Public Law 450, Title II grant food programs to assist foreign countries. Input: Statistical data on a worldwide basis in suspect of the system segments are recorded from U.S. private and voluntary organizations, Department of Agriculture, UN World Pood Program, and Title II field posts. Contest: Information is organized on the basis of country, spensor (voluntary agency, World Food Program, etc.), category (Maternal and Child Health, School Peoding, Pood for Work, etc.), and commodity with respect to recipients, quantity, and value. Shipping information is also available including vessel, sailing data, and port of departure. Data are updated monthly back to fiscal year 1976. Output Output is hardcoov printouts accessed from an on-line terminal or a high speed printer. To date major reports relate to budget, program and approval, and call forward and procurement. Reports are generated on an ad hoc basis-Data base query through use of on-line terminal is done daily. Statistical data are generated under column headings. Aveilability: Reports are for internal use only. Distribution is made to AID offices, USDA, OMB, and other entities upon request.

Agency Contact: Office of Food for Penet; Agency for International Development, Washington, DC 20523; (703) 235-9649.

### 349 Program Englagosis

Physical Educations (100 Functional Development Assistance Programs (11-10)1-0-1-15); Housing and Other Credit Garranty Programs (11-10)1-0-1-15); Housing and Other Credit Garranty Programs (7-2-440-0-415), Advance Acquision of Property-Revolving Funt /72-4590-0-4-15], Technosal Assistance (11-100-0-1-15); Security Supporting Assistance (11-100-0-1-15).

151. Coppussional Relevance: Hour Committee on Appropriations: Forrego Operations Subcommune, Hour Committee on Intensional Relations, Stewn Committee on Appropriation Forliga Operations Subcommittee; Sense Committee on Foreign Relations.

### Dete Bose Reference: S-01017-003

Acress: This system provides a retrospective analysis of the Agency's program experience to see if the stated objectives had been schieved and to determine how and why events happened as they did This is an analysis as a higher and more comprehensive level than project evaluation. Japan's System input consists of: 1) Workforce effort to evaluate the quality, explicitness, and Rigor of project/program design, 2) The conduct of centrally managed, highly selective ex post studies in-depth of the impact of individual projects and sets of projects on development zoals; 3) workforce effort to examine retrospectively program issues which are not opposityspecific. The logical framework matrix is applied to both the propret/program design and the evaluation processes. Content: Information includes: 1) Baseline data in fields of food and nutrition. agricultural research, population planning and health, and education and human resources development: 2) prior experience with similar projects elsewhere; and 3) application of experimental, quasi-experimental, or other evaluation approaches Output: Principal output is reports on programs/projects, resource allocation and program management, comparison of alternate strategies and appropries, and reports on sectoral input of programs. Availability: Reports are premarily for internal use, but are also available to other foreign assistance agencies, developing countries, universities, etc. Evaluation information is to be included in the Development Information System (DIS)

Agency Contects Office of Program Evaluation; Agency for International Development, Washington, DC 20523; (202) 513-6226.

### .

Voluntary Agency Shipping System.

OM8 Funding Title/Code: Functional Development Assistance Programs / 11-1021-0-1-151.

Congressional Relevence: House Contritues on Appropriations: Forum Operations Subcommittee; House Committee on International Relations; Senate Committee on Appropriations: Portigo Opcentions Subcommittee; Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

### Data Bess Reference: S 01017-007

Purpose: The system provides a procedure for recording dollar value, flag, weight, and freight charges for Public Law 430 (Food for Peace) and other commodities and produces periodic reports from these secords. Aspect Quarterly reports submitted by private volustery agencies which are registered with AID's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Poreign Aid and participate in the overseas freight subsidy program comprise the system input. Content: The private voluntary agencies report quarterly to AID the deltar value of the Public Law 480 (Food for Pesce) and other commodities they ship abroad, the country to which shipped, the flag of shipment, weight, and freight charges. The system is updated quarterly with cumulative totals for the current fiscal year. Output Quarterly reports are prepared showing country breakdown by dollar value of commodities shipped, U.S. and foreign flag volume, and freight costs. Availability: Reports are for internal use and for use by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce.

Agency Centact: Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation; Agency for International Development, Washington, DC 20523; (202) 623-3093.

### TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

351 World Perniture Merical Information System. OMB Funding Thin/Coda: Tennesson Valloy Authority Fund. J. 64-4116-03-301.

Coppussionel Relevances House Committee on Appropriations Public Works Subcommittee; House Committee on Public Works and Transportation; Sexuate Committee on Appropriations: Public Works Subcommittee; Sexual Committee on Environment and Public Works Subcommittee; Sexual Committee on Environment and Public Works

### Date Gara Between F 05300 00

Purpose: The system provides the world fertilizer industry with detailed data and analyses of fertilizer market trends and new dovelopments. Input: Data on fertilizer production units and distribution and marketing facilities are collected from published and unpublished sources. Data collected by other agencies, such as USDA, Bureau of Mines, Trade Commission, Bureau of Census, and FAO, are included for analysis and interpretation. Content: This system consists of two files: 1) World Partillizer Production Canacity-A worldwide investory of current and future fertilizer production units cataloged by company name, location, product and capacity, current plant status, and scheduled years of operation for projected now units. All major fertilizer materials are included along with raw materials essential for the manufacture of fertilizers. Time period is 1967-30 and the file is undated weekly. 2) Annual World Portillizer Production, Consumption, and Trade-This file includes world fertitizer production, consumption, export, and import statistics by pro-duct and country for the years 1962-75. This file is updated annually. Output: The principal output of this system is two biompial publications-Pertilizer Trends and World Portilizer Market Review and Outlook. Output can be punched card, tape, hardcopy, or CRT display Arallebility: Information is publicly available from TVA-NFDC. All information is available through a commercial computer time-sharing direct file access system as well.

Agancy Contests National Fertilizer Development Center; Musele Shoals, AL 35660; (205) 383-4631.

## Appendix 3

### Recurring Reports to the Congress on Food

Citations in this anneadly are extracted from Requirements for Recurring Reports to the Congress, a Directory issued by the Comptroller General for the period through June 30, 1976 (1977 Congressional Sourcebook Series) PAD-77-61, 1977

### COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Annual Budget Estimates

Fraguancy/Dua Deta: Annually / When President submits hudget. Arrange Contact: Office of Management and Finance, (202) 254-Congressional Recipients House Committee on Agriculture; House

Committee on Appropriations; Senste Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Senate Committee on Appropriations. Authority: Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974 (P.L., 93-463; 88 Stat. 1390; 7 U.S.C. 4a(h)(11).

This report includes budget requirements for the year for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. (PR)

Commodity Putures Trading Commission Annual Report Fraguency/Dua Doba: Annually / 120 days after end of fiscal year. Agency Contact: Public Information. (202) 254-8630

Congressional Recipient: House of Representatives: Speaker of the House: House Committee on Appropriations; Senate: President of the Sexute; Sexute Committee on Appropriations Authority: Commodity Putures Trading Commission Act of 1974

(P.L. 93-463; 88 Stat. 1392; 7 U.S.C. 12-2). Deta Base Reference: R-07800-003

Doto Bose Referance: R-07800-001

This report summarizes operations of a new commission charged with more effective regulation of the commodity futures market. Activities include the regulation of all agricultural and other commodities, including lumber and metals, which are traded on commodity exchanges. (PR)

Explonatory Notes for the Annual Budget Submission. Proquency/Due Deta: Annually / When President submits budget. Agency Contact: Office of Management and Finance. (202) 254-9524.

Congressional Recipient: House Committee on Appropriations; Senate Committee on Appropriations. Authority: Commedity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974

(P.L. 93-463; \$8 Stat. 1390; 7 U.S.C. 4a(h)(2)). Doto Boss Referance: R-07800-002 This report embodies legislative recommendations, testimony, and comments on legislation related to the effective regulation of the commodity futures market. (PR)

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Annual Report on Public Law 480. Proquency/Due Deter Annually / April 1.

Agency Contact: Foreign Agricultural Service. (202) 447-5775. Congressional Recipiants House Committee on Agriculture; Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Authority: Feed for Peace Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-808, § 2(e); 50 Stat. 1537: 7 H.S.C. 1736b).

Dotg Base Reference: R-00212-001

This report contains parrative and statistical information on what the United States has done to expend international trade under Publie Law 480 is shows how the United States has beloed develop and expand export markets for its commodities and how the United States has used its abundant agricultural productivity to combat hunger and malautrition and to encourage economic development in the developing countries, with particular emphasis on assistance to those countries that are determined to improve their own spricelives! production. Particular emphasis is placed on improving the nutrition of pregnant and nursing mothers, babies and preschool children. The report details the self-help programs in developing countries, loans, educational and cultural exchange programs, common defense, pestcontrol programs, buildings for U.S Government and aumerous other categories, and includes a section on foreign donations.

[Commodity Credit Corporation Report of Payments in Excess of \$50. 0001. P1-234 Frequency/Dua Deta: Monthly / Unspecified

Agancy Contoct: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Serrice. (202) 447-4042. Congrassional Raciplant: House Committee on Government Opera-

Authority: Requested by the House Government Operations Com-

Doto Bosa Raferenca: R-00209-002 This is a list of each payment by the Commodity Credit Corporation in excess of \$50,000 during the month. Each item shows the date, amount, name and address of recipient, and a brief identification of the purpose of the payment.

Evaluation of Emergency Livettock Credit Act of 1974 as Amended. Frequency/Dea Deta: Annually / June 16 Agancy Contect: Farmers Home Administration. (202)447-6586. Congressional Raciplants House Committee on Agriculture, Senate

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Authority: Emergency Livestock Credit Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 94-35; 89 Stat 214; 7 U.S.C. Prec. 1961 NT). Doto Boso Reference: R-00201-001 This document provides data on the application of the Emer-

sency Livestock Credit Act of 1974, as amended it includes the number of loan applications submitted during the fiscal year, the number and amount of leans approved, the financial situation facing cattlemen at the time of the report, the effect of this Act on the retail marketing of beef and on the farm-retail proce spread of beef. At the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, it may include recommendations regarding actions to further decrease the price spread and to increase beef consumption. (MN)

### Financial and Technical Assistance for Non-Metropoliton Planning Fragusacy/Due Dots: Annually / September 1. Agency Contest: Rural Development Service. (202)447-9296.

Congressionel Racipient: House Committee on Agriculture; Senote Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Authority: Agricultural Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-524; 84 Stat. 1383). Data Basa Referenca: R-00202-001

This report reflects the efforts of the Department of Agriculture (with the cooperation of HUD) to provide information about and technical assistance for rural development to small communities. The report details the extent to which land grant colleges and universities, the Extension Service, and other Department of Agriculture pro-grams are used to inform and assist the public. (MN)

Forces Ment Inspection.

Frequency/Due Dote: Annually / March 1 Arency Contacts Ameral and Plant Health Inspection Ser-

vice. (202) 447-6971 Congressional Revisions House Committee on Agriculture, House Committee on Interior and leavant Affairs: House Committee on

Science and Technology: Sessie Committee on Agriculture. Nutrition, and Forestry: Senote Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Jose Committee on Atomic Encrey Authority, Redeed Meet Josephion Art, at amended (P.L. 90-201.

5 10: 81 Stat. 591: 21 U.S.C. 620(e)(T)). Data Basa Reference: R-00205-031

This report contains numerous tables, and provides information on the leading countries experting most to the United States, by number of expert plants; plant listing by country, names, and locations of foreign plants authorized to have their products imported into the United States, the number of inspectors employed by the U.S Department of Agriculture to inspect plants authorized to import products into the United States during the year, and the firequency with which each plant was inspected; the number of inspectors Recoved by foreign countries to impact impacts subject to the Federal Meat Inspection Act, and facilities in which imports were handled; and a detailed report of plants rejected for failure to meet standards prescribed by the Act. It also contains tables that provide information on the total volume of products imported into the United States from each foreign country, with itemization showing the volume of each major extenory of modures imported from each country, and a report of rejections of foreign products for failure to meet standards prescribed by the Act: leading countries exporting meat to the United States, by pounds passed for entry, and the types of meet imported into the United States.

### A Global Assessment of Food Production and Newls. Fraggency/Due Date: Asserbly / November 1

Agency Contact: Office of General Sales Manager (202)447-5775. Congressional Recipient: House Committee on Agriculture; House Committee on International Relations; Sensor Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Sensor Committee on Foreign Relations.

Authority: International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975, as amended (P.L. 94-161; 89 Stat. 854; 7 U.S.C. 1736b(e)). Date Base Reference: R-00200-018

This report provides a global assessment of food production and needs, prospects for U.S. food assistance, and the relationships of food assistance to other development assistance and other donor assistance. It gives particular attention to the food situation in the lowest income countries. (MN)

National Advisory Council on Child Nutrition: Annual Report. Frequency/Due Dotos Anstrolly / Unspecified.

Agency Contact: National Advisory Council on Child Nutrition. (202) 447-8211.

Congressional Recipients Sesses Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Porestry. Authority: National School Lunch Act, as amended (P.L. 91-248, 6 9; 84 Stat. 213; 42 U.S.C. 1763).

Data Sasa Reference: R-00207-001 This is a report on the child nutrition programs administered by

the Department of Agriculture, including recommendations for administrative and legislative changes.

Outside Lamidation of Stocks of Agricultural Commodition Hold by Commodity Credit Corporation and the Expansion of Markets for Suralus Aericultural Commoditue

Fearmanty/Due Dote: Annually / Unsuccified. Anney Contact: Export Marketing Service. (202) 447.5775

Corporational Recipient: House Committee on Agriculture: House Committee on Appropriations: Sense Committee on Agriculture. Nutrition, and Forestry.

Authoritis: Agricultural Act of 1956 (P. L. 84-540, \$ 2010): 70 Stat. 198: 7 U.S.C 1851(h))

Data Rose Reference: R-00212-002

This report contains data on the quantities of surelus commodiries held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the methods of disposition utilized and the quantities disposed of during the figural user. It also discusses the methods of disposition to be utilized and the estimated countities that ern be disposed of during the following Send user. It contains a detailed program for the program of yearkets for surplus agricultural commodities through marketing and utilization research and improvement of marketing facilities, and recommendations for additional logislation processary to accomplish these souls.

Overteely Renert of General Sides Manager Framency/Due Date: Quertorly / 30 days after and of quarter.

Agancy Contests Office of General Soles Manager, (202)447-2612. Concessional Recipients House Committee on Agriculture: House Committee on Budget: Sexuse Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition. and Forestry: Senate Committee on Budget Authority: Agriculture and Related Agracies Appropriation Act of

1976 (P.L. 94-122: 89 Stat. 653: 15 ILS.C. 713a:10). Deta Base Referencer R-00200-016 This report contains statistical and narrative documentation and latest information on agricultural exports including grade and quantity as sold and as delivered. Data relate to both private sales and those funded by the Commodity Credit Corporation and Public Law

# 480, (MN)

Report of President of Commodity Credit Corporation, FI-300P. Frequency/Due Dote: Annually / Unspecified. Agency Contact: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Ser-

vios. (202) 447-6681. Corpressional Recipient: Congress

Authority: (P.L. 80-806, § 13; 62 Stat. 1073; 15 U.S.C. 714k). Date Bose Reference: R-00209-003 This report contains data and information on the commodity Igan

and purchase programs, the feed grain, wheat and cotton programs. the supply, commodity export, storage facilities and export sales grograms, and other financing and operating functions. It contains a statement of income and expense, and includes an analysis of deficit and not restoration of capital.

# Report of Secretary of Agriculture to Congress-Meat and Poultry

Inspection, 34MP48. Fraquency/Dua Date: Annually / April 1. Agency Contact: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Ser-

vice. (202)447-4393. Congressional Recipient: House Committee on Agriculture; Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Authority: Wholesome Poultry Products Act (P.L. 90-492; 82 Stat.

807; 21 U.S.C. 470) Date Sose Reference: R-00205-002

This report deals with the slaughter of poultry; the preparation, storage, handling, and distribution of poultry parts; positry products and inspection of establishments concerned with any of these poultry related activities. (MN)

Resert of Secretary of Agriculture to Congress-Meat and Poultry Junertine MMPAR

Fraguency/Dua Date: Annually / April 1 Anney Contact: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (202)447-4293

Congressional Recipient: House Committee on Agriculture: Senate Committee on Aericulture, Nutrition, and Forestry Authority: Wholesome Most Act (P.L. 90-201: 81 Ster 600: 21 11.5 C 601)

Date Bess Reference: R-00205-005

This report cleals with the slaughter of animals: the preparation. storage handling and distribution of carcasses; parts of carcasses; ercot and most food products; and inspection of establishments conperned with any of these meat related activities (MN)

### 367

A Report on the Food Stamp Program Submitted to the Congress in Accordance with the Provisions of the Food Stomp Act Francisco / Duo Date: Annually / January 20

Agency Contacts Food and Nutrition Service. (202) 447-8351. Congressional Recipient: House Committee on Agriculture; Senare

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Authority: Fond Starm Act of 1964, as amended (P.L. 90-552; #2 Stat. 958; 7 U.S.C. 2025)

Date Bosa Reference: R-00207-002 This report contains information on major program improvemonte resulting from legislation; program participation by recipients, retailers, wholesalers, and mest services; compliance monitoring of retailers and wholespices: recipient freed, prosecutions, and convictions; lawsuits; and innovative changes occurring during the year. In addition, the report provides information on the emergency issuance of food storms, public assistance withholding, the automatic coupon ordering program, mothenical disasters, the outreach program, nutrition education, and quality control.

[Report on Title I Allocations, Agreements, Purchase Authorization, Sales,

and Shipments]. Fraquency/Due Date: Monthly / Unspecified.

Agancy Contucts Foreign Agricultural Service. (202) 447-5775. Congressional Recipient: House Committee on Agriculture: House Committee on Appropriations: Senate Committee on Agriculture. Nutrition, and Forestry, Senate Committee on Appropriations. Authority: Requested by Senators Hubert H. Humphrey, Mark O. Hatfield, and Dick Clark Data Soso Rafarance: R-00212-003

The Department of Agriculture is requested to provide monthly reports on aid allocations that have been decided, agreements that have been signed, and shipments that have been made. Information should be on a country-by-country basis, with cumulative totals of setual aid shipments for each country. The report is presented in tabular form covering country and commodity, allocations furnished by the Department of State, agreements signed, purchase authorizations issued, sales registered, and shipments. Countries are grouped as those Most Seriously Affected by world economic conditions (MSA), and as non-MSA, to indicate the division of resources.

Food

Report to Congress on Egg Products Inspection Act. Fraquency/Due Dote: Annually / March 1. Agency Contact: Agricultural Marketing Service. (202) 447-4476. Congressional Recipions House Committee on Agriculture; Sesate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Porestry. Authority: Egg Products Inspection Act (P.L. 91-597, § 26; 84 Stat. 1634: 21 H.S.C. 1054).

Data Base Reference: R-00204-001

The report deals with the continuous inspection of board, frozen and dried egg products in plants to determine that such products are wholesome, unadulterated and processed under samtary conditions. and the periodic inspection of shell oze racking plants and hatcheries to determine the disposition of their restricted eyes. It contains data on volume of eggs, inspectors involved, tests performed, registration of batcheries and other information.

Report to Congress: Federal Crop Insurance Corneration. Francescy/Due Date: Annually / Unsoccified.

Agency Contact: Federal Cron Insurance Corporation (203) 447-3197 Congressional Recipients: House Committee on Agriculture: Segge

Committee on Agriculture, Nutration, and Forestry. Authority: Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (P.L. 20-32, 6 1: 61 Stat. 719: 7 U.S.C 1508(a)). Data Base Reference: R-00211-001

This report summarizes the operations of the Federal Crop Insursace Corporation as to premiums and indemnsties to each crop insured. The report also includes the expenence of the correst year, and accumulative insuring experience.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Systement of Expenditures for All Appropriations for Propagation of Food Führa Proguency/Due Date: Annually / Beginning of congressional ses-

Assect Contact: National Occasio and Atmospheric Administra-

tion. (202) 634-7269. Congressional Recipient: Hasse Committee on Merchant Marine and Pisheries. Authority: (24 Stat. 523; 16 U.S.C. 744).

Data Base Reference: R-00306-016 This report is a detailed statement of expenditures for the propaeation of food fishes. (MN)

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION. AND WEIFARE

Annual Report of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in the Pay Packaging and Labeling Act (P.L. 89-755). Francopty/Dea Date: Annually / Unspecified.

Agency Contoct: Office of Program Implementation. (301) 443-Congressional Recipient: House Committee on Interstate and Po-

reign Commerce; Sense Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation Authority: Peir Packaging and Labeling Act (P.L. 89-755, § 8; 30

Stat. 1301; 15 U.S.C. 1457) Dato Boso Reference: R-00505-002

During the fiscal year, a vigorous program of implementing and enforcing the Pair Packaging and Labeling Act (FPLA) has continued. Among the many areas in which the Pood and Drog Administration has taken steps to determine compliance or to effect compliance with FPLA are inspections, wharf examinations, the collection of domestic samples, the collection of imported samples, examinations of domestic and imported items, seizures, recalls, post inspection letters, special investigations, and import detentions. This report provides statistical data on these sotivities, with figures given for food, drug, and domestic actions.

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

[ Faircomes of the form Labor Contractor Resistances Act] Francestry/Due Doler Accusily / Linconified Antony Contact: Employment Standards Administration, (202)

Consessional Parintee: House Committee on Assentance Ross Committee on Education and Labor. Space Committee on Apricalture. Natrition and Populary: Smole Committee on Homes Re-

Authority: Form Labor Contractor Resistration Art Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-518: 88 Stat. 1659: 7 U.S.C. 2048(a)). Date Sess Reference: R-00904-001 The turnose of this report is to describe the activities of the

Dynastment of I along with regard to enforcement of provisions of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act. The report includes but us not kimited to, a description of efforts to monitor and investigate the activities of farm labor contractors, the number of persons to whom certificates of registration have been issued, the number of comminists of violations received by the Department and the discusition of these complaints, and the number and nature of any senctions Impased

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Agricultural Development, (PR)

Report on Activales Pursuant to Title XII of the Pareira Assistance Act

of 1975 Frequency/Due Date: Assessity / April 1.

Agency Contest: Trade Assurance, (202) 632-3800. Congressional Recipient: House Committee on Aperconstitions: Sonore Committee on Appropriations Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-161; 89 Stat.

146- 22 U.S.C. 2220e). Date Sose Raference: B-01017-013 This report is to sufference scrivities pursuent to Trile XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1975 which were undertaken during the year and project activities for the next 5 years. Consideration is also to be siven to activities of the Board for International Food and

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Penicides in the Aquatic Environment. RINS500.081.A. Frequency/Dua Date: As required / Upon occurrence of event. Agenty Contact: Office of Water Programs. (202) 755-7014 Congressional Recipiant: House Committee on Agriculture: House Committee on Public Works and Transportation, Smalle Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Sessor Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation; Seaste Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Authority: Federal Water Polistica Control Act Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500; 86 Stat. 823; 33 U.S.C. 1254(1)(2)). Date Ease Reference: R-02303-003 This report on water pollution details the latest scientific knowl-

edge available in indicating the kind and extent of effects on health and welfare that may be expected from the presence of posticides in the water in varying quantities. The report also contains information on the mothods available to control the release of positicides into the eavironment, and on the penistency of penticides in the water envirosment Sections of the report are specifically devoted to discusstons of agricultural and urban land drainage, atmospheric processes (i.e., dusting and spraying), waste disposal and socidental spills. Also included are sections on the precise identity of the various peaticides and their movements in water. The various methods of past control

are discusted, i.e., cultural methods, such as sanitation and farm menagement; physical and mechanical methods, such as the use of light traps in insect control; use of resistant varieties of crop plants such as wilt resistance in tobacco plants; biological agents for post control such as boll, tomate and corn carworm centrel with a vince and covered other mathedat

### FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Annual Report of the Farm Credit Administration and the Consession Form Coolir System

Frequency/Dus Date: Annually / End of fiscal year. Agency Contect: Information Division, (202) 755-2170.

Congressional Recipient: House Commuttee on Agriculture; Sense Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Poroney

Buthastive Farm Credit Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-181, 65.18(3): 85 See. 622: 12 U.S.C. 2252(3)) Date Rose Reference: R-02600-005

This monet is a comprehensive summary of the activities of the Farm Credit Administration, and of the banks and associations it supervises. Administration included revision of regulations, a stoly of management development, and reaffirmation of the ben on partisan politics. Pinancial statistics for the year are provided in the opposite.

### GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Andit of Commissity Credit Corporation.

Date Bosa Reference: R-30400-008

Francisco/Due Date: Triongially / Upon occurrence of even. Agency Corriect: Community and Economic Development Division. (202) 447-6358

Congressional Recipient: House Committee on Government Overs. tions: Senate Committee on Governmental Affaire Authority: Government Corporation Control Act (P.L. 79-248: 59 Stat. 599; 31 U.S.C. 851)

This report contains information from an audit of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Data include selected highlights of fiscal year operations, amount of operating loss, volume of setivities, clusters in icens and inventory balances, reimbursable costs, and charges in receivables. (PR)

### OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

Annual Report to the Congress by the Office of Technology Assessment. Frequency/Due Date: Annually / March 15. Agency Contact: Office of Technology Assessment (202) 224-

2004 Congressional Recipiant: House of Representatives: Spraker of the House; House Committee on Science and Technology; Sciente. President of the Senate

Authority: Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-424; 86 Stat. 802; 2 U.S.C. 480). Date Base Reference: R-30700-001

This report describes multidisciplinary assessments of technology in the following fields: energy, food, materials, the occass, health, and transposation. Research and development policies and priorities are discussed. (PR)

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### VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

tor
Barry Products Acquired from the Commodity Credit Corporation for Use
is Veterons Administration Hospitals.

Frequency/Due Date: Semiannuslly / Unspecifed.
Agency Contact: Progressor: Division. (202) 389-3521.

Congressional Recipients House Committee on Agriculture, Senare

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Authority: Agricultural Act of 1949 (P.L. 83-690, § 202(a); 68 Stat. 900: 7 U.S.C. 1446s(s))

Data Bose Reference: R-06505-004
This report describes Veterans Administration participation in

I has report assections vectoring Administration participation in solicing delay products made available by the Commodity Credit Cerporation. Such damy products soquired under pnee support progams are provided as the VA Administrator certifies that they are required for rations of feuther, phoese, and other dairy items for hospitals under this intriduction.



### Appendix 4

### Federal Program Evaluations on Food

Citations in this appendix are extracted from Federal Program Evaluations; July 1, 1975 through June 30, 1977. (1976 Congressional Sourcebook Series, PAD-77-5, 1976; 1977 Congressional Sourcebook Series, PAD-78-27,

# AGENCY FOR INTER NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

300
Alahan Fertilizer Company and Cheech and Company Advisory Team Theorete Listing Abduller 1 Natik John Standish, and others, 668-62 CS14. November 25, 1975. 11 no CSIA. Renember 2011 Annual Agency for International Develop-

mest: Bureau for Near Egypt Agency Monoging Progresses Agency for International Development, Kuhad (Afghanistana)

Swargens Evolusted: FOOd ared Nutrition-Near East Budget Functions International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Fi-

secrist Assistance (151) Authority: Foreign Service Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 HEC 2151 at son )

Public Aveilabilitys AID Reference Center

The performance of the Afghan Fertilizer Company (AFC), although not perfect, copremented a great improvement in fertilizer distribution over the systems earlier used. AFC had demonstrated that a government entity organized slong corporate lines could operste with considerably greater officiency than any other governmental organization The Agency For International Development (AID) emphasized the importance of a study of the proper application rate of phosphatic fertilizers, a study which the Government had agreed to carry out under a covernment in the Fertilizer Loan Agreement. AFC agreed that the study should be initiated as soon as possible. APC's projections and their implications were discussed, and it was decided that AFC would develop a travaual propertions which could then be adjusted on the basis of experience. AFC also reported the proposed formation of a national seed company for the purchase, multiplication, and conflication of irraproved seed varieties. AID was ready to continue its support to AFC but captioned AFC against establishing usrcalizable output goals because these would cause difficulties in sentel operational and investment planning AFC is interested in continued navisory services, continued participant training, and the enthishment of a soils. In horseland

### Agency for International Development Loan and Grant Assistance to the Apricultural Sector (Guatarricala): Project No. 520-T-026.

First Menn October 1975. 22 pp. Agency Spontoring Eyests cutton: Agency for International Develoption: Bureau for Latin America.

Agency Managing Pro-cares rens Agency for International Development, Orajemula City (Chuestemula) Programs Evolution Food and Nutrition-Latin America Sudget function: Intermational Affairs: Foreign Economic and Fi-

nancial Assistance (151) Auftreilly Foreign Service Assistance Act of 1961, as smended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

Public Availability ALD Reference Center

An integrated Agency for International Development (AID) assistance program for tractitional agricultural sector development was isilisted in 1970, Under the BANDESA/DIGESA Agricultural Production Credit and Technical Assistance Program losss, participant training and technical assistance increased. This program appears to have been significant ira 2811 Farm sizes and in all regions. A separate evaluation of the Cooperatives Agricultural Credit Program concludes that, in general, the goals and purposes of AID assistance over the 1971-75 period have been achieved in most instances and significantly exceeded in some Human Resources Development Program training has in general been consistent with program nurnoses and at adequate levels of magnitude. Under the Agricultural Research Program research is being conducted at five experiment stations Both the Grain Storage and Marketing Program and the Artisancy Development Program have been below target. Remaining foan funds have been reprogrammed for use in production credit Some repliant that require further attention are soil erosion unadequate linkages to available markets, the relative ineffectiveness of the Sector Planning Unit, increasing delinquency rates, and the advisability of subsidizing interest rates.

Apricultural Credit Project No. 621-11-1140-117. Busene E. Schroenfer, James K. Kellond, Dempex Assoc., Inc.: Agriculture Research Corp. of America, June 17, 1977. Agency Sponsoring Evolution: Agency for International Develop-

Agency Managing Programs Agency for International Developmont. Dar es Salasm (Tanzania)

Programs Evaluated: Food and Nutrition-Africa Budget Function Interestional Affairs: Fernian Rennemic and Financial Assistance (151)

Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 ILS.C. 2151 et sen.). Public Availability: AID Reference Center

# Approximated Research Project No. 621.11.110.107 (Toursmin)

Lloyd Clyburn, M. B. Russel, Lloyd Tatum. TZ 630.72 C649. May 1976, 2 pp. Agency Sponsoring Evolution: Agency for International Developmost: Bureau for Africa.

Agency Managing Programs Agency for International Developmett, Der es Saissen (Tanzania) Programs Evaluated: Food and Nutrition-Africa

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Fipencial Assistance (151) Authority: Foreign Service Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

Public Availability: AID Reference Center

The evaluation discusses scope of work and methodology. The research strategy, methods, input, and output are reviewed. The research program, manpower resources and development, administration, and goals are described. After considerable delay the project was started up in 1973, short of programmed input but with a scientifically sound approach. The project has produced highly significant output in its first 2 years' operation and is progressing well in spite of the fact that the project staff provided for in the basic project agreement is 80 percent complete. Recommendations include drafting a statement of soals and objectives of the agricultural research service; devising a system of planning, budgeting, and implementing that harmonizes with national crop development purposes, input. and procedures and those of the regional research institutes; piscing more emphasis on the development of manpower for the research program; placing emphasis on the development of mannower for the research program; placing more emphasis on informal, on-the-job training of research colleagues: continuing development of high lysine maize and short-season maize; and including sorghum and millet research in the project.

Analysis of a Field Goode for Endivation of National Education in This e Programs on Buggal

March 1976 Agency Sponsoring Evaluation: Agency for International Development Bureau for Technical Assistance Agency Managing Program: Agency for International Develop-

mant Bureau for Technical Assistance Programs Evaluated: Population Planning and Health-Latin Budget Function: International Affairs, Foreign Economic and Fu-

nancial Assistance (151). Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 1/ S.C. 2151 et tea )

Public Availability AID Reference Center

Assessment and Field Renew of Water Management Research by Coloredo State University (Pokutan). Howard Hause, and others PK 333,913 H153, February 1976 80

Assect Spansoring Evaluation: Agency for International Development Forest for Arm

Aganty Managing Program: Agency for International Development, Islemated (Pakistan) Progress Evaluated: Food and Nutrition-Asia

Budget Functions International Affairs Foreign Economic and Pinancial Assistance (151) Authority: Foreign Service Assistance Act of 1961, as proceeded (22) US C. 2151 et sea )

Public Aveilability: AID Reference Center

The Colorado State University (CSU) Water Management Research Project consists of several subpociects. The project has held a course, and each piece of work has focused on the target of research on onfarm water supply and use. The CSU approach is based on the concept of technical and socioeconomic research on information needs of farmers and policymakers, extenders who carry the message to farmers, and a peckage of knowledge and activity, Farmers, researchers, and extenders all contribute to and draw upon this mackage Experiments were conducted in an acceptable and innovative manner which located and pointed out the nature of technical, and isl and economic constraints. The project has developed field and survev methods and techniques which can be tested for replicability. It was recommended that 10 components of the CSU program be continued and that technical assistance to facilitate formation of farmer associations and input of fertilizer and credit be provided. The Goverament of Pakistan needs an organization with water management knowledge, or the losn effort may fael,

Assessment Report on the Heiti Small Coffee Former Project and the Bareau de Credit Agricole. November 15, 1976, 193 pm.

Agency Sponsoring Evaluation: Agency for International Development Bereau for Latin America Agency Muscaging Program Agency for International Development, Port-au-Prince (Haiti)

Programs Evaluated: Food and Natrition-Latin America Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Pinuncial Assistance (151) Authority: Percign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et sec.)

Public Availability: AID Reference Center

### CARIS\_Corner Assessituael Research Information Service: Present No. 011,0974

Eshmany 1922 2 mole (6 pp.) Agency Spensoring Evolvetion: Agency for International Develop-

ment Bureau for Technical Assistance Agency Monoging Program Agency for International Develop-Programs Evolutied: Food and Nutrition-Worldwide

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Fiasocial Assistance (151).

Authorities Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 at sec.). Public Availability AID Reference Center

Central African Livestock Production and Marketing Project: Annals (Chad)/Serbewel (Cameroon).

George B. McElrov. November 22, 1975, 30 nn. Agency Spanteries Evaluation: Agency for International Devotors. ment: Breezes for Africa.

Agancy Managing Program: Agency for International Development, N'Djamena (Chad) Programs Evoluated: Food and Nutrition-Africa

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance (151). Authoritys Foreign Service Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et sen ).

Public Availability: AID Reference Center The project, evaluated during the first of two planned phases, is to improve livestock production efficiency by introducing puckages of production practices to traditional livestock producers through producer associations. On balance, project implementation has proceeded at an acceptable rate. The joint multidonor arrangements between the Agency for International Development, UNDP, and FAC have worked well. Infrastructure and institution building are well underway. Good progress has been made in animal lecolth and water development. Increased livestock numbers highlight the danger of further resource degradation from overstocking and the need for more rapid involvement of producers. Recommendations for the remainder of Phase I are to shift emphasis to those project compenents which increase offtake and retard resource degradation; give high priority to marketing as a means of optimizing herd offinke; expedite organization and training of appropriate personnel in producer associations; concentrate extension activities only on the most promising activities; restructure participant training in support of project requirements; and make a production model of project coulds. The major consideration for Phase II project design is the need for a new strategy aimed at increasing the efficiency of diversified or mixed livestock and agricultural production.

# The Central Helmand Deatnage Project (Phase D.

Ernest J. Barbour, Donald W. Reilly, Raymond Hooker, and others. 627.54 B239. July 31, 1976. 27 pp. + 2 annexes. Agancy Sponsoring Evaluation: Agency for International Development: Bureau for Near East

Agency Managing Programs Agency for International Development, Kabul (Afshanistan) Programs Evolution Food and Nutrition-Near East

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Pinuncial Assistance (151). Authoritys Foreign Service Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

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### Mile Availability: AID Reference Center

This evaluation seeks to diagnose existing problems and issues which affect project implementation and to offer specific recommenagions for their resolution. The project planning concepts and objecthis romain sound Increasingly close communications and a incloping team spirit now characterize the working relationship beveen Helmand-Arghandab Valley Authority (HAVA) and the turney for International Development (AID). Reasonable agreenext exists on objectives, although priorities seem to differ. General agglect implementation was delayed by lack of forceful, continuous hil-time management on the part of AID. Drain construction compived to date has been of acceptable standards and accepting to swriftentions, but targets have not been met. Master elanning for Pase II has been overshadowed by the heavy pressures on HAVA and the Soil Conservation Service to demonstrate progress on physielecestruction. Specific recommendations are made regarding AID resiect management, HAVA project management, design producive. field data collection and analysis, farm drain construction, main drin construction, and planning for Phase II The primary conclusize is that there is insufficient basis to recommend a go-ahead decisize on Phase II until there is close evidence that expanded physical expet is likely and planning has clearly defineated implementable micet content.

Ontral Veterinary Laboratory (1961-1976) Ministry of Production, Jessako, Mali-Project 625-610 Servin Landfield, November 1976, 93 pp.

Agency Sponsoring Evolution: Agency for International Developnest. Azency Monagine Program: Agency for International Develop-

ment. Barnako (Mali) Programs Evaluated: Food and Nutrition-Africa Sudget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Fi-

nacial Assistance (151). Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.):

Public Availability: AID Reference Center

Quantica Small Farmer Technology Development Aktornatives, Inc. October 22, 1975.

Assney Spunsoring Evaluation: Agency for International Development: Bureau for Latin America. Agency Managing Programs Agency for International Develop-

ment, Bogota (Colembia) Programs Evaluateds Food and Nutrition-Latin America bulget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Fi-

aucial Assistance (151). Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et secu.)

Public Availability: AID Reference Center

The Emergent Population Program in Bangladesh; Consultant Report. B.Chao Chen. BG 301.32 C518. January 6, 1977. 23 pp. Agency Sponsoring Evolutions Agency for International Developnent: Assistant Administrator for Population and Humanitarian Asduance.

Agency Monoging Programs Agency for International Developmost: Assistant Administrator for Population and Humanitarian As-

Programs Evoluteeds Population Planning and Health-Asia

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance (151). Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C.

Public Availability: AID Reference Center

Evaluación Final del Programo de Desarrollo Azreacciorno (1971-1974). La Academia de Centro America, 106 pp.

Agency Sponsoring Evolution: Agency for International Development: Burery for Letin Amenca Agency Managing Progress: Agency for International Develop-

ment, San Jose (Costa Rica) Programs Evaluated: Food and Nutrition-Latin America

Sudent Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance (151) Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U S C

2151 et sed.). Public Availability: AID Reference Center

### 294

Evaluation Model for Joint U.S and Mexico Cooperative Screwweres Eradication Program November 1975

Agency Sponsoring Evolution: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: Animal Disease and Pest Control Dry Agency Monoging Progress: Animal and Plant Health Impection

Programs Evoluting: Animal Disease and Pest Control-Screwworm Program (APHIS)

Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352). Authority: Tunff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1306). Act of Pebruary 28, 1947 (21 U.S.C. 114b-114d). Act of September 6, 1961 (21 U.S.C. 114g-114h). Act of June 16, 1948 (21 U.S.C. 114e-114f). P.L. 92-152

The current program to maintain a screwworm barrier zone along the U.S. border will cost about \$13.9 million in fiscal year 1976. Current U.S. livestock losses from screwworm average about \$5 million per year with periodic losses of \$12 million or more. In the absence of a program, losses could approach \$205 million annually. The ratio of U.S. benefits to U.S. costs for the current program during the years 1970-75 was approximately 19.89. The joint U.S.-Mexico screwworm program is expected to eradicate screwworms in Mexico porth of the isthmus of Tehuantepec by 1982 at a total cost of \$129.3 million. Annual costs to maintain the new barrier zone are estimated at \$3.2 million. Benefits from the joint program include reduction in U.S. program costs and losses as well as reduction of Mexico's \$32.2 million annual fivestock losses from screwworm. The overall benefit/cost ratio for the joint program is estimated at 3.01. Under the 80/20 cost sharing agreement, the benefit/cost ratio to the U.S. slone will be about 1.63, while the estimated ratio of benefits to costs for Mexico is 12.27. The basic data and assumptions used to estimate losses from screwworms were not fully documented, although loss estimates appear to be consistent with results of previous studies Continuation of a program to keep acrowworms out of the U.S. appears to be economically justified. However, the low ratio of bene fits to costs for the U.S. from the joint U.S.-Mexico program to move the berrier zone to Tehunntepec indicates that this program should be closely monatored and reconfusted frequently for possible program odjustments.

395
Evaluation of Expensive under Improved Management Practice for Corn.

Etherary, 19, 1975

Agency Spensoring Evolutions: Federal Crop Insurance Corp.
Agency Menoging Prayeer: Federal Crop Insurance Corp.
Programs Forbioselet: Federal Crop Insurance (10:080)
Budgat Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services
(152)

Authority: Foderal Crop Insurance Act (P.L. 75-430). Data Base Reference: E-00211003

The to ad improved measurems practices for even as a recase of encreasing quarterises to former and referring the lost-realises of encreasing quartering the lost-realises associated. The improved practices included easily planting, muture control of the proposed practices included easily planting, muture control of the proposed practices were, it for this topic of famous suitage states of a subject to the proposed practices were, it for this topic of famous suitage states of the subject to the proposed practices with the same or reduced premium. The proposed practices with the same or reduced premium states that the proposed practices approach practice approach practice approach practices. The famous leads to the supposed practices, the practice approach practices approach practices, the practice approach practices are consistent to the practice approach practices are consistent to the practice approach practices are consistent to the practices are consistent to the practice approach practices.

296
Ewilcolum of Extension Acidity and Recommendations.
Principl A Kuttah. DR 630.715; K97. August 1975. 23 pp.
Agency Speniaring Evolution. Agency for Internstical Develop-

ment Bureau for Latin America.

Againty Managing Program Agency for International Development, Santo Domingo (Dominien Republic) Programs Evaluated: Rood and Nutrotan-Latin America

Rudger Fusetion: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Pimancial Assistance (151). Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as arounded (22 U.S.C. 1251 et sen.)

Public Availability: AID Reference Center

397

Rod Wests-Sammans Cas-Benefit Methodology.
C. Frint Consolatio, and others. September 1976. 16 pp.
Agency Spansaring Evolutation. Agency for International Development: Bureau for Technical Assistance.
Agency Monaging Program Agency for International Development Bureau for Technical Assistance.
International Development of Technical Assistance.

interior indicessor in control Assistance
Frequents Evolutated: Population Planning and Health-Worldwide
Sudget Function: International Affairs: Poreign Bostonnic and Planancial Assistance (151).

Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C.

Avitanity: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as sevended () 2151 ot seq.). Public Aveilability: AID Reference Center

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Gueronto Staul Figura: Doubgrout
Development Membration, Inc. November 13, 1915.
Aparon's Spinassing Fashassina, Amory Sei International, Developmentone, Braza Sei Lain Artesiola.
Aparon's Monosping Fragment Agency for International Development of the Conference o

Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C 2151 et seq.). Public Availability: AID Reference Conter

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Intercountry Englustion of Agency for International Development Land Sole Gusranty Programs (Boundor and Costa Rico). Bersico A. Goldstein, Robert W. House. EC 333.32 G624. June 1975. 65pp.

Agency Spentoring Evaluation: Agency for International Development: Bureau for Latin America.

Agency Menoging Program Agency for International Development: Bureau for Latin America.

ment: Buresu for Laten America
Programs Evaluated: Food and Nutrition-Letin America
Sudget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Francial Assistance (151).

Authority: Foreign Service Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

Public Availability: AID Reference Center

The amorams have had limited imaget insofar as the land sale guaranty feature is concerned, although the complementary porties of the Agency for International Development's (AID) assistance reckage under the two locus did bosefit small farmers who otherwise might not have been reached. If similar projects are contemplated in the future, they should be undertaken only in the context of an netive and supportive host government land tonure program and the elear identification of significent private land sale gonortunities. Moreover, there should be full recognition that such projects ore complex in design and that they require a range of services which may serieasly everburden host government emphilities. There should also be full host government involvement in the initial design of land sale gearanty projects. In both Costa Rice and Houseler, there were difficulties over the AID requirements which provent the evarenty funds from being disbursed until there is an actual call on the guarenty. Both loans were ultimately amended to shift AID funds from the guaranty to agricultural production credit. Pive recommendations were made about host government policy and supporting infrastructure, supply and demand for private land transfer, target population, and the augusty concent.

40

Intercountry Evaluation of Small Farmer Organizations (Ecuador and Honduras). Judith Tendles. EC 334 T291n. November 1976, 52 pp.

Agency Sponsoring Evaluation: Agency for International Development Bureau for Latin America.

Agency Managaing Programs Agency for International Development Bureau for Latin America.

Programs Evaluated: Food and Nutrition-Latin America Sudget Function: International Affairs: Poreign Economic and Fination Assistance (151).

Authority: Poreign Service Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

Soulies of size Agency for Interministal Development (ADI) graymus is Econder and Herdens make recommendation on graymus in Econder and Herdens make recommendation on other pro-parallel organizations, credit unless set their features of the properties of the size of the size of the size of their Antiquerrapiement when there are prosp, particular size of their and hepitementary of must fine their profites around a fortig and hepitementary of size the three privates around a souling and their properties of the size of

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sequencial or evaluationary approach to small farmer presnizing. It should forms on certain creanization-building tasks, rather than on certain organizational forms. AID should take more advantage of the small farmer's interest in organizing temporarily to solvove certain limited and concrete soals

### 405

Islant Review Tones for Assimiltared Research in Robitson in Relation to the Loan Annexement between the Construence of Bubbits and the United

Musehibuddin Klun, and others, April 2, 1976, 73 pp.

Agancy Spansoring Evolution: Agency for International Development: Bureau for Asia Anancy Monocles Programs Agency for International Develop-

ment Islamubud (Pakistan) Programs Evaluated: Food and Nutrition-Asia Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Fi-

nancial Assistance (151). Authority: Foreign Service Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et sen.).

Public Availability: AID Reference Conter

It is recommended that the Agricultural Research Loan Project be continued without modification for one additional year. Although the program of work is too ambitious, the project is soundly conceived and consistent with current and long range national scale for strengthening research capability for overall improvement in the pericultural sector. Changes in personnel and location of staff, plus the absence of a resularly appointed director general, seem to have seriously restricted program implementation. Implementation of training, commodity procurement, and logistic support was insidequate. Due to problems regarding acquisition of land for the Pakistan. Agricultural Research Center (PARC), no construction has begun. Despite problems encountered, however, the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) has moved shead in the development of a national research program. Specific recommendations regard administration of ARC, training commodity procurement, technical assistance, ARC building and bossing PARC national administration and implementation of research, research in agricultural departments in the provinces, and research in agricultural colleges and universities.

Liberia Agricultural Programmin Robert R. Nathan, December 30, 1976.

Public Availability: AID Reference Center

Agency Spentering Evaluation: Agency for International Develop-

ment: Burnan for Africa. Agency Monoging Program: Agency for International Development: Monrovia (Liberia)

Programs Evoluted: Food and Nutrition-Africa Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance (151).

Authoritys Forrion Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

The Masal Livestock and Range Management (Kenya): Project No. 621-11-130-093 TZ 036 US9, Pehruary 1976, \$2 pp.

Agency Spensoring Evolvation: Agency for International Development, Dar es Salasm (Tanzania). Agency Monogleg Program: Agency for International Development, Dar os Salsam (Tenzania)

Programs Evaluated: Pood and Nutrition-Africa Sudget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Pinancial Assistance (151).

Food

Authority: Foreign Service Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22) ILS.C. 2151 et son). Public Availability AID Reference Center

The project was to achieve a high level of net office to the Mesal District. To date little has been accomplished with respect to attaining the condition expected as the end of the project. There is little evidence that production indices such as increased call drops. larger enimals yournest unimals bring marketed, and increased not offtake have materialized. This shortfall is due to slower than anticipated account to physical development implementation of improved state. ing practices, and lag in the cattle improvement program. The assumptions respecting achievement of project purposes have not been home out. Progress is being made with respect to animal health and discose control, but there has been no evident change in Massi attitudes should development of a market orientation. Reportmendations indicate that the contractor for the Masai Team should be changed: the training program should be accelerated; the participant training program should be modified; the range management capability should be expanded to bring it into balance with that of the water component: the sociological input should be redirected to provide a means of monitoring progress and change among the Massi; and the hydrogeologist should give priority to identifying promising burehole sizes. Pifteen other recommendations are presented.

The Manago Family Planning Program. John C. Robbins, Roger P. Bernard, David Mutchler, Lauric S.

Zahim American Public Health Association, 301,32 R634, Pebruary 1976, 134 pp. Agency Spensoring Pyrilletten: Agency for International Develop-

ment: Assistant Administrator for Population and Humanitarian As-Agency Monoging Program: Agency for International Development Pahat (Morooro)

Programs Evolutied: Population Planning and Health-Near East Budget Function: International Affairs: Poreign Economic and Financial Assistance (151). Authority: Foreign Service Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22

118 C. 2151 et seo). Public Availability: AID Reference Center

Based on national figures and observations, it is evident that in 10 years the Moroecan National Family Planning Program had almost no demographic effect. Any modest fall in the birth rate is more the result of social change than the extension of family planning. There has been slight progress however, the basic flences r

Agency Managing Progress: Agency for International Development Boreau for Technical Assistance

Programs Funtuated: Health-Worldwide Sudget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Finatural Assistance (151) Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (72 U.S.C.

Public Availability: AID Reference Center

Natratian Pleasante Warkshops Malcolm Young, and others Development Associates, Inc. February 28, 1977 153 nn + appendices. Agency Spensoring Evaluation: Agency for International Develop-

ment: Borean for Technical Assistance Agency Managing Programs Agency for International Development: Bureau for Technical Assistance

Programs Evaluated: Health-Worldwide Budget Function: International Affairs: Fereign Economic and Financial Assistance (151) Authority: Fernian Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C.

Public Availability: AID Reference Contex

The Property of the National Maste Propert at the End of One Occoping Second to Monteon and Aruch Regions (Tongon). November 1976, 33 an

Asserty Spensories Probation: Agency for International Development. Rosess for Africa

Agancy Managing Program: Agency for International Development. Dar og Salsam (Tanzania) Frograms Evelvated: Food and Nutration-Africa Sudget Function International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Fi-

nancial Assistance (151). Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

Public Availability: AID Reference Center

The National Maire Plan appears to be handling the logistical problem of supplying villages with input in a reasonably organized and efficient way. The program was successful in teaching farmers shout good maize production practices. However, in both conception and irradiementation, the program suffers from some critical flavor. At no point in the program is serious consideration given to developing a local capacity to continue the project functions. As it now operates, the project reinforces a pattern of passive village dependency on the government. The problems connected with paying for input should be carefully reviewed. This includes the economic recum to inputs at usenboldized prices, the extension of credit, and improving the transport and marketing systems. Local people and local conditions must be included as a central consideration of the project. Recommendations made to farmers must be locally appropriate. Package sales must be locally evaluated. The local need for credit should be evatraced. The extension effort should be adopted to local conditions. Local people must be involved in the planning and operation of the project. Unless these things are done, the plan will be just snother one-shot bandoid project which contributed little or nothing to development.

112

Regional Organizations Development: Africa Cooperative Statutes and Credit Association/Directed Agricultural Production Credit; Evaluation Provest 698-0391. Russell W. Bierman, Karen M. Poe, Rosald E. Bobel. AFR G-1079. June 1977. 103 pp

Assery Spensoring Evolvetion: Agency for International Development: Roceau for Africa. Ameng Managing Program: Agency for Internstrenal Develorment: Bureau for Africa

Frances System Food and Nutrition-Africa Businest Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Fi-

nancial Assistance (151). Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et sen.). Public Availability: AID Reference Conter

Paper to ROCAP, Apro Business Euglaphon (Small Parties Participal Jack Heller. Regional Rural Agribusiness Development Loan. March 31 1976 20 nn

Agency Spensoring Evolution: Agency for International Developmeet Buseau for Lasin America. Antery Monneign Program: Apency for International Develop-

mest Business Fundamental: Food and Nutrition-Latin America Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Pronoutic and Fig. associal Assistance (151) Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et sen ) Public Availability: AID Reference Center

410 Review of Governmental Affairs Institute-Apricultural Sector Insulancesation Project: Project No. 931-0936. CSD-3630. October 30, 1975, 27 pp. + caciosures

Agency Spensoring Evolvetion: Agency for International Develorment: Bureau for Technical Assistance. Agency Monaging Pregram: Agency for International Development: Bureau for Technical Assistance Pregrems Eveluetad: Pood and Nutrition-Worldwide

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Pinarcial Assistance (151). Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U S.C. 2151 et sea.). Public Availability: AID Reference Center

### Rural Cooperatives in Gustemals: A Study of Their Development and Evaluation of AID Programs in Their Support; Volume 1-Summary and General Eschastion, Volume 2-Evaluation Team Study Papers on Specific Projects. William H. Rusch, and others. OT 334.683 R951s. March 1976. 2 vols (10) pp.).

Agency Spansoring Evolutilen: Agency for International Development: Bureau for Latin America Agency Managing Program: Agency for International Development, Gusternals City (Gustemain) Programs Evoluting: Food and Nutrition-Latin America

Budget Functions International Affairs: Forcian Economic and Funancial Assistance (151). Authority: Foreign Service Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22

U.S.C. 2151 et seq.). Public Availability: AID Reference Center

This is a study of rural cooperatives in Guaternala, with special reference to four principal programs receiving Agency for Internationsi Development (AID) assistance: FENACOAC, FECOAR, FUNDACION DEL CENTAVO, and independent cooperatives. The study contains a history of AID-supported and other cooperative development and the present status of development; a brief analysis of AID goals and purposes; and an analysis of program benefits to small farmers and achievements in institutional develop-

Food

nont it discusses major assues in future programming. Major findpus are that the cooperative movement is successful in reaching the usall farmers and belging them to increase production and income sed that cooperatives have potential for helping more farmers in more ways. Major shortcomings are that cooperatives overemphasee credit and fertilizer and give insufficient attention to technical swistence, agricultural diversification, and marketing and that the programs are independent and parallel. Strengths and weaknesses of the individual programs are described. Recommendations include barmonizing the various cooperative programs; providing more techsical assistance, marketing, agricultural deversification, and educational services; involving independent cooperatives more, trying barder to meet the needs of the marking farmer: studying cause and care for delinquency and bad debts; placing greater emphasis on medium and longer term credit; and giving greater emphases to bulden of quantum credit available.

Sceretario de Estado de Agricultural Programa Nacional de Desarrollo Asserted wave of Pennson Agriculture (Agricultural Sector-T-027).

1975, 155 pp. Agency Spensoring Syntantion: Agency for International Development: Bureau for Latin America-

Agency Managing Programs Agency for International Development. Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) Programs Evaluated: Food and Nutrition-Latin America

Sudget Functions International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Frnancial Assistance (151). Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C.

2151 et secs). Bubille Augitabilibus ATD Reference Conten

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Small Former Risk Taking: Project No. 931-1093. Development Alternatives, Inc. October 1975.

Agency Sponsoring Evoluation: Agency for International Development: Bureau for Technical Assistance. Agency Munoging Programs Agency for International Development: Bureau for Technical Assistance

Programs Evaluated: Agriculture-Worldwide Redant Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Fi-

nancial Assistance (151). Authority: Poreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (12 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.)

Public Availability: AID Reference Center

# 414

Technical Assistance-Agricultural Economic Research and Planning: Project 237.1. September 13, 1975. 22 pp. + appendix.

Agancy Sponsoring Evolvetion: Agency for International Development: Bureau for Near East. Agancy Monoging Program: Agency for International Develop-

ment. Tunis (Tunisia) Programs Evolution: Food and Nutrition-Near East Budget Functions International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Fi-

nancial Assistance (151). Authority: Foreign Assistance -Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 or sent)

Public Availability: AID Reference Center

The Thoma Books Rural Development Project in Leurebo James B Davis, James J. Acres, William A Doley LT630 968

D262, October 31, 1975, 71 pg. + 8 appondices Agency Sponsoring Evoluption: Agency for International Develop-

Agency Managine Progress: Agency for International Develop-Programs Evaluated: Rural Development-Africa

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance (151).

Authority: Foreign Service Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.). Public Availability: AID Reference Center

Thaba Bosie has made a significant contribution to agricultural development in Lesothe in evolving a process by which the Government of Levetho (GOL) can reach and influence rural people to accept change. It has surfaced a great deal of information on the motivation of the Basotho and the reasons for low agricultural production. With the possible execution of profits to some villages from fish pends, it has not yet caused any increase in rural moome, and with the exception of a few households, it will not bring about any annectable increase during the life of the project. It has demonstrated that Basotho personnel employed by the project, and presumably others, can be trained for technical tasks. Given the time, money, machinery, and skilled manpower, conservation measures can be installed in a workmanlike manner. The accrosch which should come into play now is modifying traditional farming systems and adopting gropping and husbandry practices which are consistent with soil and range conservation. It is recommended that the Agency for International Development, GOL, and the project management broaden the search for bush income group, livestock, positry, and management systems. Twenty-one other specific recommendations Arel primarily with administration and acceptant.

### COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

A Pilot Pragram for Improving Food Acquaitten and Unitation Practices of Selected Participants in the Food Stomp Program in Massuri. Alane K. Dryden Technical Education Research Centers, Inc., Waco, TX, LN-1780. October 1, 1975. 110 pp. Agency Sponsoring Evoluttien: Community Services Administra-

tion: Kansas City Regional Office, Public and Private Relations Div. Agency Monogleg Pregrom: Missouri: Dept. of Social Services, Div. of Family Services Programs Evoluated: Food Stamp Program (10 551) Budget Function: Health: Health Research and Education (552): In-

come Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604). Authority: Community Services Act of 1974, talle II (P.L. 93-644; 42 U.S.C. 2790 et seq.). Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended

Public Avellobility: Community Services Administration Library; Washington, DC 20506

Data and followsp interviews present overwhelming evidence that the Food Stamp Program for Jackson, Buchanan, and Platte equatics is operating effectively and efficiently among a selected segment of the population, primarily that portion already involved in welfare. However, the evidence is equally overwhelming that no effective and efficient systems are being utilized to provide secful information concerning the Food Stamp Program to the marginally poor or to those persons undergoing unexpected economic stress due to current economic conditions. This failure to provide information has been the subject of several national studies completed recently. including the report of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs of the United States Senate, which found that only 38 per cent of those eligible are participating in the Food Stamp Program across the nation.

### COUNCIL ON WAGE AND PRICE STABILITY

# 417

Greenment Regulation of Milk Markets

Dr. Thomas M. Lenard December 3, 1975 29 pp

Agancy Speciation Evaluation: Council on Wage and Price Stabel-

ity Office of Government Operations and Research.

Agancy Menoging Progress: Agricultural Marketing Service
Progress Evolutable Pederal Market Order Program-Mills; Pederal
Mills Pederal
Mills Pederal

Sudjah Paudina Agnoulture Parm Income Stabilization (351); Agriculture, Agnoultura Research and Services (352) Aurhentys: Agricultural Macketing Agnoement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601-602); TU.S.C. 600a-600a; TU.S.C. 610; TU.S.C. 613). Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1446).

This report reviews seem of the argument that has on the questions of Poders replacing of filled metals and some of the recent settings which have been made to assess at impact, it discusses the contained beautiful for small purpose of the Podersl regulation of the Podersl regulation of Podersl regulation of the Podersl regulation of the daily industry in early in terms of intelligent are of resources and increased costs to constants. A constructive estimate of the entropid industry in early in terms of intelligent cut of resources and increased costs to constants. A constructive estimate of the net social section of the contained of the contained of the podersland of the contained of the conta

Review of Economic Literature on Milk Regulation Tanys Roberts. Public Interest Economics Center. December 1975-66 pp.

Agency Spontoring Evaluation: Council on Wage and Price Stability.

Agency Monoclos Process: Department of Agriculture

one was become a construction of the Program; Andrews Polys Program; Andrews Polys Promotion Activities (Polysiatory Activities Polysiatory Activities Polysiatory Activities Polysiatory Activities (Polysiatory Activities Activities Polysiatory Agricultures Agricultures Agricultures Polysiatory Agricultures Polysiatory Agricultures Agricultures Polysiatory Polysiator

This study reviews much of the economic literature discussing the pros and cons of milk regulation and provides a general introduction and background on two main aspects of milk regulation-Federal Milk Marketing Orders and the exemption of dairy opoperatives from the satisfrust laws. The study concludes that the combination of the marketing order system and the menopolistic position of some on ops affects consumers and dairy farmers as well as the efficiency with which resources are used in the dairy industry. There is no clear evidence that prices are stabilized except in the context of establishing and enforcing minimum prices based on the classified system of pricing. In addition to the transfer of income from consumers to the dairy farmers, there is some net economic loss to the society from which neither group gains. The net resource loss attributable to Feders! Orders and monopoly power of co-ops is estimated at roughly \$200 million entually. Resources are used up in inefficiency, administrative expenses, lobbying, political contributions, and managerial perquisites, etc. U.S. consumers have the potential of producing and consuming \$200 million more goods and services if Poderal Milk Marketing Orders and menopoly power were eliminated from the drinking milk industry.

### DESARTMENT OF AGRICUITURE

### 419

419 Acceptability and Sastebility of the Expanded Thrifty Recipe Flyers by Low-Income Families.

April 1973.
Agency Spansering Evaluation: Food and Nutrition Service.
Agency Managing Program: Food and Nutrition Service
Research Evaluated: Food States (10 000)

Progress Evaluated: Pool Stamps (10000) Budget Fenches: Agriculture: Agricultural Resourch and Services (152); Income Scondity: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604).

Data Basa Reference: E-00207022

Analyses of Individual Underwriting Progress and Problems
February 19, 1975.

Againey Sponsoring Evaluations Pederal Crop Insurance Corp.

Agency Monoglas Program: Federal Crop Insurance Corp.
Programs Evolumbed: Federal Crop Insurance (10.000)
Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352).

Authority: Pederal Crop Insurance Act (P.L. 75-430). Date Seca Rafaracco; E-002 | 1002

This analysis evaluates Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) pilot tests of alternative approaches to individual underwritist for crop insurance. The use of a governor adjustment table in 1974, which is addition to rates heard on land productivity and screen risk recognizes the actual insurance experience of the grower assessfully reduced policy concollations from previous years and from surrounding counties not using the table. It also provided a means of radioring losses from unfavorable insurance experience. The modified coverage adjustment used on sugar beets also was favorably accepted in some new counties and will be extended in 1975 for further testing. This method establishes a minimum 60-66 neacent generated of the normal yield and adjusts it up 3 percent for each year without a less to a maximum of 75 percent, and down 3 percent for each consecutive loss beyond the first, with no increase for two years following a loss year. A third approach based on acquarial mans was unsuccessful. It did not improve the less-ratio experience in the test operation. The approach created many more rate and coverage enothing nations than before. It complicated presenting the insurance program to farmers and in some cases led farmers to unintentionally report misleading erop yield projections to PCIC. Tontative findings suggest that policy cancellations can be reduced and loss ratios improved by expanding personalized insurance rates and coverages to individual growers based on relatively simple low cost techniques. Further testing and evaluation, including expansion to more crops, are desirable.

# 421 Analysis of the Riflects of Rederal Milk Marketing Orders on the Economic Performance of U.S. Milk Markets, W. D. Debsten, B. M. Baston, Wisconsia Univ., Madison, Dept. of

Agricultural Economics. 144-H 321. August 1977.
Agency Spacesing Evolution: Agricultural Marketing Service:
Dairy Div.
Agency Managing Programs: Agricultural Marketing Service: Dairy
Agency Managing Programs: Agricultural Marketing Service: Dairy

Div.

Frogroms Evaluated: Federal Milk Marketing Order Program

Budget Function: Agriculture (350); Agriculture: Farm Income Sta-

bilization (351).
Authority: Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, title VII, as amended (P.L. 75-137; 7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).
Public Avollability: Department of Agricultural Beonomics, University of Wisconsin. Madjoon, WI 53706.

114

The basic objectives of this study are to measure the dagen of consumer milk proce enhancement caused by classified principal caranine the casent to which Pederal milk orders attailize consumer fifties, producer prices, and producer incomers; and measure the pains and fosses of consumers' surplus and producers' surplus associated with classified ordinia.

### ...

APHIS Evaluation Task Force on McGregor Report: The Emigross Pest.
June 1974.
Agency Spensoring Evaluation: Animal and Plant Health Inspec-

Agency Spensering Evolution: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Agency Moneging Program: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Service
Programs Evolvoted: Animal Disease and Pest Control (10.000);
Pinnt Disease and Pest Control (10.000); Import Inspection (10.000)
Budger Fuestion: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services
(352).

Authentity Profestal Plant Part Act (P.L. 83-56; T.U.S.C. 147-148; V. S.C. 150), Plant Quantinich Act (P. L. 62-75; T.U.S.C. 116), Medican Brazello Act (P.L. 83-20); T.U.S.C. 160), Medican Brazello Act (P.L. 83-20); T.U.S.C. 160), Medican Brazello Act (P.L. 84-80); T.U.S.C. 160), Medican Brazello Act (P. 144-80); Medican Brazello Act (P. 144-80); Medican Brazello Act (P. 146-80); Medican Brazello Act (P. 146-80

### DOLO DOTO KRINGSER: E-00702000

Approisal of SCS Wind Erosise Damage Assessment and Reporting

Alternatives for Improved Damage Assistment.

September 1974.

Agency Spenioring Evoluption: Department of Agriculture: Office

Agency Speasoring Evolution: Department of Agriculture: Offlio of Planning and Evaluation. Agency Monoging Programs Soil Conservation Service

Programs Evaluetade Great Plains Conservation (10,000) Sudget Function: Natural Resources, Environment, and Energy, Conservation and Land Management (302); Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352).

tural Research and Services (352).

Authoritys Soll Conservation and Domestic Alletment Act (P.L. 84-1021).

Date Suss Reference: B-00200003

The study appraises standards and procedures used to assess potential and actual damages from wind erosion in the Great Plains and the cost-effectiveness of the reported information. Wind erosion hazards and activity were very low in most of the 250-300 counties reported in the last three wind erosion seasons ending May 1974. Cropfand damaged in excess of 15,000 acres was reported in only 25-30 counties. Only 5-13 counties had land damaged equivalent to 100 or more farms. In 40-50 percent of the reporting counties, actual land demage was less than a third of the land reported to be in condition to blow. For the region as a whole from 1955 to 1974, the annual ratio of land damaged to the reported potential ranged from I percent to 862 percent. The median ratio was 24 percent. Reporting standards and procedures varied from county to county. "Land damaged" is weakly defined. Its significance to agricultural productivity is unclear and confusing. It is reported only in terms of acres damaged with a wide range in the amount of actual damages incurred. Produces ordinarily are aware of wind erosion conditions as they develop on the land they farm before the moorts are evallable. Local reports and news releases based on the wind erosion reports primarily offer supportive information for what producers are doing to cope with those conditions. Annual costs of reporting were \$10,-990, including about 2,000 man-hours. The weakness in the reporting methods suggests that the reports are not sufficiently accurate or reliable to provide a sound basis for national policymakins. The utility of the reported wind erosion information for Soil Conservation Service (SCS) purposes is also very low but probably sufficient to justify the small costs. Costs could be further reduced by more discriminating selection of counties for reporting. Definitions of and procedures for reporting should be improved.

## 424

Appraising the Effects of the Agricultural Act of 1970 upon Oklahama's Economy. R. Lynn Harwell, and others. July 1972.

Agency Sponsoring Evaluation: Agricultural Stabilization and Conaervation Service.

Agency Managing Program: Agricultural Stabilization and Conseruation Service.

Programs Evolucted: Foodgrains and Products (10,000); Wheat and Products (10,000); Upland Cotton (10,000) Sudget Function: Agriculture: Parm, Income Stabilization (351).

Authority: Agricultural Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-297). Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (P.L. 80-806). Public Aveilability: Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics.

### Vol. 4, No. 1 Doto Bose Reference: E-00209006

This is an evaluation of the impact of the Agricultural Act of 1970 and the 1971 farm commodity crossams on gross farm income in Oklahoms and the multiplier effects on the nonfarm community. The base year is 1970, and the analysis compares 1971 farm income to 1970 farm income. Principal commodity programs involved are cotton, wheat, and feedgrains. The study estimated that both variable costs and sales increased 15 percent, white farm income increased about 3 percent, and Federal expenditures were reduced about 3 percent. The short run effects were beneficial to farmers, the general Oklahoma economy, and Federal budgets. But, the longer ran effects raise concern because the Agricultural Act of 1970 and the 1971 program gave farmers greater freedom to determine level of production, and thereby increased uncertainty about production outcomes and future price levels. The income multiplier applied to the \$7 million increase in farm income generated an estimated \$11 million direct and indirect benefits throughout Oklahoma with an additional \$7 million from income induced effects. The study provides supporting evidence that under given conditions (Oklahoma, 1971) a Goverament program providing greater freedom for farmers to choose production patterns can result in improved income. It cautions, howover, that unless demand is suscained over time, commodity price flortuations can be more difficult and expensive to control.

423

Authority: Food Stamp Act of 1954 (P.L. 88-525)

The liberalization of the Food Stamp Program in 1970 had a sorreficent effect in expending demand for food, especially beef and other amonal products. Beens food stamps are about twice as effecnow as each grants in increasing food expenditures. On the average, a dollar of bonus stamps generates \$0-60 cents in additional food expendences at retail, depending on family size and income; it decreases with roung incomes and is higher for large families than for small ears. In 1973, over 12 million people received about \$2 billion in bossis stamps, which was equivalent to about 1.5 percent of total 11 S fond expenditures: this represented in increase in food excendisures of 75 to 90 sercent. About 80 percent of the increased extendincres for fixed went to red ments, more than half of which was beef Study prolecations are that books food stamps have a notential for evaluation food consumption at levels higher than those which would have expend in the absence of the program, especially smong the lowest income group Effectiveness will probably diginish at wrome electrific standards are raised. While nutritional effects were not directly measured, it seems likely that they would be less than expectational to expenditures, since most of the increased expenditures were higher cost products (red mests), and other studies sugsess that protein deficiency is not a characteristic nutritional problem smone U.S. noor.

427

Capatalassian of Farre Program Renglis uso Land Valves.
Robert D. Remsel, Rossid D. Kresz. ERS-505. October 1972.
Agency Sponsoring Evolution: Department of Agriculture: Economic Research Service.

Agency Memoging Progress: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.
Frequent Evolution is Readington and Products (10,000); Wheat and Products (10,000); Rice (10,000); Upland Cotton (10,000); Tobleco (10,000); Pearsus (10,000).

Reading Frequent Agricultural Every Income Stabilitiming (1551)

(103002) PRIMIN (1000)
Budger Frentlein: Agriculture. Farm Income Stabilization (351).
Authority: Agricultural Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-297). Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (P.L. 89-806).
Date Boas Raferageses: 8-40(1901)

In 1970, the total capitalized value of gast from program benefits was box \$2.15 killing, or a present of the value of firm real estates. Since 1954, find beyon here poil an estimated \$5.9 billion to beyon the poil and selected \$5.9 billion to beyon preprint hereting, been only \$2.7 billion of this amount commissed preprint hereting, been only \$2.7 billion of this amount commissed many that the preprint hereting the program hereting, been only \$2.7 billion of this amount comment to the selection of the selectio

Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-489). Boto Boso Reference: E-00212001

This analysis was to test the hypothesis that if a Government marketing agency attempts to maximize its revenues from the marketing of imported and domestically produced wheat, the results will be less than socially optimal. The study focused on Colombie during the 1955,71 period. It was found that as a result of the marketing arrange's internal printer policy over the period (prices received by Colombian producers averaged 20 percent lower than the socially setural price) Colombia imported 1.4 million tons of wheat which could have been produced locally at lower cost. Based on the extimeted lower production cost relative to import cost, Colombia lost 152 000 tons of "See" domestic production, Public Law 480 imports. which satisfied 1 023 000 tows over the period, had an average gift component of 25 percent of the import value plus internal distributtion costs. In offset, Colombia received 256,000 gift tons of imported wheat Although the net exist in Colombia from Public Law 480. were probably positive, the internal pricing policy that eliminated the moor portion of domestic production cost the country the creater part of the potential benefits for the aid pengram. Allocation of Public Law 450 sesistance without resent to recipient ocuptries' internal pricing and distribution policies can have adverse inneact on the achievement of U.S. foreign economic development goals.

429
Cash Grain Price Reporting in the United States.
Richard Helfner, James Driscoll, Pebruary 1977, 4 pp.

Agasty Spansering Evolution: Department of Agriculture: Economic Research Service.

Agasty Managing Program: Agricultural Marketing Service

Programs Evolutiad: Grain Market Reporting Sudget Function: Agriculture (350); Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352).

sense and oerviess (332).

Authority: Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

Public Aveilability: Economic Research Service; Document No. RRA428

The U.S. commercial cash arain market is a dispersed market with most sales made to buyers located away from the major terralnais. It is primarily a market in contracts for deferred delivery; these are entered into verbally by telephone and followed by written confirmation. The typical country elevator sells to only a few buyers and relies upon telephone contact with buyers, along with radio eral toletype reports of future prices as sources of information for making pricing decisions. Much of the basic information needed by traders is assembled by the Agricultural Marketine Service and distributed to users by commercial services. These findings indicate that prair market news reports provide useful information to the grain trade. They suggest that more emphysis should be placed on reporting prices outside the traditional terminal markets. More attention should be given to reporting prices for deferred delivery rather than spet delivery, and the delivery periods involved should be specified in the reports.

Citrus Blackfly Program Evaluation, 1971

Agency Spensoring Evolution: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Agency Monoging Programs Animal and Plant Health Inspection

Service
Programs Evolutine: Plant Disease and Pest Control (10,000)
Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services

(32). Authority: Pederal Pinni Peri Act (P.L. 8:3-6; 7 U.S.C. 147-148; 7 U.S.C. 159). Pinni Quarantine Act (P.L. 6:2-75; 7 U.S.C. 151-164a). Torminal Inspection Act (P.L. 3-293; T.U.S.C. 16). Mexican Border Act, sa amended (P.L. 85-36; 7 U.S.C. 149). Department of Agriculture Draginic Act of 1944. Mexican Plait Bollware Act, sa Particulture Draginic Act of 1944. Mexican Plait Bollware Act.

Golden Nematode Act. Honeybee Act. Halogeton Glomeratus Act. Poderal Nexious Weed Act. P.L. 65-40, P.L. 80-645, P.L. 87-539. P.L. 82-529 7 U.S.C 145 7 U.S.C 281-282, 7 U.S.C, 1651-1656, 7

11S.C. 2801-2813. Data Base Petersone R-00205001

There is no ourstoon but that the citrus blackfly will eventually become established throughout the five citrus producing areas of the United States. The only encertainty lies in the date of this eventuality. The ressent program may delay the permanent establishment of the nest in the United States by 10-32 years, but it cannot prevent it entirely. Once established, the citrus blackfly would cause about \$173 million per year in yield losses and senwor pesticide control entits if there were no Federal or State program. The present program could produce an estimated banefit (enst ratio of 84:1 by delaying the toread of the nest and would enst \$54.9 million over the life of the occuram The 1973 program technology will not achieve the stated objective of aradicating citrus blackfly from the border areas of Mexico and the United States and preventing reestablishment. The study strongly aumorts the need for continuing research to improve techraques to control or reduce losses from the post. Program cost-effectiveness should be reevaluated frequently, and alternative strategies or program designs should be more carefully assessed.

Comparison of Type A Pattern and Natriest Standard Assesseins to School Food Service Mann Planning.

September 1973 Agency Spanssolns Evaluation: Food and Nutrition Service Agency Monoging Program: Food and Natrition Service Programs Evaluated: School Lunches (10.000)

Swdget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352): Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604) Authority: National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396).

Data Base Reference: F-00207012

# Computer Associated Menu Planning (CAMP).

September 1972. Agency Spensering Evaluation: Food and Nutrition Service. Agency Monaging Progrem: Food and Nutrition Service Programs Evaluated: School Lunches (10,000) Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352); Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supple-

mente (604) Authority: National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396). Dote Boss Reference: E-00207018

Cost Structure of the School Lunch Program

June 1973. Agency Sponsoring Evaluation: Food and Nutrition Service. Agency Monoging Programs Pood and Nutrition Service Programs Evaluated: School Lunches (10,000) Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services

(352): Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Symplements (604). Authority: National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396). Data Bass Reference: E-00207013

Cost Surery of Foods Purehouse by the USDA and Local School Systems. May 1974.

Agency Sponsoring Evaluation: Food and Nutrition Service. Agency Meneging Program: Pood and Nutrition Service Programs Evaluated: School Lunches (10.000) Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352); Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supple-

### ments (604). Food

Authoritor National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396). Data Sasa Reference: E-00207009

Danson of Low-Income Femilies for Food: Final Stemes and Natritional Achianment Messagher 1974

Agency Sponsoring Evaluations Food and Nutrition Service. Agency Monaging Program: Food and Natrition Service Pressures Evaluated: Food Stamps (10.000): Special Supplemental

Food (10 000): Direct Distribution of Food (10 000) Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352): Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604)

Authority: Food Stamp Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-525). Child Notrition Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-642). Apricultural Adjustment Act (P.L. 73-10) P.L. 91-671 P.L. 75-137 Data Sora Reference: F-00207020

# Demonstration Project for Summer Special Food Service Program for

Children. December 1972 Agency Sponsoring Evaluation: Food and Nucrition Service. Agency Managing Program: Food and Nutrition Service

Programs Evaluated: Non-School Food (10.000) Budget Functions Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352): Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604).

Authority: National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396). Date Sass Suference: E-00707026

Distribution of Farm Program Payments by Income of Sale Proprietors. Thomas L. Browning, Edward I. Roinsel, April 1973. Agency Spensoring Evoluption: Department of Agriculture: Eco-

nomic Research Service. Agency Monaging Programs Agricultural Stabilization and Conserustion Service

Programs Evaluated: Fordgrains and Products (10.000); Wheat and Products (10,000): Upland Cotton (10,000); Wool (10,000); Long-Term Land Retirement (10,000) Budget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (351).

Authority: Agricultural Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-297), Commodity Condit Corneration Charter Act (P.L. 80-806). Public Availability: Agricultural Economics Research: Vol. 25, No.

Data Rasa References H-00219002

This study evaluates the effect of 1966 form commodity and lone term land retirement programs' direct payments to sole proprieterships on the distribution of their incomes. The payments had a slight tendency to reduce the locality that existed in income distribution. The distributive impact of direct payment for the individual programs, however, was not uniform. Direct payments for the land retirement, wool, wheat, feedgrains, and wheat-feedgrains programs moved the total income distribution to a greater degree of equality than the cotton program, or a combination of feederain and wheat with cotton. The combination of feedgrains with cotton actually exaggerated the inequality. The findings suggest that incentive payments made primarily to stimulate land retirement tend to be only moderately compatible with an objective to obtain a higher degree of income equality among farmers.

### Dual Onesotles in State of Washington.

October 1972. Agency Spensoring Evolutilion: Food and Nutrition Service. Agency Monaules Program: Food and Numbies Service

Programs Evaluated: Food Starnes (10 000) Surfact Functions Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352), Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supple-

ments (604) Authority: Food Stamp Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-525) P.L. 91-671. Data Base Reference: E-00207021

Economic Consequences of Federal Form Commodity Programs, 1413-

Frederick J. Nelson, Willard W. Cochrane, April 1976. Apency Sponsoring Projugiter: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Agency Moneging Programs Agricultural Stabilization and Conservalue Service Programs Evoluted: USDA Price Support Programs (ASCS); Farm

Commodity Sudget Function: Agriculture: Parm Income Stabilization (351) Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1301 7 U.S.C. 1305-1307. 7 U.S.C. 1421. 7 U.S.C. 1428, 7 U.S.C. 1441-1442, 7 U.S.C. 1445a, 7 U.S.C. 1342a. 7 USC, 134th 7 USC, 1350, 7 USC 1375, 7 USC 1444, 7 U.S.C. 1334s-1, 7 U.S.C. 1379 15 U.S.C. 714b-c.

This study suggests some possible improts if USDA commodity programs had been terminated in 1953. Farm prices would have dropped for several consecutive years until they averaged 33 percent below actual levels by 1957. Aggregated farm trices would have been subtle but low until after 1964, when they would have rison to a level averaging 35 percent above the actual figure in 1972. Net farm income would have fallen 55 percent below the accual level by 1957. but it would have reached 58 percent above the actual level in 1971. Residual returns to owners of farm real estate would have been negative in 1954-62. Quantity of assets, value of capital expenditures, and farmland prices all would have been lower than actual levels throughout 1953-72, as a result of farmers' response to the initial and subsequently lower expectations, and increased risk and unotitainty. Land and labor input would have increased relative to other input. and the rate of decline in agricultural employment and number of farms during 1951-72 would have been reduced. Crop resources productivity would have dropped under historical levels in all years after 1958, to be down 17 percent as 1972. Agricultural productivity (corns and livestock combined) would have been 11 percent under artial levels in 1972. These results suppost that the rational agricultural plant can respond to changes in economic incentives of a free market, given sefficient time. However, in the interim, long periods of substantial disconfibrium can result.

Economic Effects of the 1976 Beef Grade Chanzes Kenneth E. Nelson, June 1977, 15 cm.

Agency Sponsoring Evaluation: Department of Agriculture: Boonomic Research Service. Agency Managing Programs Agricultural Marketing Service

Progress Evolusted: USDA Beef Grading and Grade Standards Budget Function: Agriculture (350). Authority: Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 II.S.C. 162). 1627).

Public Availability: Economic Research Service, USDA; Technical Bulletin No. 1570

Econometric analysis of price data indicates that the new beef grading standards adopted in early 1976 have accomplished one of their major objectives the price differentials between quality-yield grade combinations have widened, but the overall demand for beef has not been affected.

# An Economic Eurination of School Lunch Systems.

May 1973 Agency Spensoring Evaluation: Food and Nutrition Service.

Agency Monoging Program: Food and Nutrition Service Programs Evaluated: School Lunches (10.000) Sudget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352): Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604)

Authority: National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396). Date Sero Reference: E-00207016

# . ... Economic Impact of Proposed Changes in Beaf Grades

December 1974 Against Spensoring Evoluation: Agricultural Marketing Service. Acasty Managing Programs Agricultural Marketing Service Programs Evoluated: Aericultural Product Gradine (10.000) Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services

(352) Authority: U.S. Cotton Standards Act (P.L. 67-539; 7 U.S.C. 51-65) Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act (P.L. 69-740; 7 U.S.C. 473d) U.S. Grain Standards Act (P.L. 64-190; 7 U.S.C. 71). Naval Stores Act (P.L. 67-478: 7 U.S.C. 91-99). Tobacco Inspection Act. Agricul turni Marketing Act of 1946, P.L. 74-314, P.L. 79-733, 7 U S C. 513 7 HSC. 1622. Date Rose Reference: E-00204004

Effectiveness of the 1971-73 Set-Aside Programs (Foodcroins, Wheat, and Helend Costant July 5, 1974.

Agancy Sponsoring Evolutions Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Agency Monaging Program: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Programs Evaluated: Feedgrains and Products (10,000); Wheat and

Products (10.000); Upland Cotton (10.000) Budget Function: Natural Resources, Environment, and Buergy: Conservation and Land Management (302); Agriculture: Parm Income Stabilization (351). Authority: Agricultural Act of 1949 (P.L. 81-439). Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (P.L. 80-806). Agricultural Act of

1964 (P.L. 88-297). Data Basa Reference: E-00209001

The study found that the set-aside provisions were only 18 percent effective in reducing planted screnge in 1971, but 79 percent effective in increasing planted agrees in 1973. Percent offectiveness was determined by calculating the actual crop acreage reduction or increase for each crop as a percent of the targeted acreage decrease or increase of set-aside provisions of the 1971-73 programs. The existence of a large, nonrequired, conserving acreage base on most farms allowed planted acreage to remain rolatively unchanged, while set-saide screage was increased. Also, grazing privileges on set-aside acres led to substitution for previously grazed areas and, thus, greatly reduced the effectiveness of the set-aside program in areas where large numbers of cattle were raised. The loss in program effectiveness could have been improved by limiting the act-aside provisions on pleated screeze and climinating several of the liberalizing provisions (e.g., summer fallow practices) used in 1971-73. If this is unacceptable, then slippage will occur.

### Effect of the Small Watershed Program on Major Land Uses. C. Dudley Mattson. Februsey 1975.

Agency Spontoring Evaluation: Department of Agriculture: Economic Research Service. Agency Mensalny Program: Soil Conservation Service

Programs Evolusted: Watershed Planning (10,000) Stodgest Fusciens Natical Recources, Brovincement, and Energy: Stodgest Fuscient and Land Management (1002); Agriculture: A

Data Base Reference: E-00219007

This study compares land use changes during 1954-69 within 60 sample watershed areas (30 completed and 30 incomplete) in three regions (Southeast, Mississippi Delta, and Missouri River tributaries). In the Southeast, intensive crop farming decreased in both the developed and underdeveloped watershed areas during the 15-year period, but not so much as experienced by the region as a whole; the watershed development had no impact on land use. In the Mississippi Delta, land use change trends exhibited expansion in agricultural production on bottomlands, and static or declining intensity of uso of uplands; a combination of major flood control and drainage works, principally by the Corps of Engineers, with complementary small watershed development, resulted in rapid expansion of intensive cropping of bottomiands. In the Missouri River tributaries, land use was fairly stable over the 15-year period; there was no significant impact of watershed development on land use. Work plan projections of land use could have been improved by including influences of farm organization and availability of capital, trends in farm size, land use trends in available off-farm work, and suitability of flood plain tracts for mechanized farming. Actual land uses in protected watershed areas differ substantially from those projected in watershed work plans for purposes of estimating benefits of watershed development. Policy anidelines and procedures for estimating land use change and related benefits should be changed to reflect results of this study and similar findings of similar studies in other areas.

### ...

The Emigrant Pest; A Report to Dr. Foncis J. Malhern, Administrator, APHIS, May 1973.

Agency Spensoring Evaluation: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Agancy Monoging Program: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Programs Evolvoted: Animal Disease and Pest Centrol (10.000); Plant Disease and Pest Centrol (10.000). Import Inspection (10.000)

Budgat Freelen Agliothum: Agricultural Research and Sovices (1922).

Authority: Federal Finat Feel Ant (F.L. 52-5); T.U.S.C. 111-146; T.U.S.C. 112-146; T.U.S.C. 112-146; T.U.S.C. 113-146; T.U.

### 444

Evaluation of the Fixed Year 1974 USDA Special Beef Purchase April 14, 1975. Agency Speciation Department of Agriculture: Office of Planning and Evaluation. Agency Macacles Present: Agricultural Marketing Struce

Agency Managing Program: Agricultural Marketing Service Programs Evolveted: Section 32 Acquisitions (10.000) Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services

Authority: Agricultural Adjustment Act (P.L. 73-10). Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-137). Data Rass Valuence: P.60200004

From January through March 1974, beef prices began to decline sharply. In late March 1974, the Department of Agriculture (USDA), under the authority of section 32, announced its intention to initiate a special \$45 million purchase of choice grade beef for distribution to schools as ground beef. The purpose was to help boost prices to cattle producers and feeders. The study found that all cattle prices continued to full during the special purchase period. The price for choice grade steers fills only 4 percent while the price of utility grade steers fills 18 percent. The spread between choice and utility grades vadened during the nurchase period suggesting that feed cattle producers probably benefited largely at the expense of producers of lower grade beef with no discernible net grain for the beef industry as a whole. The special purchase cost the USDA on additional \$12.5 million, of which \$6.0 million was accounted for by the higher (than normal) quality: \$6.0 million, because purchases were made before utility prices had decreased substantially in the third and fourth quarters of 1974; and \$.5 million, due to forward contracting and thus increased storage costs. The implication is that USDA perchases of specific grades of boaf can achieve limited price objective but will do so largely at the expense of the price of other grades of beef and possibly pock and poultry.

### 447 Evaluation of Food Delivery Systems Used in School Food Service.

V. Wilkening, and others. Colorado State Univ., Port Collins. September 1976.

Assary Sponsoring Symbolium Department of Agriculture: Boo-

nomic Research Service.

Agancy Monoging Program: Food and Nutrition Service: Child Nutrition Div.

Progress Evolutied: General Cash-for-Food Assistance for Lunches Sudget Function: Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Innome Supplements (604).

Authority National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396; 42 U.S.C. 1752; 42 U.S.C. 1759a; 42 U.S.C. 1773a) Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-642).

Nutrient content for test foods varied considerably among sameles. Variation accessed to be associated with ingredients, recipes, and feedservice conditions. Nutrient levels associated with food delivery systems were rarely significant, but variations from school to school were typically significant. All delivery systems tested were capable of producing a microbiologically safe meal and were not significantly different. Some potential safety hazards existed in some schools for each delivery system due to poor quality ingredients and lack of proper handling and processing of food. The acceptability of the food served was not affected by the delivery systems. Four delivery systems and 16 schools were studied. Delivery systems included on-site preparation and service, central preparation with hot bulk delivery, central preparation with chilled preportioned delivery, and frozen preportioned delivery. Appropriate analytical techniques were applied, but the sample size was small. This reduced the reliability of the results, but the general findings can be accepted with a modernie degree of confidence. Some delivery systems are capable of producing a microbiologically safe meal. School-to-school variation is largely due to difference in handling and processing food. Food service personnel need training in food sanitation and safety.

Evaluation of Four Completed Small Watershed Projects: South Carolina, Maryland, Idoko-Nevada, and West Virginia. John F. Sutton. November 1974.

Agency Spensoring Evolution: Department of Agriculture: Economic Research Service.

Agency Monoging Programs Soll Conservation Service Programs Evolution Watershof Pinnsing (10.000) Budget Function Natural Resources, Environment, and Energy, Conservation and Land Management (302); Agroniture: Agitod-

tural Research and Services (352).

Authority: Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (P.L. 23.56).

Data Base Reference: B-00219009

1352).

This study is one in a series to evaluate the work plan estimates of beautits and costs of watershed development. Work plan projections of benefits and costs were compared with notical performance. in the fact watershois. The work plan projections were generally connected with the results of ex post evaluations for improved drainage, prigation, and other field demage reduction where little change occurred in intensity of land use. The work plan projections were less than actual performance in case of municipal/induscrial water supply and urban flood damage where flood plain land use intensalication occurred The work plan projections exceeded on post estimates for agricultural demage reduction, more intensive use of flood plain land, and incidental recreation. Instances of substantial differences in exrate (work plan) projected watershed development impacts and expost observation of experienced impacts should provide a basis for instinting changes in the gridelines and procedures for making the projections. The results of this study especially support the need for changing methods of estimating changes in land use and related benefits

### 449 An Evolution of Insurance Expension

February 19, 1975.
Agency Speniering Evolution: Federal Crop Insurance Crop.
Agency Manoging Proposite: Federal Crop Insurance Corp.
Frogens Evoluted: Federal Crop Insurance (10.000)
Budger Function: Agricultural Restanch and Services

Authority: Federal Crop Insurance Act (P.L. 75-430). Data Base Reference: E-(40211001

The 30 countainty less ratio operating alphetics was satisfied, 1943-17 when confidence pl.2 Green; 1949-17 when countries pl.3 Green; 1949-17 when countries pl.3 Green; 1949-17 when countries please of the confidence operation pl. 1940 also mark to that 500, and 1944 at 1940, to the constitutive livered at 1944 at 1

# 450 Evaluation of Proposed ELA Courrel or Erudication Program.

May 1973.

Apercy Sponsoring Evolutilise: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Agency Managing Program: Animal and Plant Health Inspection

Agency Managing Programs: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: Veterinary Services Programs (volveted: Animal Disease and Post Control Programs Budgat Fuetloss: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (322).

Egalize infections seeming (EAA) private see estimated 2.32 process. For \$1.5 is term produced, Amerally Seem is however coveres stated for \$1.5 is term produced, Amerally Seem is however coveres stated as the seeming of \$1.00 to \$1.00 the disease to other hores. Concentration of program effects on high impopulations and houses the air moved should be most and exost hidy to person the disease may increase the estimated beautifuced to the control for the control for argument. The form resignant that for dead extended to the control for the control for the control for the tradeallogy, would not be seen effective. Since the unity was consistent, uncodence of the dreases has declined. This is probably due to improved performance of the recent State programs. Most of the control field the control for the control state programs. Most of the control field the control for the control state programs. Most of the

### 65) An Evaluation of Research on Improved Equipment for Harvesturg and Handling Systems.

June 1975.

Agency Spanning Evolutions Department of Agricultures:
Agricultural Research Service.

Agancy Monaging Fragron: Department of Agriculture:
Agricultures

tiral Research Service Programs Evolusised: Research Activity 11150-feapsoved Equipment for Harvarding and Handling Soybeans Endgat Function: Agricultural Research and Services (255).

The major technological objective of the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) was to develop harvesting and handling communication that would reduce soybean harvest lesses from 10 percent to 4 percent of vield per acre. Partial adoption of floating outter bars and other practices reduced actual losses from 10 percent in 1968 to about 8 success in 1973. The net value of sovbears saved during the period attributed to ARS amounts to about \$167 million. The nities header is capable of reducing losses to 2.5 percent. It should be analiable commercially in 1977. Projected benefits attributable to ARS from this and continued adortion of the floating cutter ber during 1974-80 amount to about \$332 million in sovbetns saved not of conjument costs. Total net benefits from 1965 to 1980 are extimsted to approach \$500 million while R and D costs for ARS and supporting efforts in State experiment stations were only \$930 threesand during 1965-75. The study adequately documents progress made toward achievement of the technological objectives. The effacts of reduced lesses on sovbean prices were not accompled for This precludes assessment of separate impacts on producers and consumers, and may result in some modest upward bias in benefit estimates. Projected 1974-80 benefits depend on the uncertain rate of adoption of new equipment. Small residual opportunities remain for additional guies from further research to reduce lesses and damage in harvesting, handling, and storage of soybears.

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At Bulleatins of Recented on Lymphold Levicetis and Marris's Dicease. June 1973.

Aparot Spenaring Sevicetion: Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Research Service.

Aparot, Maniering Pragnams: Department of Agricultural Research Service

Pragnams Sevicetis Service

Pragnams Sevicetis Service

Pragnams Sevicetics, Pooliers, and Otto Almania (Post, Almania Post, Almania Post, Control of Dicease of Liventee, Pooliers, and Otto Almania (Post, Almania Post, A

duction Efficiency Roscarch)

Budget Function: Agricultura: Research and Services

A vaccine against March's disease was developed and was commentally adopted beginning in 1917. This has reduced the cost of producing broilers and eggs, which has reduced prices. Anneal losses due to March's disease have been reduced by \$180 million. Total concentic benefits announted to about \$615 million up to raid-1915. A 262 has speat about \$15 million can his research since 1919. Total \$150 million speak of the producing the producing announce of carpilly \$100 million speak of the producing the producing announce carpilly \$100 million speak of the producing the producing the consideration present to reduce the current at vivid for accommendation. \$100 million of annual losses in ege and poultry production due to humbold lenkosis and March's disease.

An Evaluation of Special Grams Programs to Further USDA Programs-CSRS Other External Research-ARS, FRS, CSRS, FS. Aprust 1976

Anancy Sponsoring Evolucition: Constrative State Research Service. Agancy Managing Programs Connecative State Research Service Programs Evaluated: Specific Research Grants Program to Further

IISDA Programs Sudget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services

Authority: Research Grants: Act of 1965 (7 U.S.C. 450).

Within months after Southern Corn Leef Blight (SCLB) was first observed in 1969, researchers were able to establish a relationship to Texas male-sterile (Tms) type hybrid seed and to determine that the nathoren was a new higsyme of the SCLB fungus (designated Race T) Although the discase reached epidemic proportion in 1970, reselting in an estimated \$931 million of damage, it was brought under control by 1972 with the abandonment of Tms type hybrid seed in favor of normal cytoplasm need perent systems. The Tina cytoplasm system had become the predominate technology, accounting for 85-90 percent of the hybrica seed used in 1970, because it was the only known way to produce hybrid send without having to detaste! the female parent. It is estimated that the return to detasseling added shout \$1 to the per bushel cost of seed, which amounts to about \$25 million in total. Several different systems for producing hybrid seed without detasseling have been developed with the additional research funds. Although nome of these systems are commercial at the present time, it is believed that the full \$25 million in annual detasseting costs will be crased by 1978-80. The report is largely descriptive in pature. It presents no information on any actual program impact. The eleien of fecure contractings in the event that detasseling can once be eliminated is weakened by lack of information which would show that such systems do not represent a vulnerability to other diseases as the Tms cytoplasm system did to SCLB. The findings could be interpreted as indicating that a strong well-balanced research program is the "best defense" nigainst constrophic crop losses and other such problems while crisis-oriented research cannot be expected to provide immediate solutions.

An Evaluation of Subsidy Forms for Soil and Water Conservation. Robert Boxley, William D. Anderson. April 30, 1973. Agency Spensoring Evolutillon Department of Agriculture: Eco-

nomio Research Service. Agency Monoging Program: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Programs Evolvated: Agricultural Conservation (10,000) Budget Functions Natural Resources, Environment, and Energy: Conservation and Land Management (302); Agriculture: Agricul-

tural Research and Services (352). Authority: Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 (P.I., \$7-703).

Data Base Reference: E-00219005

This study was to determine the stimulating effect of the alternative subsidies for conservation investments by landowners. Two alternative means of stimulating farmer investment in soil and water conservation are compared-Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) and the tax incentive under section 175 of the Internal Revenue Code. Section 175 is preferred to ACP by investors in upper income brackets, and ACP is preferred to section 175 by investors in low tax brackets. It was assumed that potential tax savings were a factor in conservation in vestment decisions of those reporting large tax deductions. Implications are that a tax incentive under section 175 of the Internal Revenue Code, with appropriate modifications to better accommodate the Lower income farm landowners, could be a viable alternative to ACP. Also, any further evaluations of ACP as an incentive program to encourage conservative investments should include provision for acquisition of primary data from program partrainants and monurativisants in order to obtain a durent massure of the effectiveness of a direct cost-share subsidy for conservation investmente

### ...

Evaluation of the Italian Identified Soubsan Od Promotion.

September 1974 Agency Spensering Profuntions Foreign Agencultural Service Agancy Managina Programs Formen Agricultural Service

Prantoms Evaluated: Foreign Market Development and Promotion (10 000) Budget Sunction: International Affairs, Faceign Feographic and Pa-

nancial Assistance (151), Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352) Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-480). Agricultural Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-690). Data Basa Reference: E-00212012

### 424

An Evaluation of the Mulligan Stew 4-H Televinan Series for Extension Service, USDA

Sydelle Stone Shariro, and others. Abt. Associates, Inc., Cambridge, MA December 1974 Agency Sponsoring Evolution: Department of Agriculture: Extension Service.

Anney Managing Program: Department of Agriculture, Extension Service Programs Evolution: Exceeded Nutritional Assistance and Familie

Relocation (10,000) Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services

Authority: Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work (P.L. 63-95) Smith-Lever Act (P.L. \$3-83). Data Basa Referance: E-00215001

The six-film senes, coupled with work materials, reached large numbers at low cost (\$1,00 per child) compared with other 4-H methods (over \$10.00 per child). Nutrition knowledge improvement was good when measured soon after viewing. Small increases in the frequency of nutrition-related activities were reported. There was no discernible impact on food preferences toward a balanced dist, but empty calcric foods were less likely to be chosen after perticipation. Only minumal changes may have occurred in food consumption. The program was most effective with fourth graders and least effective with sixth graders. The image and relationship of the Extension Service and the 4-H program with broadcasters, public officials, and the public were improved. Twenty to marcly percent of the target group (4th, 5th, and 6th graders) were reached in the six research-site States. Both the supplementing materials and viewing conditions influenced impact. The TV medium appears to offer a cost-effective method for transferring information to school-age children, and perhaps other groups, but evidence is lacking as to the role of TV combined with other educational work in permanently improving eating habits. Future evaluation contracts for educational programs with behavioral change objectives should provide sufficient time and money to allow use of techniques that can measure actual behavior changes more directly and reliably.

### An Evaluation of the Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting Program. S. J. Elliot. June 10, 1977

Agency Sponsaring Evolution: Soil Conservation Service: Program Evaluation Div. Agency Menogleg Program: Soil Conservation Service

Programs Evolution States Surveys and Water Supply Forecasting Budget Function: Natural Resources, Environment, and Energy Conservation and Land Management (202)

All lines programming model in applied on these study most of the programming and the programming and the programming and included of ferrors and actual water expellent. Options after the programming and the programming and the programming and the gramming and the programming and the programming and the enablest of trapposed sense served, and whomehold per water demands for each foresteen point, combination of these short of programming and foresteen. For various assumptions as to registerate unseen specific foresteen, for various assumptions are to registerate unseen specific model, some the programming and the programming and the control, since there is insufficient of such as the registerate of such as the programming and the programming and the programming and control, since there is insufficient data on the number of trapposes.

### ...

Evaluation of the USDA Food Supply Release, Food Marketing Alter. January 6, 1975.

Agancy Sponeoring Evolution: Agricultural Marketing Service.
Agancy Managing Program: Agricultural Marketing Service.

Programs Evaluated: Piontiful Foods (10,000) Budgat Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352); Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supple-

ments (604).

Authority: Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (P.L. 75-410).

Date Seas Reference: E-00204003

Dota Base Reference: E-00204001

Biolisation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Supply Release, Food Marketing Alext Eric C. Cesterie, Puntue Univ., Laborette, IN., May 1975.

Agency Sponsoring Evolution: Agricultural Marketing Service.
Agancy Managing Program: Agricultural Marketing Service
Programs Evaluated: Section 32 Acquisitions (10.000)

Budgat Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352).
Authority: Agricultural Adjustment Act (P.L. 73-10). Agricultural Marketine Agreement Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-137).

Eighty-three parcent of the recipients of the monthly Pool Marketing Alert found the information to be of moderate to much use. but felt a need for additional information and local details obtainable from other sources. Commodity sapplies were reported as a more influential source of information than Alert. Thirteen percent found little use and 3 percent so use for the data because it was too general. untimely, or other sources were more reliable. Fifty-one percent said they would be unwilling to pay for the information: 30 percent were willing to pay \$1-5 per year; and 19 percent were willing to may \$10-20 per year. Recipients of a special issue reporting commodities with seasonally heavy sanglies indicated that 62 percent had featured such commodities in promotions, of which half were inflaenced by the Alect; suppliers were reported as a more influential source of information than the Alert. Bighty-seven percent of the distirions. educators, and institutions found the data useful in previding a general background for their purchasing decisions. However, 59 percent were newilling to pay for the information, and 36 percent were willing to pay only \$1-5 per year. Information on national supplies of farm commodities clearly had some utility as a supplement to other sources of information for a sample of the 18,000 recipients of Alert The willingness-to-pay data suggest that \$17,000 or more of the \$100,000 annual cost for the program enald be recovered by charging \$5 per year, at \$10 per year, only \$11,000 could be recov-

### 440

An Evaluation of the Welchwood Program.

May 1973.

Agency Spensoring Evolvetion: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Agancy Mesoging Program: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Programs Evaluated: Plant Post and Disease Courted (10,000)

Kedey F natten Agriciture: Apficultural Rosenech and Serveces (2013).
Androdys, Fodern Pitan Feet, Art (Dt. 8:5-87, TU.S.C. 147-144; TU.S.C. 199).
Final Quantition and Conference of the Conference of the Conference of the Conference of the Conference of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944. Mexican Pital Rosen Organic Act of 1944. Mexican Pital Rosenec of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944. Mexican Pital Rosenec Act of Golden Nemando Ant Language Mexican Pital Rosenec Act of 1944. Mexican Pital Rosenec Act of 1944. Mexican Pital Rosenec Act of 1944. Mexican Pital Rosenec Act of 1945. Pital Rosenec

### Date Resa Reference: E-00205001

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# 461 Evaluation Report on the Technical Assistance Effort Devoted to Improving Cooperative Firm Operations, Fitcal Year 1973.

July 2, 1973.

Agancy Sponsoring Evolutions: Department of Agriculture: Parmer Connection Service.

Agency Monoging Programs Department of Agriculture: Farmer Cooperative Service Programs Evaluated: Technical Assistance to Cooperatives (10.000)

Bodgas Fosciion Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (152).
Authority: Cooperative Marketing Act of 1926 (P.L. 69-450).
Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (P.L. 79-733).
Outo Boas Refurence: Ecologopous

This report asseques to draw baseline control for 12 Institute. Which Parser Cooperings bering (CPC) differ formet cooperate bering (CPC) differ formet cooperate for the control of the c

Factors Affecting Food Habits

March 1973 Agency Sponsoring Evoluation: Food and Nutrition Service. Agency Munoging Program: Food and Nutrition Service Programs Evoluted: School Lunches (10,000) Sweiget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services

(352); Income Security. Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604)

Authority: National School Lanch Act (P.L. 79-396). Data Bose Reference: E-00207017

Form Programs, Pesticide Use, and Social Costs. James W. Richardson, December 1973. Agency Sponsoring Evaluation: Agricultural Stabilization and Con-

excustion Section Accres Managing Program: Agricultural Stabilization and Consecvation Service

Programs Evolveted: Crop Supply Adjustment (10.000) Budget Function Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (351). Authority: Agricultural Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-297). Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (P.L. 80-806), Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (P.L. 87-703). Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-321). Soil Bank Act. P.L. 84-540. Public Availability: Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics,

December 1973 Dato Base Reference: F-00209004

Farm programs that divert eropland and support commodity prices encourage the substitution of pesticides for cropland. This study extendated that to maintain form contact at a specific level. posticide usage increases 7.53 pounds for each one sere decrease in cropland used. Applying this calculated rate of substitution to the average of 40 million acres of exopland diverted during 1965-69, it is estimated that acreage restrictions encouraged use of an additional 300 million pounds of pesticide per year. The use of marketing quotas, as an alternative to cropland diversion, resulted in a more nearly economically optimum input mix. The pesticide use impacts of cropland diversion and price support programs provided in this study are too crude for specific decision purposes. The results deasonstrate that significant environmental impacts are associated with farm program decisions. The results point to the need to consider environmental impact when farm program decisions restrict land use. In regard to crop supply adjustment program design, marketing quotas are found superior to acresse diversion with respect to societal costs for negotimal levels of input use.

Fire County Food Management Improvement Project.

Data Sass Reference: E-00207010

February 1974. Agency Spensoring Evolution: Food and Natrition Service. Agency Managing Program: Food and Natrition Service Programs Evaluated: School Lunches (10.000) Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352); Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604).

Authority: National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396). A Pollow-Up Study of Attendes of Participants in U.S. Department of Apriculture-Hotelsmain 1974.

July 1974. Agency Sponsoring Evaluation: Foreign Agricultural Service. Agency Managing Programs Foreign Agricultural Service Programs Evolupted: Porcies Market Development and Promotion

(10,000) Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352)

Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-480), Agricultural Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-690). Data Basa Reference: E-00212011

Food for Peace: An Evaluation of Public Law 480-Title II. Cherchi and Co. July 1972. Apency Sponsoring Evolution: Foreign Agricultural Service.

Agency Monoging Program: Foreign Agricultural Service Programs Evolution Public Law 480-Title II (10.000) Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance (151): Agriculture: Agricultural Research and

Services (352). Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-480).

Date Base Reference: E-00212002

Maternal and Chitd Health programs were found to be operated more efficiently than anticipated, but affectiveness in terms of natrition was questionable. Pood for Work activities, in terms of the Agency for International Development's (AID's) objectives, appeared to be worth the commodity support given to them. School Feeding programs were among the least effective mechanisms for distributing U.S. farm commodities, because they do not reach many of the poor who do not attend school and are the most undernourished. Constraints on commodity availability limited the effectiveness of Title II programs in achieving nutritional goals. The study agreed with AID's priorities for Title II program selections-I) Moternal and Child Care. 2) Food for Work, and 3) School Lunch. However, funds have not always been programmed consistent with these priorities. The results of the study suggest that voluntary agengies may not be the best mechanism for achieving U.S. foreign assistance objectives; and commodity donations may not be the most effective form of U.S. support for voluntary agency activities.

Food Distribution and Food Stome Program Effects on Natrational Achievement; Prehminary Report. Sylvia Lene. November 1974.

Agency Sponsoring Evaluation: Food and Nutrition Service. Agency Managing Program: Food and Nutrition Service Programs Evaluated: Food Stamps (10.000); Direct Distribution of

Food (10.000) Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352): Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604). Authority: Food Stamp Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-525). Agricultural Ad-

Justment Act (P.L. 73-10), P.L. 91-671. Data Base Reference: E-00207002

The study in Kern County, CA, compared feed intake and nutritional status of food aid participants with comparable nonparticipating, low income households. It was found that Pood Distribution Program (FDF) recipients had \$32.55 more food available per month and spent \$10.49 less on food than nonparticipents. Food Stamp Program (FSP) participants received \$43,70 in bonus stamps, spent \$25.42 less on food, and had \$17.82 more food available than nonparticipants or 41 percent of bonus value. FSP participants who had proviously been FDP recipients spent \$155 for food per month compared with \$115 when they were on FDP. The \$40 excess compares with \$44 in borns starres or 90 percent of the total. Food denation program households received about \$59 worth of donated commedities each month. PSP participation resulted in significantly higher level intakes of celocies, protein, calcium, thismine, and riboflavin, as compared with nonparticipants. Food distribution participants' diets apparently were negatively influenced by the relatively low acceptance level for denated commodities (about 70 percent of the commedities were accepted), and nutrient intakes did not appear to be significantly improved over neaparticipants for any nutrient. Calorie and protein content of diets for both participants and nonperticipants is adequate or above, on the average. This study supports the hypothesis that the Food Stamp Program exerts a positive impact on date and is more effective than food distribution. It also suggests that nutratoral education may be more cost-effective than further suggests at FSF rubsides.

446
The Food Distribution System and Food Stony Program in Puerio Rico
P Choudhary, University of Puerto Rico, July 1975.
Agency Sponsoring Evolutions: Food and Natrition Service
Agency Managing Programs: Food and Natrition Service

Programs Evaluated: Food Stemp Program (10.351)

Budget Fonetier: Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604).

The Food Stame Program was implemented as July 1974. Food Sums relice USDA commodity donations, which amounted to about 8 percent of total food consumption when valued at the retail level in 1973 Approximately 69 percent of the families in Parrito Ruco would have been eligible for participation at the end of fiscal year 1975 An estimated 75 percent of those eligible, or about 52 percent of the total families, will participate in the program. At the shows one of participation, the nominal value of the program was estimated at \$640 million in 1975, with purchase requirements of \$198 million for a net bonns of \$447 million. Proportions indicated the program may generate roughly a 15 percent increase in the demand for food in 1975. The program could increase food prices in Duesto Parts by 14 percent in 1975 and 6 8 percent in 1976. However, everees price control policies may moderate these price increases. Over 50 revers of the food is imported. The quasi-magnification nature of the sector may contribute to possible translation of the more effect into shortma shortwees in certain food products. In addition the the impact of increased food prices on the Poetto Ricard economy, the increase in food demand may require increased consects in the food wholesale distribution system and may ennerate significant employment increases in the distribution system. Fatimated impacts are largely projections based on only a limited extent of data on actual program impact due to the short history of program operations in Partic Rico. Further evaluation and analysis of economic and social impacts of the Food Stamp Program in Poerto Rico during the initial years of implementation are desirable. The magnitasks of the program and its possible effects on both particleants and corportizirents in Puerto Rico should be monitored to identify any ngrificent adjustment problems and, if necessary, measures to allevi-

Roof Sarrys and Martikes.

Kenneth W. Charkson. American Enterprise Inst. for Public Policy
Research, Washington, DC. April 1975

Agency Spassering Evaluations Food and Nutrition Service.

Agency Monotage Pragrams Food and Nutrition Service.

Programs Evolutesis: Food Stamps (10,000)
Strigat Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services
(352); Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604).

metrs (804).

Authority: Food Stamp Act of 1964 (P.L. 83-525). P.L. 91-671.

Public Availability: American Enterprise last, for Public Policy Research; Washington, DC

Date Sess Reference: R-00202001

This study evoluties the Food Steap Program is curren of the effectiveness in energy farm incomes and improving mustime study to prove it found that practicipates when their food is some as easy 2 in prove it found that practicipates when their food is some as easy 2 in providing the control of the Proving and their sprendig to predict of their food in their sprendig to predict some control of their sprendig to their sprendig to their sprendig to the sprendig their sprendig to the sprendig their sprendig their sprendig to the sprendig their sprendig to their sprendig their spren

of the bosses value of stamps was directed to Good related services, food quality, and anothool items. This study provides some inferential (out not conclusive) support for the hypotheses that reciplents of food stamps would be better off with each then with stamps, and darfarm income objectives are not fully consistent with consumer welf-tax objectives.

# 470 Impact of Cashing Out the Food Destribution Programs. November 1973.

Agency Spensoring Evolution: Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service.

Agancy Monoglog Program: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; Agricultural Marketing Service

Page 2015 Service 32 Acquisitions (10.000: Section 41.6

Acquisitions (10 000)
800pst Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services
(352).
Ashority: Agricultural Adjustment Act (P.L. 73-10), Agricultural

Authority: Agricultural Adjustment Act (P.L. 73-10). Agriculte Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-137). Boto Boss Reference: E-00219004

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) purchases nonhasic farm commodities to ment part of the food needs of soloods and institutions and to help support farm priors. The proportions of total estional demand represented by section 32 purchases are not sleville. cent for most commodities; major exceptions are dry peas 25 neicent. dry beant 16 nervent, prince 22 nerotni, processed corn 19 nessent pears 14 percent, raisins 12 percent, and white potatoes 12 percent. Cashing out the section 32 program would have little impact on most commadity prices and farmers' incomes. However, for prunes, raisins, dry beans, and dry ness, cashing out could have a perious effect. because of the relatively large portion of total supply bought by USDA, if it is assumed that managers of schools and other leatitutions would not have purchased as much as was donated, i.e., other commodities would be substituted for these. Even with the overstated effects on prices, the evaluation results suggest that discontituing section 32 nurchases of nonbasic communities would have little impact on most commodity prices.

### 471 Impact of Price on Participation in NSLP: A Summary. 1973.

Agency Spensering Evaluations: Food and Nutrition Service Agency Massaging Program: Food and Nutrition Service Programs Evaluated: School Lunches (10.000) Sudges Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services

(352); Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604).
Authority: National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396).

# Bato Sase Reference: E-00207015 472 Impact of Price on School Lunch Participation-Washington State.

October 1973.

Agency Spensolng Evolutilem Pood and Nutrition Service.

Agency Managing Program: Food and Nutrition Service.

Programs Evolutated: School Lunches (10,000)

Strogger Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (252); Income Sought: Public Assistance and Other Income Supply.

ments (604).

Authority: National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396).

Data Sase Reference: B-00207014

124

impact of the Food Stamp Program on the U.S. Economy, Fanal Year

S. G. Forsht, P. F. Nelson, Jr., As. Fern. Rev. 331, July 1976. Appears Securing Evaluation: Department of Agriculture From somic Research Service

Agency Moneging Pregress: Food and Nutrition Service. Food Same Div. Programs Evolvated: Food Starne Program (10 551)

Sudget Functions Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Incomp Supplements (604). Authority: Food Stainp Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-525; 7 U.S.C. 2011-1025). P.L. 91-671.

Total business receipts in fiscal year 1974 were \$1.2 billion more and ONP \$427 million more with the Food Stamp Program than they would have been without it. About \$36,000 worth of bonus sitemps netted one new ich. Cash mored of hones stamps option would increase business receipts by \$280 million and GNP \$165 million commend with no program. Compared to the cash option. business receipts were \$916 million greater and GNP \$262 million more under the Bood Stamp Option There were also 49,000 more new John created under the Food Stamp Option Data were analyzed using an input-output model. It was assumed all fiscal measure is fully identified and occurs during the year introduced. Not impact was derived assuming that Pedoral personnel income taxes were increased by bonus costs. Federal contributions have secondary imprets on GNP, business receipts, and employment. Impacts are grantest with the present Food Stamp Program. Impacts with the cash-out option are greater than with no program but less than with the present Food Stomp Propram.

474

Impact of the Su-Aside Program on the U.S. Wheat Acresges. Gall Garst, Thomas Miller. April 1975. Agency Menogles Progress: Agricultural Stabilization and Conser-

vation Service Programs Evolution: Wheat and Products Program; Cropland Conversion Program; Cropland Adjustment Program; Conservation Reserve Program

Budget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (351) Authority: Soil Conservation and Domestic Alletment Act (P.L. 87-703; 7 U.S.C. 1301; 7 U.S.C. 1305-1307; 7 U.S.C. 1427-1428; 15 HSC 710

This study estimated the effectiveness of the wheat screage diversion program for 1961-70 and the set-aside program for 1971-74. In the period 1961-70, one program acre reduced actual planted acres by .75 for spring wheat, 30 for winter wheat, and .61 for overall production. For the period 1971-74, the results were, respectively, .62, .28, and .41. Diversion programs were more effective than the act-aside programs in reducing acroage planted to wheat. This study used a regression model with published USDA data. The correlation index for all equations was above .97, and all estimates were significant within a 95 percent confidence interval. No causal factors for nereage "slippage" were identified. To be effective for production control, wheat acroage reduction programs should be designed either to minimize "slippage" or compensate for it.

475

Impact of USDA Programs upon Rural Cooperatives. July 26, 1974.

Agency Sponsoring Evolution: Department of Agriculture: Office of Planning and Evaluation. Agency Monoging Programs Department of Agriculture: Farmer Cooperative Service; Agricultural Marketing Service; Rural Electrification Administration; Agricultural Stabilization and ConservaPrograms Evaluated: USDA Programs Directed on Conferences (10.003) Budget Function: Agreement Associational Research and Services

(353) Data Base Reference: E-00200002

This study describes the property effects of Detartment of Agriculture (USDA) programs on opoperative growth and development and evaluates in general terms the impact of fiscal year 1973 changes in policy, program design, procedures regulations, or priorities designed to benefit cooperatives. As measured by volume and shace of farm sales from 1950 to 1970, cooperatives generally have been prospering in domestic markets and to lesser extent in export markets USDA agencies have very bittle data measuring the effect of their programs upon farm contentives and sciented farm income and rural development. Some information is available on services they offer to cooperatives The Extension Service (ES), Farmer Connentive Service (FCS), Anticultural Marketing Service (AMS) programs and related Economic Research Service research on comecatives have supported the general movement of cooperatives toward moraces and improved farm market coordination and efficiency. The Forest Service has contributed similarly to forestry concentives. The conperative-related activities of some Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service programs and the Portion Arricultural Service (FAS) Export Incentives program appear to have made the most direct impacts, but the scale of those impacts appears very limited Rural Electrification Administration loans have financed the development of rural and electric cooperatives for years. AMS market orders, concentrated in dairy, frus and vogetable, and not areas, appear to have contributed significantly to the business growth of cooperatives in these areas. Except for modest offerts of ES, FAS, and FCS, agency responses to Department policy to reshape programs to better assist cooperatives were nonexistent or very limited

Impact on the U.S. Economy of Federal Contributions to Schools under the National School Lunch Program, Fiscal Year 1974 R G Forsh, P. E Nelson, Jr. Ag. Econ. Rpt. No 350 September 1976

Agency Spansoring Evaluation: Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service. Agency Monoglog Progress: Food and Nutrition Service Child No.

trition Div Programs Evaluated: General Cath-for-Food Assistance for Lun-Budger Funetion: Income Security: Public Assistance and Other In-

come Supplements (604). Authority: National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-196; 42 U.S.C. 1752), 42 U.S.C. 1759a.

Effects of Federal contributions to the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) on business receipts, employment, and Gross National Product (ONP) are evaluated. Federal cash centributions of \$1.1 billion increased not business receipts by \$573 million. GNP by \$195 million, and created 26,000 more jobs than would have occurred without the cash contributions. Wholesale trade, agriculture, and food related industries pain by the contributions, but retail trade. nonfood related manufacturing, and businesses lose. The Universal Free Lunch option would have created more additional business receipts and GNP than did the current program in 1974. The Poverty Only ontion would have generated less GNP and business activity. Commodities contributed generated a net increase in business receipts, GNP, and jobs with largest gains in the food sectors and their input suppliers. Date were analyzed using an input-output model. It was assumed that all fiscal measure is fully identified, and full impact occurs during the year introduced. Net occitomic impact was derived assuming taxes were increased by the amount of contributions to the NSLP. Federal contributions to the NSLP have secondary impacts on GNP, business receipts, and employment that vary in magnitude depending on the amount of Poderal contributions. Pool related sectors benefit most.

tion Service; Forest Service

687
Impacts of Federal Funding Requirements on Marketing Research at
State Agricultural Experiment Stations
Francisco Bobb, Pardue Univ. August 1976

The statutory requirement that 20 parcent of Hatch fundings (over the base for fiscal year 1955) be used for marketing research has been a substantial affices on the serve of research conducted at State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES). During 1946-65, the manketing share of the SAES's total research expenditures increased from about one percent to slightly more than 10 percent. This was followed by a gradual decline to shout 3 percent as 1975. The statutory requirement established a nanoqual objective of continued sunport for marketing presents which encouraged the SAPS's to develop a capacity for such research, particularly with respect to graduate training, and to maintain most of this canaday for efforts during 1967-75. While a few SAES's have had difficulties in meeting the 20 percent requirement in recent years, reast have not. To some extent. however, such difficulties may have been avoided by periodic adminuteness of marketing research as well at the substituting of Hatch for non-Hatch funding. The marketing share of non-Hatch projects, which account for about 40 persent of SAES research, declared from about 11 percent to about 6 nervent during 1967-75. But there has been no polytitudion of Pederal for State funds on Hatch projects SAES administrators expressed favorable opinions about the value of marketing research, chentele interest in the results of marketing research, and marketing's place among chentele priorities. The report suggests that removal of the statutory requirement would not result in substantial losses in marketing's there of SAES research

478
Implications of Discontinuing USDA Commodity Acquisitions and Distribation According

Jenuary 1974.

Agency Spensoring Evaluation: Department of Agriculture: Office of Planning and Evaluation Agency Monaging Program: Department of Agriculture: Office of

Planting and Evaluation
Pragmass Evaluation 32 Acquisitions (10.000); Societo 6
Programs Evaluated: Societo 32 Acquisitions (10.000); Societo 6
Prod Acquisitions (10.000); Societo 709 Food Acquisitions (10.000)
Bedgar Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services
(55)

Authority: Agricultural Adjustment Act (P.L. 73-10). Agricultural Marketing Agroement Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-137). National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396). Data Base Reference 15-02002005 Import Demand for Rise in the EEC: Implications of U.S. Market Pransition. V. N. Vingham and others. July 1972

Agency Spensoring Evolverion: Foreign Agricultural Service.

Agency Managing Program: Foreign Agricultural Service.

Programs Evolvelted: Foreign Market Development and Promotion.

(10.000)

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Information and Exchange Activities (153); Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Ser-

change Activities (15.3); Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352).

Authority: Agricultural Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-690), Food for Peace

Act of 1966 (P.L. 39-308).

Public Aveilability: Southern Journal of Agricultural Beomonics,
July 1972

Date Rear Reference: E-00212003.

An evaluation of the Poreign Agricultural Service generic promotion program for rice in the EEC found that on a 1968 have a 1 percent increase in U.S. expenditures (\$2,900) on long again size market promotion in the EEC increased the import demand by EEC for U.S. ripe by 0.27 noment, or \$76.684, a gross rain of 26 to 1. In addition the program had the effect of increasing sales of Middle Eastern, Latin American, and Surinam rice by 1,23 percent, and 1,03 percent, and 0.40 percent respectively. But it decreased the import demand for Asian and Madagascar rice by 0.05 nescant and 0.57 percent. Other countries benefited by \$103,000 in the aggregate. A percent increase in the EBC variable levies would decrease the import demand for U.S. rice by 0.32 percent; and the import demanda for Asia, Middle East, and Madagoscar by 0.17 percent. 0.74 percent, and 0.38 percent respectively. The results of the study sugasse that U.S. commodity promotion expenditures in the EEC est provide benefits to competitors and in the face of variable levies likely only maintain the U.S. level of exports rather than increase the U.S. share. Alterentively, the effect of a 1 percent increase in the EEC variable levy for rice could be offset by an increase of about \$3,000 annually in expenditures for Department of Agriculture generic promotion, if the coefficients are stable over time.

481 1972 Hattaval School Lunch Prozzam Survey.

gram costs due to excessive duplication.

1972.
Agancy Spensoring Evolvetion: Food and Nutrition Service.
Agancy Mengling Programs: Food and Nutrition Service
Programs Evolveted: School Langles (10.000)

brigat Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (322): Inotene Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604). Authority: National School Luncit Act (P.L. 79-396).

Date Bess Reference: E-00207006 Of the 106,381 schools in the Nation, 79,588 (or about 75 perornt) participated in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) in 1972. The program was available to about 85 percent of the Nation's children. More than 77 percent of the neaparticipating schools were in the Northeast. Average enrollment in program achools was 550 and 290 in nonprogram schools. The reason given most often for not participating was lack of feeding facilities. Eighty-six percent of NSLP schools prepare food only for their own use. Serving speed was slow-most schools served fewer than five lunches per line per minote. The cational average cost of propering a lunch was 68.7 cents, and the average price charged students was 35.6 cents. A la carte food items in addition to the type A lunch were served in about 10 percent of the NSLP schools. Bighty-nine percent of minority children and 84 percent of all white children in schools are in NSLP schools. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) food assistance programs are reaching the target population, but there is considerable program overlap and duplication of both USDA and other Federal sssistance programs. Federal programs should be more closely coordinated and revised where necessary to save administrative and pro-

# 462 Vanonal Survey of Family Food Assistance Participants.

National Survey of Family Food Assistance Participants.

October 1974.

Apasty Sponsoring Evolutions: Food and Nutrition Service.

Apasty Monogling Programs: Food and Nutrition Service.

Programs Evaluated: Food Stamps (10,000); Special Supplemental Feed (10,000); Direct Distribution of Food (10,000) Direct Distribution of Food (10,000) by Obdgat Functions Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352); Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604).

1605 (604). Arbority: Food Stamp Act of 1964 (P.L. 83-525). Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-642). Agricultural Adjustment Act (P.L. 73-10). P.L. 91-671. P.L. 75-137. Data Base Rairaneaes: E-02027019

National Survey of Food Stamp and Food Distribution Program Recipnits: A Summary of Fludings on Income Sources and Amounts and incidence of Multiple Rendits. Julia Economis Committee, December 1974.

Agancy Sponsoring Evolvation: Food and Nutrition Service, Agancy Monaging Programs Food and Nutrition Service Programs Evaluated: Food Straps (10 000); Direct Distribution of

Food (10,000) budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352); Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supple-

(352); Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604). Author(61): Pood Stamp Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-525). Agricultural Ad-leatment Act (P.L. 73-10). P.L. 91-671.

Date Basa Referance: B-00207003 Food stamp recipient household incomes averaged \$238 in cash per mosels and \$126 in in-kind income (total, \$364). Food distribufrom households received \$261 in cash and \$112 in in-kind transfers (total, \$373). Not carnings from wages and salanes, interest, and other private sources accounted for about 20 percent of income and subtre cash or in-kind income about 80 percent. About 2/3 of transfor income came from AFDC, medicaid, social security, and food stamp or food distribution. Sixty persons of food stamp and 67 percent of food distribution households received benefits from other public assistance programs. AFDC was the primary source of public assistance accounting for 37 percent of food stamp and 34 percent of food distribution families' incomes. About 1/3 of food assistance households received benefits from the medicaid program. Less than 10 percent of all surveyed households reported earned income during November 1973. Nine percent of food stamp and 11 percent of food distribution invaselyoids received per capita benefits in excess of \$200 per month. Two percent of households received benefits from six or more programs. Households receiving benefits from only the food stance program amounted to 7 percent and from only the food distribution program 4.5 percent. Food atarna meinients were typically urban residents, and food distribution regiments were typically sural sesidents. Blacks represented 37 percent of food stamp and 23 percent of food distribution households. Female headed households amounted to 66 percent of food stamp and 54 percent of food distribation households. About 70 percent of adults were not in the labor

With respect to the enforcement of the USDA Warehouse Act. where compliance is voluntary, the USDA task force found that 45 percent of the grain and 60 percent of cotton warehouse capacity was regulated; the benefits to warehousemen are derived mainly through the increased credibility of the warehouse receipts assued by them. Scensed warehousemen pay an initial inspection fee but none for asheoquent inspections; there has never been a case of loss to the producer, though initial defaults occur on a licensed warehouse receipt: and warehousemen who wish to participate in CCC commodity storage are required to be regulated if not licensed under the U.S. Warehouse Act. The findings represent the consensus of a USDA task force which reviewed assulable data. Very little quantitytive analysis was available. Opportunities for deregulation appear to exist by reducing bonding and sasets requirements and by shifting the onus of financial oversight of warehousemen to private bonding agencies. Consideration might be given to increasing the annual fee for waschouse licensing and inspection to cover the full cost of subsequent inspections

The Nead for Regulating Trade Procines in Marketing Farm Products (Chapter II). June 24, 1976

Againty Managing Fragram: Department of Agriculture Packers and Stockyards Administration Fragrams Evaluated: Livestock and Positry Market Regulations

response recomment investors and Pourty Statest Regulations bedgate Functions. Agriculture, Agricultural Research and Services (352), Astherdby: Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as atmosfed Agricultural, Environmental and Commune Protection Appropriation Act, 5 USS 2 3109, TUSC. 2225, TUSC 5 181-229, 15 U.S.C.

1601-1665 15 ILS C 1681-16811

A USDA task force found the following restrding USDA onforcement of the Fackers and Stockwards Act. Livestock/positry trade eractice regulations have helped to create a suitable business environment that has contributed to marketing efficiency. They have adapted substantially to the changing need of the industry and generally do not interfere with efficient market operations. There is no significant degree of duplication between USDA and other Federal or State regulatory activities, although some activities were sussected to be of low effectiveness. USDA has provided a small claims conciliation service that saves producers extensive court costs and legal fees. Formal complaints have averaged only about 100 annually. Failure to pay for livestock purchased and faulty scales or weighing are the most pensistent problems in livestock and proferry marketing. Dollar losses to producers have been small relative to the total value of sales. The Agricultural Pair Practices Act was largely redundant for livestock marketing. The findings represent the majority views of the members of UCDA interscence

# force.

The Need for Regulating Trade Practices in Marketing Form Products. June 24, 1976.

Agency Monoging Programs Agricultural Marketing Service

Progrems Evoluated: Market Supervision and Transportation Services-Public Watchousing Budget Function: Agricultural Research and Services

(152).
Authoritys U.S. Warehouse Act (7 U.S.C. 241-273). Neval Stores Act (7 U.S.C. 91-99). Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1291). Export Apple and Pear Act (7 U.S.C. 581-590). Federal Seed Act. 7 U.S.C. 1551-1610.

### Food

### USC 2301-2306

A study of USDA's enforcement of frux and vegetable market regulations finds a continuing need for regulating trade practices for that half of the produce that sail moves through traditional marketing changels. For the remaining half, the need for such regulations has diminished because a greater share is produced under contract or is purchased at the shipping points by integrated firms. The primany USDA role is to settle disputes. However, officials sometimes appear to exert undus influence on the parties by suggesting "fair" terms for a quick informal sentement. There is some question about the need to continue the current intensity of regulation of the frozen fixed redustry and other buyers for processing to the same extent as the fresh food ladistry. Grading apples, pears, plums, and grapes at export is compulsory, yet, for mest domestically marketed fruit and for 80 percent of other fruit exported, it is voluntary. The findings represent the consensus of a USDA task force which represent available data. Verv few quentitative analyses were available. No major overheal of USDA's enforcement policies and practices is required. However, a detailed examination should be made to desermine the degree and the type of trade practice regularings newfed for the frozen food sector and for producers dealing with integrated operaners, and to identify overlapping or low priority activities for climination or transfer to State and crivate agencies. Compulsory expert grading could be eleminated and the role of LSDA officials to reparations should be reviewed and defined clearly

# 487 The Need for Regulating Trade Practices in Marketing Form Products (Clopter 19)

June 24, 1976

Agency Monoging Program: Agricultural Marketing Service
Programs Postulated: Market Supervision and Transportation Services-Seeds, Telacco, Naval Stores, and Plans Variety Regulations
Bedgal Fundlew: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services
(1521).

Autherity: Naval Stores Act (7 U.S.C. 91-59), Federal Seed Act (7 U.S.C. 1561-1610), Toksoon Seed and Experiation Act (7 U.S.C. 516-517), Plant Variety Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 2321-2331)

With respect to USDA's enforcement of the Federal Seed Act, Naval Stores Act, Tobacco Seed and Plant Exportation Act, and Plant Variety Projection Act, a USDA task force found that the current arrangements between State and Federal governments for enforcement of seed laws appear to be relatively efficient and complementary in most areas. Federal investigations of seed irregularities represent only about 1-2 percent of the number of send lots repred. The benefits of seed testing and regulation of seed producers and seed users are judged to be substantial and in excess of costs. USDA charges only about one-third of the cost of Federal certification of newly discovered plant varieties although the beneficiaries may recover many times the current cost of certification. The law excludes several vegetables. The Tobseco Seed and Plant Exportation Act has failed in its original intent to restrict the growth of foreign competition. The authority provided by the Naval Stores Act to grade, regulate, and provide market news is not needed. The industry could be self-requising Findings represent the concensus of a USDA task force which reviewed available data and are not based on quantitative analysis. More detailed examination than was possible by the task force could reveal some opportunities for deregulation in seed testing and certification. Federal regulation of naval atoms could be eliminated by transferring the responsibility to State and private agencies. Fees for certification of plant varieties could be increased, and the exemption of certain vegetables repealed. The Tobacco Seed and Plant Act and the Naval Stores Act could be resealed

### A Nasclasseal Analysis of the U.S. Form Sector, 1948-1970. Peter Helmberger, John Rosine. November 1974

Agancy Spensoring Evaluation: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Assert Managing Program: Agricultural Stabilization and Control

Agency Monoging Programs Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Programs Evoluetad: Commodity Programs (10,000)
Budget Function: Agriculture: Farm Incomo Stabilization (351).

Authority: Agricultural Act of 1966 (P.L. 88-297). Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (P.L. 80-806). Fublic Aveilability: American Journal of Agricultural Economics.

### Vol. 56, No. 4 Doto Boss Rafaranca: E-00209005

The major impact of the 1944-700 from programs was to increase for money of these copied, and operating input used in floaringly 5-5 general solve that expected under from univident conditions, but it is should be sufficient to the condition of the condition of

### ....

Observations Regarding the Promotion of Processed Food Products to Germany and the United Kingdon. October 1973.

Aşıncy Spansoring Evolustion: Forcign Agricultural Service.
Aşıncy Menoging Frequent: Forcign Agricultural Service
Praguent Evolustica Forcign Market Development and Promotion
(10.009)
Budgat Function: International Affairs: Forcign Economic and Fr-

nancial Anistance (151); Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352). Animelhy: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-480). Agricultural Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-690).

### Date Bess Reference: E-00212008 490 Ollered: and Products Program Evaluation

November 1976.
Agency Sponsoring Evolution: Foreign Agricultural Service: Market Intelligence and Commodity Service.

Agency Managing Programs: Foreign Agricultural Service Programs Evaluated Market Intelligence and Commodity Service Budget Function Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352). Authoritys 7 U.S.C. 2001-2002.

A more of emissions of Foreign Apricational Service (IVA), manufacture, mission and emissions from the other undissections and emissions of the other undissecssoriation, and elementated institutions, but fire flavorers. Parent or antiferary state of the flavorership massed on by the distriction of the contraction of the contracti

rated as good or excellent by over 90 percent of the audience. But

nearly 45 percent considered timeliness as poor or fair, while other quality factors were favorably rated. Information accuracy did not affect its use or usefulness, however, timeliness and coverage did The findings were based primarily on survey data received from a random samele of ever 500 recipients of the FAS information. All results were statistically significant. The study provides some book for HSDA to continue to provide foreign trade information on oilseeds. However, the study does not indicate whether the honefits of this information justify USDA costs. It also auguests that the pursuit of excourage data accuracy may have little or no utility. Timpleses and pregrate seem to be more important.

# Phase II Food Survey of Institutions.

Inc. 1022 Agency Sponsoring Evoluttion: Food and Nutrition Service. Agency Monoging Program: Food and Nutrition Service Programs Probated: Direct Distribution of Food (10.000) Sudest Eusetlan, Apriculture: Agreealtural Passarch and Services (352): Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Surele-

ments (604) Authority: Agricultural Adjustment Act (P.L. 73-10), P.L. 75-137 Doto Susa Reference: E-00207025

Angust 1975. Agency Spensoring Evolvation: Department of Agriculture: Packers and Stockvards Administration.

Asserv Managing Program: Department of Agriculture: Packers and Stockvards Administration Pregrams Evolugiad: Popiltry Marketine Regulations

**Budget Function:** Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services Authority: Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended. Agricultural, Environmental, and Consumer Protection Appropria-

tion Act. 5 U.S.C. 3109, 7 U.S.C. 181-229, 15 U.S.C. 1601-1665, 15 U.S.C. 1681-1681t. 7 U.S.C. 2225.

Poultry Marketing Regulations 201, 100-201, 104 give the poultry contracting flems suidelines as to necessary provisions in contracts. necessary records, and procedures related to settlement. The most important objectives are assuring a writton contract between the grower and contracting firm, specifying all factors affecting payment, and assuring accurate and complete accounting. The study finds that the Agency has sharely decreased its activity in poultry work since the regulations became offertive in fiscal year 1972. Expenditures for country work during fiscal years 1968-71 averaged \$137,000, or about 4.4 percent of the Agency's total budget. The man-years allocated to neultry work averaged 8.6 or 4.6 percent of the Agency's total personnel time. In fiscal year 1974, about 5.1 man-years and \$110,000 were allocated to the poultry program. This is a reduction of 41 percent in personnel time and 20 percent in total expenditure despite inflation. One nonmeasurement benefit was the additional information available to contract growers about alternative contracts and settlement terms. Before the regulations, firms generally did not give out enough information so that growers could effectively evaluate other growout opportunities. However, there is still no market news information available on contract broiler and turkey payments (not a function of this Agency). Enforceable market regulations which establish positive guidelines for avoidance of unfair or illegal peactices can improve business practices between producers and contract buyers and lower the cost of Government regulations and need for Government intervention.

402 Presidential Obsective on Child Nutration Programs.

Assercy Sponsoring Evolutilian: Food and Nutration Service Agency Monagine Program: Food and Neutrition Service Programs Evaluated: Child Nutrition (10 000)

Sudget Functions Associature: Associatural Research and Services (352): Income Security Public Assistance and Other Income Supriements (604)

Authority: National School Lusch Act (P.L. 79-396). Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (P L. 89-642) Data Sasa Reference: F-000000000

This study was recreested by the Office of Management and Budget to analyze the cost-effectiveness of the National School Lunch Program (NSLP). For the 1973 program, the study reported that a 10 percent increase in lunch price would reduce paid participation between 3 percent and 6 percent, with the average rate near 5 percent. Some 24.6 million children perticipated in the 1973 NSLP. including 8.2 million who received free funches and 2 million who paid reduced onces The cost per limeh was 84 cents. Total Federal costs were \$1.2 billion; total costs to society were \$3.4 billion. Comparisons of the 1973 NSLP with alternatives limiting the 1973 NSLP to the needy indicated the latter would reduce Federal and social costs 12-25 percent while increasing participation and nutritional offect among the poor. Participation would be reduced 15-24 percent (because of fewer nonpoor), but nutritional impact would no down only 12-19 percent, generally improving program cost-effectiveness A shift to food stamps in place of NSLP would reduce costs, namely pation, and nutritional impacts more than 50 percent. Companyon of the 1973 NSLP with expension to more nonneedy and to a universal free NSLP indicated that Federal costs would increase 58-200 percent, while participation and nutritional impacts increased only 16-44 percent. Costs to society would increase similarly, 15-41 percent. The study does not provide a complete suide for policy decisions for increasing the cost-effectiveness of the NSLP for improving the nutritional status of children because of the method of aggregating certier certial studies, and the failure to adequately relate program spending, and subsidy rates to nutritional impacts. However, results suggest that cost-effectiveness could be significantly increased by limiting or eliminating subsidies to the nonpoor.

### Price Impacts of Federal Market Order Programs. January 7, 1975

Amency Spontaging Evolution: Department of Aprilouiture, Farmer Connerative Service. Agency Monogling Program: Agricultural Marketing Service Programs Evaluated: Marketing Agreements and Orders (10.000)

Sudant Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352). Authority: Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (P.L.

Data Base Reference: E-00220002

This report was propared in response to the President's October 14, 1974, proposel to review all marketing agreements and orders for farm products for their inflationary impact. It was found that ratk marketing orders per se were not inflatement; however, they undergirded the market power of large cooperatives, permitting them to bargain for above-order price premiums. Thirteen of the 49 existing fruit and vegetable marketing ceders provided sufficient market power to producers to be potentially inflationary; these included Plorida tomatoes, California-Arizona naval and valencia pranges, California-Arizona lemons, ripe olives, walnuts, crasherries, almends, dried pruses, tart cherries, misins, hops, and celery. Market orders, in general, festered considerable price stability. In light of the current concern about inflation, the study found that the information for considering market order changes did not include adequate data on price impact and that the departmental decision process on orders virtually foreclosed consideration of courses of action other than those recommended at the Agricultural Marketing Service division director level. Market orders can be an effective means for supporting and stabilizing farm prices when these orders are able to control a substantial volume of marketings. Some adjustments may be needed in market order legislation and/or in the Department's deciries process to reduce or eliminate inflationary impacts when such impacts are a priority. However, there is insufficient research-based knowledge available to provide reliable guidance for improved public policy decisiontraking on market orders

Pricing Grade A Milk Used in Manufactured Dairy Products R. E. Jacobson, and others Obio Agricultural Research and Dovelearnest Center, Columbus.

Apency Spensoring Evoluation: Aericultural Marketing Service. Dairy Div Apercy Managing Program: Agricultural Marketing Service: Dairy

Programs Evaluated: Federal Milk Marketing Order Program Budget Function: Agriculture (350); Agriculture: Farm Income Sta-Infigurion (351)

Authorities: Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, title VII. as amended (P.L. 75-137: 7 11 S.C. 601 et sea.). A motor cursose of this study is to appealse existing policies and objectives for pricing milk used for manufacturing under Federal

mifc orders.

Pricing under Federal Milk Market Regulation: Theory, Objectives, and Inspect John E. Kwoka, Jr. 1975.

Agency Spensoring Evolution: Agricultural Marketing Service. Agenty Mennales Program: Association Marketing Services Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Programs Evoluted: Marketing Agreements and Orders (10.000); Dairy Products (10,000)

Sudget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (351); Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352). Authority: Agricultural Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-297). Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (P.L. 99-906). Agricultural Market-ing Agreement Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-137). Date Base Reference: E-00204002

This study seeks to determine whether market order mik prices are set for the benefit of consumers, or whether they are used to produce excess profits for producers through eartelization. The weighted average retail price for milk was 9 remont shows competitive levels in 1960 and 22 percent above in 1970, suggesting that the magnitude of price distortion has been considerable and appears to be growing. The major constraint on further price rises in most markets is the threat of importing milk from Minnesots and Wisconsin. The excess production of fluid milk generated by milk market order prices was 3 percent in 1960 and 12 percent in 1970. It is concluded that no argument for Federal regulation of milk markets based on consumer interests or simple price stabilization is tenable. Regulation has permitted the cartelization of producers and enforced profitmaximization prices. The findings indicate a need to further review the role of Federal Milk Marketing Orders, particularly in light of the currently changing structure of milk markets.

Profile of School Foodservice Personnel Virginia Wilkening, Aifred Black, Information Planning Associates, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD.

Agency Spencoring Evoluation: Pood and Nutrition Service. Agency Monogleg Program: Pood and Nutrition Service: Child Nutridos Div.

Programs Evaluated: Child Nutrition Program Budgat Functions Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604).

Authority: National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396: 42 U.S.C. 1752: 42 II S.C. 1759a: 42 U.S.C. 1773a).

Franciscovies workers were found to be normally semiskilled workers. 45-50 years of age, high school graduates, about 8 years exertimos, carning \$2.73 per hour. Approximately one-third of the response had advanged from a skilled job. More than 60 percent of managers were promoted or hired to managers without fondservice management training. Thirteen percent of managers managed more than five foodservice unles and 22 percent more than two units. Only 30 percent of respondents had completed formal training in the post 10 years. Courses most often taken by respondents were Sanitation and Sofery. Use and Care of Equipment, Quantity Food Preparation. Nutrition, and Monn Planning. The report is based on a questionnaire completed by 7.386 actual foodstrying personnel. Fach FNS region was sampled in proportion to the number of schools in the region. Responses were received from some schools not rendernly selected. Also, some randomly selected schools did not respond Foodservice personnel tend to be semiskilled employees who have had little formal training for their jobs. Most of their training is "en-the-job." They express willingness to receive formal training if it is made more accessible and convenient.

# A Program Evaluation of the Great Plant Conservation Program.

May 1974. Agency Spansoring Evoluation: Soil Conservation Service.

Agency Menaging Program: Soil Conservation Service Programs Evaluated: Great Plains Conservation (10,000); Long-

Term Agricultural Conservation (10,000) Budgat Function: Natural Resources, Environment, and Emergy: Conservation and Land Management (302); Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (\$52).

Authority: Soil Conservation and Demostic Allotment Act (P.L. 84-1021) Data Base Reference: E-00218001

This report is ter 1) explante the Gress Plains Conservation Program (GPCP) impact on wind and water crosion losses, consensic stability of agriculture, and regional income; 2) ascertain the impact of alternative allocations of cost-share funds among States and practices upon selected program objectives; and 3) determine trade-offs between crosion reduction and agricultural income. It was found that the program practices, as a policy, reduced employ forces by about 221 million tons annually, or 56 percent of the technologically-feesible crosion reduction (39/tons) that could be achieved by perimizing the allocation of program resources among States and practices for this objective. The average Pederal cost per ton of soil loss reduction was estimated to be 5.19 cents; this could be reduced to 2.87 cents per ton by optimizing the allocation of program resources for this objective. The contribution of the program practices to the farm income of the region was \$43.7 million, 34 percent of the program's technologically-fessible maximum contribution. A shift in the ellocstion of current GPCP resources among practices and States to maxsmize the reduction in soil losses would increase the reduction in soil loss to 397 million tons and increase farm income to \$75.7 million. A shift in the allocation of current GPCP resources among practices and States to maximize farm income would decrease the reduction in sell loss to 193 million tons and increase farm income to \$128.2 million. The implied trade-off between maximizing GPCP impacts on farm income and crosion reduction is 26 cents of additional form income for each ton less of erosion reduction benefits. This second ovaluation of GPCP within 5 years reemphasizes the need to reorder priorities among practices and States to optimize the use of costshare funds for both soil conservation and farm income purposes.

Program Evaluation on 1973 Feedgram Program Performance

June 4, 1974. Agancy Spansoring Evaluation: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Agancy Managing Program: Agricultural Stabilization and Conser-

vation Service Programs Evaluated: Feedgrains and Products (10 000) Budget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (351).

Authority: Agricultural Act of 1949 (P.L. 81-439). Agricultural Act of 1964 (P.L. 8S-297), Commodity Credit Corneration Charter Act. (P.L 80-806) Data Basa Rafaranca: E-00209000

In the 1973 Peedgrain Program, farmers could choose option A., which required initially a 25 percent set-aside of feedgrain acrosps Cater reduced to 10 percent), or option B (soybean option), which required no set-aside but would allow no more feedgrain acres than in 1972. The objective of the program was to reduce the feedgrains set-aside by 20 1 million acres or 55 percent from 1972, and increase soybeans by several million agree and reduce costs. The program actually reduced set-aside screage by 27.5 million scree, from 35.6 million to 91 million. Only 40 percent of the scree released from set-aside were planted to crops. An additional 10 percent was used for pasture, 25 percent was left idle, and the remainder was used for hay or fallow Feedgrains acreage increased in all regions by 6.3 million agres Soybean acresse increased in all regions by 10.2 miltion acres. Much of the increase in sovbean acresse was the result of the incresse in prices of soybean relative to corn and not the B option as expected. Feedersins payments were reduced from \$1.5 billion to \$1.1 billion. The implication of the study is that in periods of expanding demand and excess capacity, the market signals (prices) are strong enough to generate the desired production responses without the need for the more costly program provisions designed to get the tame result

Program: Evaluation Report on Promotic Cattle Scables May 1976

Aganey Spentaries Evaluation: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Agancy Managing Pregram: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Programs Evaluated: Animal Disease and Pest Control-Psoroetic

Cattle Scables Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352).

The potential spread of psorogtic scables is estimated to reach up to 24 percent of the beef cattle population in 18 years and 5 percent of the dairy cattle population in 37 years. This assumes that control of the pest would be limited to producer's own efforts and that only 30 percent of the beef herds and 50 percent of the dairy berds infected each year would be cleaned up in this way. If the pest spreads up to its estimated potential, annual beef cattle losses would reach \$103 million; milk production losses, \$21 million; and dairy cattle best production losses, \$2 million. Treatment of infected berds would cost producers another \$104 million. The current control program is credited with keeping outbreaks to an average of 70 per year. This is reflected in a benefit/cost (B/C) ratio of 22 to 1 for \$2.1 million in Pederal funds and \$1.6 million in State funds. Increasing the number of investigations into the source of outbreaks is expected to increase the B/C ratio to 27 to 1. A 10-year eradication program is estimated to cost \$36 million in Federal and State funds, with annual costs peaking at \$4.6 million in the second year. The B/C ratio for such a program was estimated to be 37 to 1. The findings on program effectiveness are somewhat more optimistic than is indigated by the historic relationships between the number of reported outbreaks of asproptic cattle scables and the level of program activity. More information is needed on program effectiveness. This should include additional work on the extent to which the pest's

suread is limited by environmental and other factors and work on the cost-effectiveness of producer controls for cow-calf vs. feedlot opera-

Program Planning and Budgeting Model for the Reduction of Losses from Swine Tuberculous in the United States. February 1975.

Agency Sponsoring Evaluation: Animal and Plant Hosith Inspection Service: Animal Disease and Post Control Div. Agency Managing Program: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Programs Evoluciad: Animal Disease and Post Control-Swing Tuberculosis Sudget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services

(357)

Lesses due to condemnation or special processing of TB infected pork were between \$5.1 and \$6.3 million in 1974. This was higher than the losses paer to 1972 when stricter meal inspection standards were imposed in response to the Surgeon General's opinion that swine TB could be a potential human health bazard. Losses in hog production efficiency due to the disease are not thought to be significant. An expected benefit/cost ratio of 1.46 (discounted at 10 percent) was estimated for a national swine TB control program option including a mandstory swine identification system. The program without a mandatory identification system would be less cost effective. A central program limited to indemnification and without an identification system would generate no economic efficiency bonefits. The study adequately estimates the losses from swine TB and indicates the uncertainty with respect to the cost and effectiveness of a control program. The program cost estimates do not fully reflect costs of the required identification system which should at least be partially charged against the program. The low ratio of benefits to costs under even the most optimistic assumptions implies that a control or eradication program is not likely to be cost effective. Some additional research and development currently underway to improve swine TB sissuhter surveillance methods could augment private of forts to control the disease and might allow for more efficient control programs in the future. Research to clarify whether and to what extent (if any) swine TB constitutes a human health hazard may be justified.

Racial Composition in the National School Lunck Program. 1973

Agency Spansoring Eveluation: Food and Nutrition Service. Agancy Managing Program: Food and Nutrition Service Programs Evaluated: School Lunches (10.000) Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services

(352): Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604). Authority: National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396). Date Sass Reference: E-00207011

Reaction to the National Agricultural Outlook Conference. October 1974.

Agency Spensoring Evaluation: Department of Agriculture: Economic Research Service. Assecy Monoging Program: Department of Agriculture: Economic

Research Service Programs Evaluated: Supply, Demand, and Price Analysis-Percests and Projections (10.000) Sudget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services

(357) Authority: Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (P.L. 79-733). Date Base Reference: E-00219006

The majority of the conference attenders during 1972 and 1973 were satisfied with the conference. Only 11 percent reported that the conference analoguesty met their depictives for intending and individual nations over and deposite a resistantly the mignisty individual nations over and deposite a resistantly the mignisty deposite and the second of the second of the second of the second or elements of the second allowate of the second of the posterial orcertainty of the second of the second of the second of the second national nationa

### 304 Selectionship between Program Participation and Level of Economic leanths

October 1972 Spanny Spannering Evaluation: Food and Nutrition Service.

Spany Monaging Program: Food and Nutrition Service regrams Evoluted: Food Stamps (10 000) udget Function: Agriculture, Agricultural Research and Services

352); Income Security Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (664) withoutly: Food Statup Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-325), P.L. 91-671. https://doi.org/10.1007/0944

### 05 Separt of Took Posce on Paran Jacome Francisco

toport of Fink Perce on Rama Income Statemans amony 1975.

gency Spensoring Evaluation: Department of Agriculture: Ecoomic Research Service.

outer Accessed as Accessed to the Agriculture Economic search Service regums Woodsoff, Parm Income Estimation (ERS) -thorty: Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-(523)

A special task force determined that in most years major errors i farm income estimates occurred in estimating nonfarm money scome, government payments, and not changes in farm invertocies, lowever, in a volatile marketing year, estimates of total cash receipts. ere a more significant source of error. The original estimate of gross orm income, in 1973, had to be increased several months later by 9 billion. Errors in cash receipts accounted for \$5 billion, inventor yors, for \$3 billion; and other adjustments, for \$1 billion, ERS's counting methods were inconsistent with the Nation Income and reduct Accorns and GNP as published by Department of Comserce, causing some items to be excluded and some to be double sented. According to the Commerce Department, ERS's form inane estimates were among the least accurate of the various rational amponents reported to them. The failure of the task force to deal ith social costs and utility of farm income estimates seriously limits optication of the findings for policy or program design decisions. he report implies that USDA farm income estimates are useful bough to support the cost of generating them, making them more curate, and standardizing them with the Department of Comserce. For this and other information type progress, an evaluation I their social cost and utility is suggested before significant increases resources are committed for purposes of improving quality.

# Opport on the Reckrepers Indensity Payment Program, rederic L. Hoff, December 1976. gency Sponsoring Evolution: Department of Agriculture: Boo-

omic Research Service.

Agency Monoging Program: Agricultural Stabilization and Contervation Service Programs Evoluthed: Dairy and Beckeeper Indomnity Program Budger Functions: Agriculture. Form Income Stabilization (351). Authorities: 2118.5C 1354 note. 711.85. C 4504.4509.

Bee politication is beneficial to a large portion of our agricultural reduction and is assertial to some fruit, weretable, and send recor-Beekeeners, narticularly commercial pollinators in areas of high yestiride demose, reportedly have a commerciosely unforced incomexistion because of depressed honey prices, riging coats, and postcide losses. The bee colony population declined from 5.9 milion in 1947 to 4.1 million in 1972 and had recovered to 4.2 million in 1975 The average \$10 per acre bee pollination fre could be increased substantially with very little impact on per unit production costs for most commodities. Eight States reported pesticide demage to 65 percent of the colonies registered in the ASCS program. The requireme 42 States remorted damage to only 2.5 percent of the createred colonies. From 1967-1975, a total of \$18.9 million was raid in usdemnities to 2,628 beckeepers representing two million Assessed colonies (California, Arizona, and Washington herkeeners received 49 percent of this). Twenty individuals received \$4.7 million or 28 percent of the total. The study does not critically address the question of USDA program effectiveness. The analysis is based on data from previous State studies plus ASCS statistics on the program history, but does not identify trends and eausal relationships necessary to measure the program's impact. This study supposts has does not conclusively show, that termination of the program would in the long run lead to higher pollination fees sufficient to maintain a vigite bee pollination industry with minor effects in terms of increased even production costs. The study did not analyze short run adjustments

# which may occur with program termination. 507 Review and Evaluation of Price Spread Data for Foods,

January 1976.

Agency Spontoring Evoluction: Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service.

Agency Managing Programs: Department of Agriculture: Economic Research Service Programs Evaluated: Price Spread and Marketing Bill Data

reagams availabled: Price Spread and Marketing Bill Data Authority: Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C 1621-1627).

Beonomic Research Service's price spread and marketing bill data are widnly used by Members of Congress, Department officials, trade associations, and others to describe the cost distribution of the food dollar and the costs of food marketing. Practical limitations on the data currently available and conceptual difficulties limit the precision of the estimates, particularly for cost and profit components of the food dollar. However, further improvement would require costly data acquisition, since virtually all sources available meful data are currently drawn upon. Users frequently attempt to apply these data to questions for which the data are not concordate. It was concluded that data series on marketing margins are useful and should continue to be published, although the utility of the current series may not be increased significantly by use of additional resources to improve or refine thom. Now or additional data series and economic studies may more effectively contribute to several of the basic purposes expected of the current series. Further efforts to identify the intended users of the marketing bill series and their needs or uses for the data should be considered before revising, replacing, or supplementing that series in particular.

### Review of the Rice Council for Market Development Braud Incentive Program. October 1974.

Food

Date Bree Reference: F-00212010

Agency Sponsoring Evaluation: Poreign Agricultural Service Agency Managing Programs: Foreign Agricultural Service

Programs Evaluated: Foreign Market Development and Promotion (10 000) Redget Functions Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services

(352) Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-480). Agricultural Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-690).

mente (604)

School Feeding Effectiveness: Summary Report. Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NJ, September 1972 Agency Spensering Evaluation: Food and Nutrition Service. Agency Moneging Program: Food and Nutrition Service Fregrens Evaluated: School Lunches (10,000) Sudget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352): Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Suppli-

Authority: National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396). Doto Signa Reference: E-00207004

A series of studies of the National School Lunch Program in New forsey was conducted because of the low participation rate in the State-only 18 percent of the school students participated. The results indicate that schools did not participate because they lacked kitchen facilities and because the initial overhead costs to begin food service. operation were a major problem. Administrators of schools that pariconsted reported that onsite kitchen systems were the most efficient is terms of costs and benefits, and satellite systems were rated second The type A pettern was not a restraint to student participation sithough the subsidized meals were generally considered to be unnationable. Most new foods, were found to be acceptable. Potentially, significant losses in nutrient content of foods due to heat eccuration were identified. In some cases, additional Department of Agriculture outreach offort may be needed to concentrate on establishing emite feeding facilities in schools. A vitamin supplement provided to children who bring their own lunches would raise the nutritional content of their meals to Federal Standard, Findings on low acceptability of subsidized lunches and nutrient losses due to cooking raise serious questions about the assumption that serving type A lunches results in an equivalent effect in terms of nutrients ingested.

The Southwestern Sciencescow Englishin Program: A Review. Charles Lincoln, W. G. Eden. August 30, 1974. Agency Sponsoring Evolution: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Agency Monoging Progress: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Programs Evaluated: Animal Disease and Post Control (10.000); Plant Disease and Pest Control (10,000); Import Inspection (10,000)

Sudget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services /3523 Authority: Pederal Plant Pest Act (P.L. 85-36; 7 U.S.C. 147-148; 7 U.S.C. 150). Plant Quarantine Act (P.L. 62-275; 7 U.S.C. 151-164s). Terminal Inspection Act (P.L. 63-293; 7 U.S.C. 166). Mexican Border Act, as amended (P.L. 85-36; 7 U.S.C. 149). Department of

Agriculture Organic Act of 1944. Mexican Pink Bollworm Act. Golden Nemstode Act. Honeybee Act. Halogeton Glomeratus Act. Pederal Noxious Weed Act P.L. 65-40, P.L. 80-645, P.L. 87-539. P.L. 82-529, 7 U.S.C. 145, 7 U.S.C. 281-282, 7 U.S.C. 1651-1656, 7 U.S.C. 2801-2813.

## Data Base Reference: E-00205002

The program yielded an annual ratio of benefits (reduced livestook losses and reduced production costs) to costs in excess of 39:1 during 1972-74. Increased screwworm infestation in the past 3 years is partially attributed to weather conditions, changes in animal husbanday practices, and increased livestock and wildlife population in the Southwest. The sterile fly technique is sound in principle. Knowledge in field effectiveness of released flies is limited. Limited plant capacity to produce steple flies is a constraint in bad years. Lack of whilety to determine the number and distribution of wild flies may be the greatest weakness in the program. This results in less effective release practices. Eradication in Mexico will be more difficult, and several uncertainties were noted. Winter weather provides a significant natural control mechanism in the United States, but not in Mexico. Elimination of the knowledge gaps and other limitations cited could improve the effectiveness of the current U.S. program in the Southwest. Some continuing research support is indicated. Although moving the screwworm barner zone to Tehunntepec, Mexico, could facilitate keeping the acressment from regotering the Hoster States, the joint program with Mexico faces most of the same limitstions and some additional uncertainties due to the climate limited surveillance canability and other factors effection the notestial for successful attainment of an eradication objective in parthern Mexico.

Special Cost of Alternative Dairy Price Support Levels. Boyd M. Buxton, Jarome W. Hammond, March 7, 1975 Agency Sponsoring Evolution: Department of Agriculture: Economic Research Service

Agency Monoging Program: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Programs Fundamental: Dairy Products (10.000), Marketing Agree-

ments and Orders (10,000) Budget Function: Agriculture, Farm Income Stabilization (351) Authority: Agricultural Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-297). Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (P.L. 80-806). Agricultural Market-

ing Agreement Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-137). Public Aveilebility: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. Vol. 56, No. 2 Date Sers Reference: E-00219003

The social cost of the Department of Agriculture's March 1973 decision to set the support price at the minimum 75 percent of parity was zero. Raising the support prices to \$5 percent of parity would have resulted in a see social cost of \$340 million if increased Government purchases due to higher support price were donated abroad or destroyed. The net social cost of this same decision could be reduced to \$65 million by redistributing the increased Government purchases back to the United States community as resnufactured products. The anggested measure of social cost is intended to be an additional exiterion for making decisions resending dairy price supports, and not to displace existing criteria such as budget costs, farm income, and consumer price effects. However, since the "social cost" calculations vield factors closely paralleling other previously calculated factors (e.g., amount that the support price exceeds the free market price). it is not clear that the additional measure in fact provides any addi-Honal information.

Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children-A Medical Evaluation F. Shank, J. Edozien. Research Triangle Inst. July 1976.

Agency Spensoring Evolution: Food and Nutrition Service Agency Meseging Progress Food and Nutrition Service: Special Supplemental Pood Unit

Programs Evolumed: Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Rudget Function: Income Security: Public Assistance and Other In-

come Supplements (604) Authoritys 42 U.S.C. 1771.

Participation in the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) was associated with an increase in the rate of growth, weight, and height. Daily intake of protein, calcium, phosphorous, and riboflavin were reduced for infants 6-12 months old. Their intake of iron, vitamin A, thismine and accorbic sold incressed. Children increased their daily consumetion of most nutrients. Incidence of anemia was reduced in all age groups. Program women increased their imake of protein, calcium, phosphornus, Iron, vitamin A, thiamine, niscin, and ascorbic acid. Fostnortum women increased their intuke of this mine and accordic said. The WIC Program was associated with an increase in the birthweight of babies. Clinical, biological and dictary data were obtained on each participant, Dietary data included a 24-hour recoll. Comparison of provingum, mostly one matters as a reconstruction. Comparison of measurement results taken before and after the program provided estimates of program impacts. The WIC Program apparently achieved nutritional improvement in programs and postpartem women and infants and children.

Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children-Delivery Systems Evaluation

P. Shauk, M. Bendick. April 1976 Agency Spentaring Evolution: Food and Nutrition Service Agency Managing Fragrams Food and Nutrition Service: Special Supplemental Food Unit

Programs Evolutied: Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Budget Fentilen: Income Security: Public Assistance and Other In-

come Supplements (604). Authoritys 42 U.S.C. 1771.

Average monthly cost per recipient was about \$20. Administrative cost was highest (\$7.24) for direct distribution and lowest for home delivery (\$2.64). Advantages of direct distribution were low cost, control of the food unchage, and presence of participasts at clasics for education. The main disadvantage was inconvenience for participants. Home delivery was more expensive than direct distribution but was more convenient for participants. Control of food substisurious was a potential problem. The retail purchase system struck a middle ground for cost, recipient busien, and food substitution. Each participent was automatically given the maximum food quantity at 76 percent of the chaies surveyed. About two-thirds of WIC particinants had incomes below the poverty threshold; 49 percent also received food stamps. Overall, 96 percent of recipions were satisfied with WIC foods, but 85 percent of administrators wanted greater flexibility in prescribing the food package. About \$1 percent of the recipients indicated they did not restrict supplemental food use to margoses of the WIC program but used the food for the entire family Recipionis reportedly increased their use of medical facilities as a result of the protram. The evaluation was based on a stratified sample of 96 WIC clinics in 30 States. Some 71 food retailers, 3,600 participants, sed 141 acapatitelpants were interviewed. This sample represented various types of delivery systems, geographic locations, and ethric groups. WIC distribution systems apparently are effective in distributing the food package. The retail purchase system appears to be more satisfactory than the other delivery systems.

Staff Report on the National Agricultural Outlook Conference Navember 15-18, 1976.

Alan R. Bird. February 1977. Agency Sponsering Evolvation: Department of Agriculture: Economic Research Service.

Agency Monaging Program: Department of Agriculture: Economic Research Service Programs Evaluated: Supply, Demand, and Prico Analysis-

Forceasts and Projections and Related Programs Authority: Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-16271

An evaluation of the 1977 National Agricultural Outlook Conferance held in November 1976 indicated that total attendance was over 1,000, including a record high of 753 non-USDA registrants. This contensed with an 8.2 percent decline in attendance the preceding year. Responses from \$70 attendess indicate that the conference was a significant source of information for many and should continue to be held at USDA about the some time of year. Those who attended found many sessions disappointing because the subject matter was often noncommittal, poorly presented, and lacked relevance. There were allegedly too many panelists, papers were made assessmen late, and points of view lacked divergence. In addition the fect; and conjument were judged to be inedequate. The andres a. based largely on the responses of 170 non-LISDA standard P. people who knew about the conference but chose not to strend a not represented. The analysis depends substantially on the aut. interpretation of open ended questions. The gests of the conferm were not analyzed. The enticul comments of the participacts sugthat consideration should be given to possible changes in forc content, and facilities to increase the spaces of the sections to participants. However, the evaluation findings along do not prosufficient information for determining conclusively whether they ference metifies its cost

## A Study of Alternatives to Commodity Donations to Schools September 1974.

Agoney Spontoring Evoluation: Department of Agriculture C of Pianning and Evaluation.

Agency Managing Program Food and Nutrition Service Programs Evaluated: Direct Distribution of Food (10 900) Budger Function: Agriculture, Agricultural Research and Ser (352), Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Sments (604).

Authority: Agricultural Adjustment Act (P.1, 73-10), Apric-Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-137). Data Base Reference: E-00200008

### A Study of the Use and Value of Improved Fineless Wheat Inf. to USDA Programs and Activities The Futures Gress, July 1976.

Agency Spansoring Byolyotion: Foreign Agricultural Service Agency Monoging Programs Pureign Agricultural Service Programs Evaluated: Market Intelligence and Correctlity ! Large Area Cross Inventory Experiment (LACH) Budget Function: Apriculture: Apricultural Research and 5 (352).

Authority: Agricultural Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. (761)

Interviews with USDA analysts and decisionmakers for the quality of USDA furgion wheat production data varies by but is generally deficient, as is information on other factors : the demand for U.S. wheat exports. Export demand, reize fand other factors may be more important than estimates of production for most major USDA policy and program d Improved accuracy in foreign wheat production estimates r tribute relatively little to improved depand or price forecasthe overriding influence of other variables which are also a considerable uncertainty or error. Current USDA supply at and commedity untilization policies rely largely on eracland do not include program decisions sensitive to imprart foreign wheat production estimates. Improvements in the may notestially contribute to minor improvements in P. 480 and other expert program decisions. The study state tively unstructured interviews of USDA analysis and decid who use wheat eran information. The reference drawn interview responses by the interviewer were consistent as This procedure precluded the usual tests of various at c and validity. The study did not evaluate the use of wheat; in the wheat market or other private sector decisions. I'msin the accuracy of foreign crop production may be of tifor USDA decisionmeking purposes. Major investments: the data would therefore have to be justified lasters by the benefits from better information for the private sector.

A Study of the Use and Velue of Improved SRS Wheat Information to VSDA Programs and Activities.

Agency Sponsoring Evolution: Department of Agriculture Statistical Reporting Service.

Agency Managing Programs: Department of Agriculture: Statistical Reporting Service Programs Evaluated: Agricultural Statistics (SRS)

Susgest Functions Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352)
Authority: Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627)

Interviews with USDA analysts and decisionmakers found that the forecasting errors, which are associated with weather uncertainies, in current season wheat production estimates are larger than simpling or other errors. These errors are more important for winter than for spring wheat. Most users are concerned with the total ecosomic effects of wheat supply. For their purposes, minor improvements in commanding correct production may be overshadowed by existing errors in estimates of carryout size and feed use. Current USDA supply adjustment, commodity stabilization, and related polirice roly largely on market forces and do not include decisions sensitire to modest improvements in wheat production information, SRS information on wheat production, stocks, and prices are used constantly throughout USDA and are of fundamental importance in stalyzing how USDA policies are working and for various related perposes. The study involved relatively unstructured interviews of USDA analysts and decisionmakers who use wheat crop information. The inferences drawn from the interview responses by the interviewer were consistent with theory. The study procedure precluded the usual tests of statistical significance and validity. The study did not evaluate the use of wheat information in the wheat market or other private sector decisions. Improvements in the accuracy of SRS whent production information may be of limited value for USDA decisionmaking purposes under current conditions. Major investments to improve the data would therefore have to be justifled largely by the notential benefits from better information for the private

51B
The Sugar Program: Large Costs and Small Benefits.
D. Gale Johnson. April 1974.

Agancy Spontoring Evaluation: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Agancy Monoging Program: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

varion service Programs Evolvotads Sugar Act Programs (10,000) Budgat Functions Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (351). Authoritys Sugar Act of 1948 (P.L. 80-388).

Authority: Sugar Act of 1948 (P.L. 80-383).

Public Avoilability: American Enterprise Inst. for Public Policy Research; Washington, DC

Bato Butes Rafamera: 8-00209007

The production, distribution, and prioring of sugar is highly regulated in almost all countries including the United States. Over half the sugar that moves in world trade does so within the framework of special preferential arrangements. An important effect of the U.S. sugar program has been the protection of U.S. sugar refining. Sugar quotes are more stringent against refined sugar than raw sugar. Less than 2 percent of total U.S. sugar imports are refined sugar. There are no clear guidelines or national grounds for establishing import quotes and quotes for domestic areas. As a result, allocations are assigned by political process. The annual cost of the sugar program to American consumers and taxpayers ranges between \$502 and \$730 million. About a third of the gross transfer goes to fereign quota holders and the remainder to domestic growers. The net income benefit to producers is about a quarter of their gross transfers. The study provides strong evidence of the high cost of the sugar program in relation to economic benefits to U.S. producers. The sugar program has been terminated as a result of Congress' decision not to extend the authorizing legislation. Any effort to restore it should be consistent with the U.S. policy for liberalization of trade, and modifications should be considered that would bring costs more in line with the benefits to U.S. producers.

519
Survey of Grade and Weight Selling of Livestock.

Pebruary 1974.

Aganty Sponsoring Evaluation: Department of Agriculture. Packers and Stockyards Administration

Aganty Monopling Progress Department of Agriculture Packers and Stockyards Administratios. Progresss Evoluetad: Maintenance of Equitable Marketing Condi-

tions for Livestock and Poultry (10 000) Budgar Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (352). Authority: Packers and Stockyard Act of 1921, as amonded (F.L.

Authority: Packers and Stockyard Act of 1921, as amended (F.L. 67-51) Doto Bosa Rafsessen: E-00208001

This study assesses the cost and effectiveness of the Packers and Stockyards Administration (P&SA) fiscal year 1969 survey and fiscal years 1970-71 sample surveillance of grade and weight selling of livestock (cattle and hogs). The 1969 survey and subsequent surveillance were conducted to determine the extent to which packers purchasing livestock on a careass basis were not an compliance with recently established P&SA grade and weight selling regulations. The objective was to assure that producers and purchasers received true value for the livestock curcusses traded. The program directly increased cattle and hog producers' returns by \$428,000 in 1969, \$56,-000 in 1970, and \$79,000 in 1971 due to correction of wrong ture weight settings. It saved cattle producers \$1.1 million in 1969 by climinating excess deductions. Corresponding savings for 1970 and 1971, based on projection of the deterrent effect of 1969 returns. were estimated at \$1.4 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. Total savings to the livestock industry were estimated to be \$12 per dollar of P&SA salary and travel outlay in 1969. This ratio increased to \$20. in 1970 and \$50 in 1971, due almost entirely to the lower cost of sample surveillance. Study implications are that the new P&SA regulations appear to have had beneficial effects in improving producer returns. Active surveillance of markets can improve their competi-

520 Tale III Reparation Complaints and Other Reparation Type Complaints. August 1975.

Agracy Sponsoring Evolution: Department of Agriculture: Packers and Stockyards Administration.

Agracy Monoging Program: Department of Agriculture: Packers

and Stockyards Administration Fregrens Evoluteds: Livestock Market Regulation Budgat Functions Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services

(\$52).
Authority: Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended.
Agriculture, Environmental, and Consumer Protection Appeopticion Act, 5 U.S.C. 1909, 7 U.S.C. 181-229, 15 U.S.C. 1601-1665, 15 U.S.C. 1681-16811.

The representant provisions percina (30) of the Packer and Shock, and the other configuration and a suffici complements a propert and intergreative method of recovering towers required.

The provision of the configuration of the configura

sector.

m many cases. The reparation program of PASA is more effective and more equitable than other present procedures to settle disputes between sellers and market agencies, dealers, and stockyards.

Uniform Grain Storage Agreement

April 1974
Aganty Spensoring Evaluation: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.
Agenty Mencolon Programs: Agricultural Stabilization and Conser-

vation Service Programs Evolunted: Commodities (10 000)

Budget Function: Agriculture Farm Income Stabilization (351)
Authority: Agricultural Act of 1964 (P.L. 83-297). Commodity
Credit Corporation Charter Act (P.L. 30-306).
Doto Bass Reference: E-00209003

Since 1940 the Commodity Credit Cornection (CCC) has set the rates and conditions for the storage of CCC grains under the terms of the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement (UGSA). The study evafinited the effectiveness of the UGSA in terms of the objective of assuring that producers have access to adequate commercial storage to assure efficient operation of the CCC commodity loan program. Texts were also made of the appropriateness of the specific rates. This study concludes that storage space approved under the UGSA has been widely available for farmers' grain, and lack of storage has not constituted a constraint on the CCC loss program, UGSA rates have not here a primary factor influencing off-form storage capacity, excopt in the 1950's. UGSA rates in 1973 were senerally below firms' published tariffs Economic Research Service (ERS) cost estimates. on which the UGSA rates are based, have not been hissed unward or downward, but have not always been accurate. Higher HGSA rates on corn vis-a-vis small grains are justifiable on the basis of coston soybeans they are not. Rates of return to warehousemen under the UGSA do not appear to have been expensive during the four were sampled (singe 1964), using ERS estimates of real somment costs. The study provides selected indicators suggesting that the DOSA has achieved objectives at costs that were probably not escessive The study suggests that the conservative rate setting noticies of the CCC Board during the 1970's have not impaired the effectiveness of the UGSA, and that there is little need for broad increases in race to assure availability of adequate storage capacity.

222 The USDA Study on High School Participation in Citild Hatrition Programs. September 1973.

September 1973.
Agency Spensoring Evolvetion: Food and Nutrition Service.
Agency Managing Program: Food and Nutrition Service
Programs Evolveted: School Lunches (10.000)

Programs evolutival School Cancing (10,000)

Budget Function Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services
(352), Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604).

Authority: National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396). Data Base Reference: E-00207005

To settinde of exhots administrators, we the single most impoment factor relating as proiriespitors in our patterious scales, 30, percent of the selections are superious scales, 30, percent of the selection scales are considered as a second of contract the property of the selection scales are considered as participation. Of the low participation school, 30 percent scales (selection, 40 percent administrator spikes), 40 percent school percent school percent school percent school percent school for percent of trackets field that the headt percent school percent for percent of trackets field that the headt percent school percent for percent of trackets field that the headt percent school percent for percent of trackets field that the headt percent school percent for percent of trackets field that the headt percent school percent for percent school percent school percent school percent for percent school percent school percent school percent school field school complaints to the discovery school percent school percent school and the program by school desimilations. Evidence of the school percent schoo was provided to show that positive attitudes of school administrators are sufficient for a consistent positive relationship between participation and improved effectiveness

523
Use of Land Reserves to Cautral Agricultural Production
M. Prickson, Sentember 1976.

Agency Spansoring Evaluation: Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

Agency Menaging Program: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Programs Evaluated: Cropland Conversion Program; Conservation Reserve Programs
Student Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (1811)

Sudget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (351).

Authority: Soil Conservation and Domestic Alletment Act (P.L.
87-767).

This study assembed the effectiveness of land custome gauges in missing scient organization affects from the missing scient of mouth to the cone of daniel in missing scient organization affects of the missing scient organization and the scientific scien

524
Water Management Research by Utah State University (Latin America);
Field Review and Assessment.
Hmest Smerton, and others. LAT 333.913 UR96. March 1976. 79

pp.
Agency Sponsoring Evolution: Agency for International Development: Bureau for Latin America.
Agency Managing Program: Agency for International Develop-

rentil Bureau for Latin America
Progens Evalvated: Food and Netrition-Latin America
Redge Frenchon International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Funnical Assistance (151).

nancial Assistance (151). Authority: Foreign Service Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et soc.). Public Avollobility: AID Reference Center

Work under the present contract should be continued as reagrammed. Subsequent to the completion of the project, major effort should be planned dealing with programs to assist small farmer in onfarm water management in Central America and in South Americs. In addition, the seciopolitical studies underway should be continued but restructured slong secioeconomic and impact assessment lines. It appears that work on evapotropusication sloveld not have such high priority in the future. Early work had a larger component in field demonstration of irrigation methods and practices. However, the project has drifted from the goal of improving assum water management. More emphasis on adaptive research and development and "how to" demonstrations seems to be desired. Each project should relate to others to insure a focus of all consceent projects on the objective of immediately improving food predstrion through better onfarm water management, Recommendation include strengthening internal communication to reduce confusion and problems for the contractors; strengthening the Agency's ability to better relate project substance to project purpose and objectives and defining "research" so it has the same meaning for all parses invelved in the project.

## 224

Who's Picking Up the Check for Pennsylvania's School Lunches? Don E. Herdenberg, 1972

Anney Speniaring Evaluation Road and Number Service Agency Managing Program Food and Nutrition Service Programs Evaluated: School Lunches (10,000)

Budget Functions Agriculture Agricultural Research and Services (352); Income Sequrity: Public Assistance and Other Income Sunniemems (604) Authority National School Leach Acr (D.L. 20.206)

Dote Boxo Reference: E-00207007

A 1971 study of the school lunch program in Pennsylvania found that 19 percent of the seleculs were without a lunch program These Were most prevalently elementary schools in low income other season Fifty-five nercent of all needy children were not receiving a free or reduced price functioner though 2/3 of them were roles to schools that served lunches. Concerning free and reduced lunches the study found that only 47 percent of schools used Federal announcement procedures to promote them. Eighty-seven percent of student enrollment was provided with application forms for them. Forty-four percent of the schools with poverty enrollments under 50 percent were in violation of Federal rules for establishing eligibility-only 21 percont did so in schools with more than 50 percent poverty enrollment. and 25 percent of the schools violated the anonymity requirement. If the assumetion regarding the effects of nutrition on the ability to learn could be accepted with confidence, the study would suggest that special actions need to be taken at the local level to improve attitudes of local officials and so improve participation among poverty children

# EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

An Analysis of Selected Department of Labor Projects for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

Linton & Co., Inc., Washington, D.C. MEI, 27-02, October 1976 a 264 mg Agancy Spansoring Evolutions Employment and Training Ad-

ministration: Office of Program Evaluation. Agency Menegles Progress: Employment and Training Administration

Programs Evaluated: Farm Workers (17,230): Comprehensive Employment and Training Programs (17,232) Budget Function: Education, Menpower, and Social Services: Train-

ing and Employment (504) Authority: Cornerchensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-203).

Public Availability: NTIS, Document No. PB 263 618/AS

The report reviews, on the basis of a study of six programs. concrations and problems of programs funded under section 303 of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act to provide training, education, and other services to migrant and other seasonal farmworkers. The report also examines briefly a history of social legislation for seasonal farmworkers and the nature of this popula-

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### Report on Survey of the Fishery Products Inspection Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

July 1972, 21 pp. Agency Spensoring Evaluation: Department of Commerce: Office

of Audite Agancy Monaging Pregress: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Programs Evaluated: Pishery Products Inspection and Certification Budgat Function: Natural Resources, Environment, and Energy: Other Natural Resources (305)

Authority: Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (P.L. 79-733). Fish and Wildlife Apt of 1956 (P.L. 84-1024). Date Bose References E-00300008

While there are more than 4,000 fish-processing firms in the United States, inspection services are provided only to 38 firms that sell primarily to institutions that require inspected fishery products. White requests for reimbursable inspection services have been received from additional firms, the ability to take on more work has been hampered by recent restrictions on hiring. Thus it is essential for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to review its priorities with a view toward meeting increased demands for inspection and so provide a means of responding to the intent of law and the growing concern by fishery inspection officials and consumer advocates who wish to protect the health of consumers by assuring that fishery products distributed to the consumers are in fact of good quality, wholesome, and properly marked or labeled. There is also a need for increasing the ability of the NOAA inspection service to make quality inspections, and provisions must be made for Isboratory testing as part of the regular inspection procedece.

## FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

120 Commercial Rank Links to the Form Credit System through PCA Participants and FICR Discounts. D. D. Osburn, J. A. Petty. FCA Research Journal, Two. December 1976, 6 pp.

Agency Monoging Program: Farm Credit Administration Programs Evaluated: Farm Credit System Budget Function: Aericulture: Farm Income Stabilization (351). Authority: Parm Credit Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-181: 12 U.S.C. 2001-

Public Avellability: Farm Credit Administration; Washington, DC 20578

The Production Credit Association's commercial bank participation program has continued a slow development. The other financial institution's discounting program has had moderate growth. Both programs are far below their potential. Should farm credit needs increase as projected, the participation program could be widely used hy small rural banks when local funds are not sufficient to serve large agricultural eredst needs. Of the two ways of discounting (direct and through agricultural credit corporations), it seems that direct discounting with Federal Intermediate credit banks offers the greatest possibilities. The main reason cited was the large amount of capital necessary to establish an agricultural credit corporation, and the fact that the small rural banks which really needed the discounting services were the ones which did not have the necessary capital. Another problem has been that commercial bankers and the Parm Credit System have regarded each other as competitors. The credit sources account for a very small portion of agricultural credit. If the demand for pericultural credit grows rapidly, these programs offer the tools which could help to supply needed agricultural credit. However, numerous operational difficulties would have to be over-

Federal Program Evaluation on East

529 529

Young Farmers: A Profile Analysis of Federal Land Bank Borrowers D. D. Osburn FCA Research Journal, Two December 1976. 8 pg. Aconcy Spanishing Evolution: Form Credit Administration Research Div.

Agency Managing Program: Farm Credit Administration Programs Evaluated: Form Crofit System Sudget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income: Stabilization (351).

Authority: Faco Credit Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-181, 12 U.S.C. 2001-Public Availability: Farm Credit Administration, Washington, DC

Parming is becoming a more capital-intensive business. Estimates of total espital requirements for a one-man farm range from \$250,000 to \$500,000 A number of reserve rental, leasing, and ownership arrangements enable young factors to control or be involved with resources of this magnitude. About 20 percent of all farmers nationwide are under 35 years of age, but in contrast, about 25 percent of the Pederal land bank borrowers are young farmers. In addition, 4 percent of all borrowers had debe-to-asset ratios in excess of 70 percent, while on the other hand, about 12 percent of young farmers had debt-to-asset ratios in excess of 70 percent. In spice of their relative higher debts and similar debt service loads to those of all borrowers, young farmers, in general, were financially sound. Real estate financing was extended to many low equity bostowers who would not accet traditional sound credit eligibility requirements. This was aften accomplished through the use of Farmers Home Administration second murtgage financing. Loan liquidation procedures were tailermade for young farmers to case the repayment burden. The program is making favorable progress and is maintaining a sound

## NATIONAL AFRONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

United States Benefits of Improved Worldwide Wheat Crop Information from a Landson System.

base for the investing public

Klaus P. Heiss, ECON, Inc. 76-122-1B, January 31, 1976, 240 pp. Agency Spensoring Evaluations National Acrossories and Space Administration.

Agency Monoging Programs National Accountaics and Space Administration: Office of Applications Programs Evaluated: Space Applications

Budget Functions General Science, Space, and Technology: Space Science, Applications, and Technology (254). Authority: National Aeronouties and Space Act of 1958, as Amended (42 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.).

Public Avoilobility: National Assonautics and Space Administration; Office of Policy Analysis; Washington, DC 20546

erge benefits can be obstitted in agriculture from he benefits to the United States of such public on wheat crops are, on the average, \$174 miltrue directly to U.S. consumers in

are production femand, These or much as three .... sucurate and objective worldwide wheat crop

information using space systems may have a very stabilizing influence on world commodity markets, in part making possible the establishment of long term stable teads relationships.

### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Evaluation of the Impact of ESEA Tale I Programs for Magran Children of Migrant Agricultural Workers: Executive Summers. Exotech Systems, Inc., Fells Church, VA., January 25, 1974, 4 vol.

Agency Spensoring Evolvetion: Office of Education Office of Education ning, Budgeting, and Evaluation

Agency Monoging Program: Office of Education Fregrems Evolutied: Educationally Deprived Children-Mirraria (13.420)

Budget Function: Education, Manpower, and Social Services Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education (501). Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 19/5 (P.L. 89,100

Public Availability: ERIC. Document Nos. ED 093 524-013 527 Date Base Reference: E-00501027 Allocations increased to \$72 8 million in fiscal year 1973, with

programs operating to all States except Hawaii and Alaska Participating were 250,000 children, the majority of whom were in kundergarten through sixth grade. Ten States were selected for principle study, based on their high percentages of migratory workers. Magrant children fall behind their nonmigrant conterparts is grade level and achievement, most markedly in the third and fourth grides This may inducte a deficiency in basic reading and arithmetic skills. Most migrant students drop out of achool before the ninth grade, most, however, would like to remain in school to solte of concepts and academic pressures. Migrant parents expressed satisfaction with the experiences of their children in school, and most desired that their children go on to postsecondary education. Real and percesed academic fallure and frustration are powerful factors in the dispost pattern. A possible solution is a secondary program providing economic support, effective remedial work, and a clear sequence of activities aimed toward the carrier poals of the students and their

## OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Outreach of the Nutraion Program for the Elderly Opinion Research Corp., Princeton, NJ, EDC 502, Decenter 1975, 196 pp

Agency Sponsoring Evolution: Administration on Aging Agazey Managing Fragram: Office of Human Development Programs Evaluated: Aging-Nutrition Program (13.635) Budget Function: Education, Manpower, and Social Services (500). Authority: Older Americans Act of 1965, at amended (P.L. 89-73,

42 U.S.C. 3001 et seg.). P.L. 90-42. P.L. 91-69. P.L. 92-258 P.L. 93-29 P.L 93-351, P.L. 94-135,

Public Aveilability: NTIS; Document No SHR 0001356 This study investigates the quality of the outreach comparers of

the Aging Nutrition program. Outreach involves effects made to inform people of the existence and nature of the program and to recruit eligible persons. Questions included whether elatreach was needed or used in the initial fifting of sites, used for replacement purposes, or used on a continuing basis to reach the needy. Matrviews were conducted with 2,000 randomly selected persons, both participants at 30 nutrition program sites and others fiving in the areas served by the sites. The study found that sites tend to be either "open" (in which perticipents come once or twice a week and naretion is a primary goal) or "needy" (in which participants out feer to five times a week, and natrition is considered relatively less importent then socialization). Outreach at open sites is mostly by word of mouth and at needy tites is heavily promoted by personal contact Participants at the sites were found to be better off than nongaritiparts in terms of both sutnoice and mental health, although, of course, this cannot be attributed more to the program than to selfsciention. Recommendations concern overall project direction, mass

of interest to project personnel at the local level, and future evaluation.

### SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

#### 533

Public Assistence-Allocation of Costs to Administer the Food Stamp and Food Distribution Programs, Georgia.

Page Distriptions Programs, Description
EDC 1129, Jamesry 1977, 19 pp.

Agency Spensoring Evolutions Department of Health, Education, and Welfers; Assistant Inspector General for Auditing.

Agency Menoging Program: Social and Rehabilitation Service Programs Evolutated: Public Assistance—Maintenance Assistance (State and Local Administration) (13.761) Budget Function: Income Security: Public Assistance and Other In-

come Supplements (604).

Authority: Social Security Act of 1935, as amended (P.L. 74-271; 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 1351 et seq.; (P.L. 86-57]; 24 U.S.C. 321 et seq.;

The allocation of costs for administering the Food Stamp program by the Georgia Department of Human Resources was sudited from 1974 through 1976. The major objective was to ascertain if amounts claimed for Federal financial participation were limited to only those costs involved in reviewing the eligibility of public assistance recolents for the food stamp program. A secondary objective was to evaluate the adequacy of State agency instructions to county agencies on claiming Federal financial participation for costs associeted with operating the food stamp program. Cost allocation procedures by the Department of Human Resources were generally adequate with regard to public assistance and food programs. Cost allocation emcedures were not satisfactory for joint county workers who were not properly allocated to the food stamp program Before October 1975, only salaries, fringe benefits, and travel costs were directly charged to public assistance and nonpublic assistance programs. Other costs, such as equipment, supplies, and data processing, were charged indirectly. It was recommended that steps he taken to implement the direct costing method. Georgia's Department of Human Resources essentially agreed with the findings of the sudit.

#### 534

Restew of HEW's Participation in the Cost of Administering the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Stomp Program in Oklohoms. EDC 1113. January 1977, 21 pp.

Agency Sponsoring Evoluction: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Assistant Inspector General for Auditing.
Agency Menogling Progress: Social and Rehabilistion Service Programs: Brollactaic Public Assistance-Maintenance Assistance

(State and Local Administration) (13.761)
Budget Function: Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (604).
Authority: Social Security Act of 1935, as amended (P.L. 74-271; 42

Authority: Social Security Act of 1935, as amended (P.L. 74-271; 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 1351 et seq.). (P.L. 86-571; 24 U.S.C. 321 et seq.).
Oklahoma's Department of Institutions, Social, and Rehabilita-

Contention of the Contention o

charged to HEW public assistance and State-supported programs. The State took conceitive action on procedures pertaining to county administrative and overhead costs, data procedures pertaining to county administrative and overhead costs, data processing overhead costs, and portage costs. The State generally conceived.

### TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

### 535

U.S.C. 12A).

Analysis and Review of the Volley Agricultural Resource Development Program.

Program.

Billy J. Bond, Porter L. Rass. November 11, 1975. 65 pp.

Agency Spensoring Evolutions Tennessee Valley Authority Office

of Agricultural and Chemical Development.

Agancy Monaging Program: Tennessee Valley Authority: Div. of
Agricultural Development
Programs Evaluated: Regional Resources Development

Badgat Function Natural Resources, Environment, and Energy: Water Resources and Power (101); Agriculture: Agricultural Resources and Services (352). Authority: Tennessee Valley Authority Act of (1933, as amended (16

This document reviews and evaluates the status of The Tonnessee Valley Authority's (TVA) regional agricultural resource development groupen. Included are an analysis of the program, including current program objectives and program activities associated with these objectives; a description of the internal and external environment under which the program functions; and recommendations for changes in direction and emphasis. Based on the evuluation, future program activities with be directed to increasing food production output; improving time and fertilizer use; improving production officlency, lessoning the impact of input cost increases; improving resource alloration and financial management; developing a needed marketing infrastructure; reducing the conversions of good cropland from agriculture; introducing high-yielding, high income enterprises to reduce land use pressures; testing and introducing new TVA fertilizers; giving special attention to low income rural families; and further developing beneficial uses of waste heat from TVA powerplants for agricultural production.

### Fertilizer Research and Development Program Evaluation. Charles H. Davis. October 1975. 69 pp.

Agency Specasoling Evolution: Tennessee Valley Authority: Office of Agricultural and Chemical Development.

Agency Monoging Progrem: Tennessee Valley Authority: Div. of Chemical Development.

Progroms Evaluated: National Fertilizer Development Budget Function: Natural Resources, Environment, and Energy: Water Resources and Power (201); Agriculture: Agricultural Re-

Authority: Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U.S.C. 12a).

The evaluation centrish background, description of the persent program, the examinal initiation, objectives of the firster Treassessic Valley Analoxiety Fertillar Research and Development program, the control of the control of the control of the control of the control text of the program for 197-81, where from the control of the control on their research. The objectives are completed preservation of the control of the control of the control of the control of the photic self and view, centering in temperature of the control time, constraining analox into control of the c 537

The Tennessee Valley Authority's Mathonal Fertilizer Introduction Pro-

gram. Billy J. Bond. Circular 2-79. April 1977. 49 pp.

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Budgat Fuscilon Natural Resources, Environment, and Energy: Water Resources and Power (301); Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (333). Authority: Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U.S.C. 124).

Chemical fertilizers are the lifeblood of modern American agriculture. The National Pertilizer Development Center of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is the primary source of new technology for making better fertilizers and more effective use of the resources used in fertilizer manufacture. This report highlights major contributions of Sertdizers and Sertifizer technology to the United States and to the world during the last 4 decades. It identifies specific impacts of fortilizers on increased agricultural producation, food prices and dietary reactices, soil conservation, and the Nation's economic posture; and it presents an analysis of the critical importance of TVA's fortificer development and introduction reparams-both to date and for the future-to the efficiency of American agriculture and to all consumers. The TVA fertilizer program has one of the most effective introduction processes of any Government agency, and a strong introduction program is necessary; otherwise most new facilizer technology will not move into the concern to ultimately benefit farmers and consumers. An array of promising new products that can be expected to charge the face of the cutire industry within the next decode is contained in the present introductory program. Diminished effectiveness will result without sufficient tennages of products for testing and development. The 1978 plans include a minimum level of fertilizer to be distributed in an introduction program. This level is insdequate for a fully effective program for the future.

## Appendix 5

## Major Food Legislation

Citations in this appendix relate to significant food-related legislation enacted through the 95th Congress, First Session

521

Food and Drugs Act of 1906 (P.L. 59-384; 34 Stat. 768)

This set was the first Federal fines and drug law. It was upstained by the Federal Feory, Drug and Comment Act of 1938 (25 Stat. 1040) which provided authority for the broad and vanced regulation of Beord, drugs, connection, and medical eleviers. The set problished the anti-teration or mishrandlag of all such products. Further, it set forth specific, promarching requirements regarding certain drugs, food additives, and color additives. The set was last unmended in 1978 by the Hashib Research and Health Destroys Amendments of 1996 (9)

E20

Packers and Stockyards Act [of] 1921 (P.L. 67-51; 42 Stat. 159).

This is two designed to regainst interester and furing owners in Baselois, "Interest protects, design products, gooldry, gooldry, products, sold uga. The general provisions of the set of 11 periods and the products and the products and the products and the products and the factors of the set of 12 sold and the factors? These commissions for earliers to see the set of the

#### 40

Capper-Volstead Act of 1922; Co-operative Marketing Associations Act (P.L. 67-146; 42 Stat. 388).

This set enabled persons engaged in the production of agricultural products (such as farmers, planters, reachmen, dailymens, and nut or first growers) to set together in associations, exponent or otherwise, with or without capital stock in collectively processing, preparing for market handling, and marketing in interstate and fotolign commerce.

## 541

Grain Futures Act (P.L. 67-331; 42 Stat. 998).

The set set forth prohibitions in dealing in commodity futures, designated businesses engaged in buying, selling, or receiving grain for sale or consignment as "boards of trade," and set conditions and requirements for their operation. It also ast guidelines for cooperaties and emporations, required reports by the Secretary of Agriculties and emporation, required reports by the Secretary of Agriculties and registerion of commissioned more house and broken, the intensity of the Secretary of the Secretary

Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935 (P.L. 74-46; 49 Stat. 163).

This act combined the objective of promoting soil conservation and profitable use of agrowithstall resources with that of rectabilishing and maintaining them income at their levels. The goal of income partity was introduced into legislation for the first time. A third major objective of the act was to allow for the protection of contumers by assuring adoquate supplies of food and filter. This act was tast under the manned of the Renard Development. Act of 1972 (P.L. 92.419).

#### 543

Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (P.L. 74-605; 49 Stat. 1363).

The set established the Navel Electrification Administration (ERA) as a kinding agrow with responsibility for developing a program for resul electrification. The act was sentended in 1949 surbevious in RRA to make share to improve and extend telephone sense in rand areas. In 1973 submitty to generate least make by roo-RRA includes was authorized by an extendince. This act was last stancated Act of 1976 (FLA, 94-579). These smeadments corrected unintended energiation in the interest rate of critics for RRA borroovers.

#### 544

Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (P.L. 75-430; 52 Stat. 31).

This set combined the conservation program of 1936 Inglishation with now features designed to meet forught emergencies as well as price and income orders resulting from surplus production. Marketing, control was substanted for direct production control, and substantly was based on congressional power to regulate interests and foreign commerce. Tile 4 of this set aeabhildand the Pederal Crypt Instrumes Corporation to insure wheat producers against unavoidable losses in production.

545 Major Food Legislation

### 545

Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (P.L. 78-425: 58 Stat. 734).

This not provided for the control and candication of certain units and and plant prise and disease, organization with the states in five control. In National forests, application of agricultural conservation and the Ramal Electrification. Administration, and other Ramal Electrification. Administration, and otherly wastering of applications commodifies. This set was been mended in 1976 (FL 94-231) to clustly the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to control and entailed in the resist and for other numerous

#### 544

National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396; 60 Stat. 230).

The net was designed to estigated the bashle and well-being of the Nation's bildings and commongs the demostic cossumption of matricious agricultural commodities and other food. This was to be accomplished by sainting decisions in reveiling in a selegature surgely of foods and other foolities for the establishment, maintenance, expesition, and experiment of enterprisis the cold banks programs. The net was last sumended in 1971 by the National School Lench Are and Child National Americans of 1977 Dig. 3-5 fine 50 183 to 1332.

#### 547

Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (P.L. 79-733; 60 Stat. 1087).

This set set out the duties of the Secretary of Agricultura retaining to agricultural products, stated the basis for allocations of finds to States and the minimum sum for contracting, and required cooperation between Federal and State agencies. The act was last amended by the Bduseatica Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-5)38,

## 548

Agricultural Act of 1948 (P.L. 80-897; 62 Stat. 1247).

If produces to de approved marketing quatue, the set product production of the other parts of the 100 years of sets, and examinent prime approach and the production of the production of the third prime and the production of the production of the better Jean 10, 1100. These attendants for the section regard to the prime and the production of the prime and the production of the section of the prime and the prime and the prime and the prime and membrane commodition are network of the 100. This set was supermented to embrane and the prime and the prime and the prime and the prime and embrane and the prime and the prime and the prime and the prime and embrane and the prime and the prime and the prime and the prime and embrane and the prime and the prime and the prime and the prime and consideration of the prime and the pr

#### 549

Agricultural Act of 1949 (P.L. 81-439; 68 Stat. 1051).

This act made innovations in the coston and corn support programs. It also provided for continuation of supports for rice without

requiring the level of support to be based on supply. Price supports for most feed grains became mandatory.

Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-480; 68 Stat. 454; 7 U.S.C. 1704).

This not served as the basic authority to sell surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currency, make shipments for emergency relief, and, barter farm products for strategic material. The act drected that the President: (1) give priority consideration to making available the maximum feasible volume of food commodities to quired by those countries most seriously affected by food shortage and by inability to meet immediate food requirements on a norcal commercial basis; (2) continue to urgo all traditional and potential new donors of food, fertilizer, or the means of financing these conmoditios to increase their perticipation in efforts to address the error gency and longer term food needs of the developing world; (1) telex U.S. assistance to efforts by aid-receiving countries to increase the own saricultural production (with emphasis on development of small, family firms) and distribution of food commodities, (4) g. e special consideration to the potential for capsarding America's sericultural markets abroad in the allocation of commodities or ocncessional financing; and (5) give appropriate recognition and s. port to a strong and viable American form economy in regulding fool security for foreign and domestic consumers. This not was extended by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-113).

#### 551

Agricultural Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-690; 68 Stat. 91%

This set established price supports for the basic commodities a a flexible basis. The transition to flexible support was to be exactly set calded of basic commodities. Special provisions were added in various commodities.

#### 532

Agricultural Act of 1956 (P.L. 84-540; 70 Stat. 188).

The Soil limit was entitlibited under this set. The Soil her program was designed to adjust supply and interned of appear, products by taking firenhand out of production. The pagears we divided into no pearly, an energy review and conservationers. The specific objective of the serenge reserve was to reduce! amount of length primate to device the control of the product of the series, the control of the primate of the control of the primate of the primate to device its time of the control of the primate of the primate to device its time of the control of the primate of the primate to device its time of the primate o Mejor Food Legislation 259

### 553

Poultry Products Inspection Act (P.L. 85-172; 71 Stat.

This set provided for the inspection of positry and positry gaves not set against the growing and distribution of such articles to prevent the necessary set distributed or foreign commons of a distributed or inflamed positry products. The Wholessee and the products of the contract of the products of the contract of the products of the contract of the products of t

#### 554

Food Stamp Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-525; 78 Stat. 703).

The purpose of this set was to grounde the distribution of the concury's agricultural shoundare is lower Income households to alleviate households. The not authorized the Secretary to set up the coupes program, determine ediphility requirements for households, and regulate the issuance of the coupons. This not was last amended by the Food and Agricultural Act of 1977 (P.1. 95-113).

### 555

Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-4: 79 Star 12)

This art provided for the control and provention of structon and rediment damages in the Appalednian region and proceeds the contervation and development of the solid new terrescovers of the region. The Secretary was submissional to cent into agreement of not more than 10 years with admiractors, operation, and scenpics, the development of the content of the development of the content of the development of the content of the conte

#### 866

Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-321; 79 Stat. 1206)

Milk was one of the commodities covered by this act. After producers in a rilk marketing area had approved an overall plan authorized by this legislation, each dairy producer in a milk marketing area received a flittle milk base, which allowed him to cut surplus production. This act extended the Wool Act of 1984 and the volunties.

# Food

sary fixed grain programs began in 1964. The rice program was continued, but an oreage direction program surface to on on covering wheat would become effective wheenever the autional carega allament for rice was recolorable below the 1955 (Figure, This are standible & Compland Adjustment Program, which authorized the Septemy to early most one of the control of the control of the control of the early most of the control of the control of the control of the early most of the control of the control of the control of the fixed of the control of the fixed of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the control of the control of the control of the special control of the contro

### 557

Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-642; 80 Stat.

The objective of this set was to strengthen and expand the food service programs for children. The not authorized the special kin and school breakfast programs and also authorized a nonfood exists-ance programs for the States. This set was last ammeded by the storal School Lunch and Child Nutrition Act Amendments of 1977 (21. 95.166).

#### 558

Agricultural Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-524; 84 Stat. 1358).

This are catalitated a 3-year program than disconsistent be used or exequil elements and marketing quoting for whest, uplies do tree, and foreigness. To qualify for price support, the farmer was required to beya a purplie precessage of this recipion due of production, with this saverage set and the seconstruction case. He could then grow that the second of the production of the second of the s

559 Meler Food Legislation

sugar consumers and those engaged in the demostic augar producing industry, and to promete the export trade of the United States. The 1971 set armhedent the Secretary of Agriculture to implement u.S., sugar program. To nocomplish this the Secretary combinates the Sagar Division of the Agriculture is Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Farm Credit Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-181; 85 Stat. 583).

This are directed that the Perm Credit System come under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration. The purpose of the System was to provide further sound, indequate, and constructive receils to American funeres and reachers. The Farm Credit Systems includes: Pederal land banks, the Sederal land bank associations, the Federal intermediate credit banks, the production credit issucciation, and the bents for cooperatives. This act was best succeeded in 1979 the Bym Credit Act of 1971 manedizents (PL 1994 184).

#### ~ .

Rural Development Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-419; 86 Stat. 657).

The general purpose of the set was to provide for improving the common and Vising conclusions of usual America. The not amended the Consolidated Furnish Home Administration Act of 1961, The Consolidate Furnish Home Administration Act of 1961, The Act and America Home Administration Act of 1961, The Act and America Home Administration Act of 1961, The Act and America Home Furnish Act of the America Home Act of t

nents. The Secretary was also authorized to cooperate and e with colleges and universities to provide the essential consists for successful rural development programs, is see out in the act were: Rural Development Extenvented from planting any potton of allotronic bossus of arough, fond, or natural distance, or other consiliants begond the control. The Severary was directed to determine and approximate and against the control of the control of

## 563

Egg Research and Consumer Information Act (P.L. 93-428; 88 Stat. 1171).

The not authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish act appoint an Egg Boart to administer the act to inview netflocide act constituous coordinated program of research, consister and producer education, delajated to strengthen the org industry's positivaties the marketypies, and ministain and expand downess and foreign markets and uses for eggs, agg products, spent flowt, and products of sports flow of the United Stream.

## 564

Federal Land Policy, and Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743).

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### 565

United States Grain Standards Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-582; 90 Stat. 2867).

The act established within the Department of Agiculture the Pederal Grain Importion Service to administrate ingention and weighing requirements for grain shipped outside the thirds State, prescribe, charge, and collect inspection fees to cover cost of inspection; conduct impections of grain importion operations; and assess parabilism on children of the act. 566

Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-113; 91 Stat, 913; 7 U.S.C. 1281),

The act extended for 4 years the commodity, Food for Peace (P L. 83-480), and food stamp programs which would have expered on September 30, 1977 The cost of the set is estimated at \$11 billion a year, with over \$5 billion of that going into the food stamp program. Some of the major provisions of the act include (1) increased wheat and corn target prices and loan rates; (2) a sugar support program; (3) a mandatory soybean loss program with an unspecified floor; (4) a fixed instead of variable milk price support program; (5) indemnity payments to dairy farmers for losses due to toxic substances: (6) ice cream quality standards designed to limit use of whey and cascin; (7) increased payment limitations on most grains; (8) provision for a 3-5 year grain reserve of 300-700 million bushels; (9) authorization for the President to regotiate an international emergency food reserve; (10) authority to establish set-aside programs; (11) increased funding for P.L. 480, (12) an expanded agricultural research and education program; (13) provision that the government pay 100% of the supervisory cost of federal grain inspection; (14) a provision directing USDA to "develop and implement a national food and human nutrition research and extension program;" (15) a food stamp program eliminating the purchase requirement; and (16) revisions to the crop disaster program that include elimination of the "historical acreage" allotment



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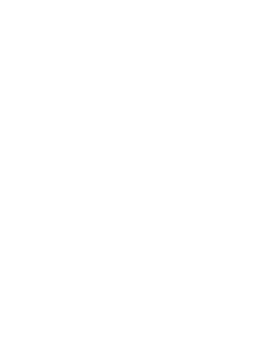
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